ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, August 8, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements readers are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent by Telephone to "The Times" Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. 3 inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ADAMS.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to Sylvia Ruth Barry (née Taunton), wife of C. H. N. Adams, of Rowlands, Lewes—a son.

ALLARD.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at 9, Lancaster-road, N.W.3, to Kitty, wife of Reginald Bruce Allard—a son.

BARKER.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at 16, Abbey Park-road, Grimsby, to Rosie (née Calder), wife of Joseph Barker, Jun.—a daughter.

DOREE.—On July 22, 1930, to Elizabeth (née Pope), of Chicago, U.S.A., wife of H. E. A. Doree, "Cleveland," Brampton-grove, Hendon, London, N.W.4—a son.

DOUGLAS.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at 129, Antrim-road, Belfast, to Kathleen, wife of Captain K. J. Douglas, Nigerian Administrative Service—a daughter.

DURRANS.—On Aug. 5, 1930, to Margaret (née Smith), wife of S. F. Durrans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Richlands, Broadstone, Dorset—a son.

GILMOUR.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at Umtali, Africa, to Marian (née Winthrop), wife of S. Graham Gilmour—a son.

GREY.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Rydal Mount, Weybridge, Surrey, to Bettie (née Howard), wife of Captain R. H. Grey (retired)—a daughter.

HAMILTON.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Intwood, Farnham Royal, Bucks, to Charlotte (née Napier) and Ronald M. Hamilton—a son.

HANNAY.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at a nursing home in London, to Phyllis, the wife of W. H. Hannay, son of Gordon Charles Douglas), (Indian papers, please copy.)

HAWORTH.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at Edrbaston, to Vera (née Hall), wife of W. N. Haworth, of Berkswell, Warwickshire—a son.

LUSCOMBE.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Semarang, Java, to Nancy, wife of P. G. E. Luscombe—a son (Patrick Antony). (By cable.)

TEMPLE.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at a nursing home, Putney, to Vera Marie, wife of W. Temple, of 6, Sydney House, Bedford Park, W.4—a daughter.

WARDLE.—On July 31, 1930, at Sydney, N.S.W., to Alice (née Wardle), wife of J. Mc. Wardle—a son.

WHIDBORNE.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at 8, Chelsea Parkgardens, to Lalline, wife of Capt. Charles Whidborne—a son.

MARRIAGES

ALLAN : CAMPBELL.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Bournemouth, John Crawford Allan, Royal Air Force, of Newcastle, son of the late Mr. Alexander Allan and of Mrs. Allan, formerly of "Oaklands," Ross-walk, Purley, to Margery E. Campbell, younger daughter of Mr. J. Douglas Campbell, of "Brodick," Crieff, and of the late Mrs. Campbell.

ALLEN : HERMAN.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Creed Church, Grampound, Cornwall, Sidney George Allen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng., to Joyce Mary Herman.

BARRACLOUGH : CLEGG.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Saxby Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. W. R. Ponton, Frank Leslie, G. Barraclough, of Heaton, Bradford, to Barbara, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. Clegg and of Mrs. S. Clegg, of New Sawley, Long Eaton.

BARRINGTON : ELKINGTON.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, Edward Bacon Barrington, of Fairthorne Manor, Botley, Hampshire, to Constance Doris Elkington, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan B. Gray, of East Burnham House, Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire. (Irish and English papers, please copy.)

BEVAN : DOBREE.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Gerrards Cross, Bucks, Eric, second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bevan, Brockley, London, to Doris, third daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Dewberry, of Heversham, Westmorland.

DROUGHT : ROBSON.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Thomas Dyke Drought, younger son of the late Captain Thomas Armstrong Drought, Lettonian, King's Cross, to Dorothy Robson, younger daughter of the late J. J. Robson, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GILBERT DAVIES : SCOTT.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at the Parish Church, Ilkley, Murray Gilbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Davies, of Shanghai, China, to Margot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Scott, of Box, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

GIFFARD : MESSY.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Ste Marie du Castel, Guernsey, Lieut.-Commander John Ackew Giffard, R.N., to Rose Serane Messy.

GOOCH : NORTON.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at Portsmouth Cathedral, by the Rev. H. W. Gooch, brother of the bridegroom, George William, younger son of the late Sidney Gooch and Mrs. Gooch, to Margaret Bernie, widow of Flying Officer M. J. Norton and daughter of the late Lt.-Col. C. Birnie Hill, R.A.M.C., and Mrs. Birnie Hill.

HEPBURN : CRACK.—On Aug. 5, 1930, in London, by the Rev. C. A. Palmer Lewis, Gordon, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hepburn, of Sidcup, to Winifred, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Crack, of Shepherd's Bush, London.

HEYGATE : WAUGH.—On Aug. 7, 1930, John, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heygate, to Evelyn, younger daughter of the late Lord Burghclere and Lady Burghclere.

KEMP : SARGENT.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. Douglas Sargent, vicar of St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square, Thomas Kemp, son of Dr. Kemp, of Worksop, to Nancie, only daughter of Sir Percy and Lady Sargent, of Cadogan-gardens, S.W.

LAWRENCE : HEYWOOD.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Emmanuel Church, West Hampstead, by the Bishop of Mombasa, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Whitley and the Rev. C. E. de Vine, Arthur Alan Murray, of the Zanzibar Administration, son of the late Rev. A. Lawrence and Mrs. W. S. Tolley, H.B.M. Consulate-General, Chunking, to Norah Isabel, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. Heywood.

LUCAS : BAXENDALE.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Froxfield Green, by the Rev. F. G. L. Lucas (father of the bridegroom), Arthur John Lucas to Margaret Ruth Baxendale.

ROBERTS : ELGOOD.—On Aug. 5, 1930, quietly, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, W.1, by the Rev. F. O. Houseman, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. O. Brenton, Harry, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Roberts, of Inglewood, Oxted, Surrey, to Dorothy Hope, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mumbull Elgood, of Herstmonceux, Sussex.

SWINBURNE : TUDOR.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Denis Swinburne, The Royal Ulster Rifles, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Swinburne, of Shillamy, Jersey, to Margaret, daughter of the late Brigadier-General and Mrs. E. T. Tudor.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On June 26, 1930, at the Mill House, Pendalton, Christ Church, New Zealand, Richard, husband of Beatrice Allen, aged 69 years.

BECHER.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Windebrowe, Keswick, Victoria Emily, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Stanley Becher, Bt.

BLUM.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at 31, Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead, Ada Clementina, the beloved wife of Jonas Blum. Funeral at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green-road, N.W.6, to-morrow (Saturday), at 10 a.m. No flowers.

BREWER.—On Aug. 6, 1930, the result of an accident, Henry John Brewer, of "New Orchard," Hillcrest-road, Purley, in his 77th year.

BROMBY.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at St. Ives, Cornwall, Muriel La Penotiere Bromby, only surviving child of Mrs. Bromby and the late H. Bromby, and grandaughter of the late Bishop Bromby and the late R. V. Lees, of Cullenswood, Tasmania.

BROOM.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Rotherfold, Sussex, after a long illness, Emily Sophie, wife of Harry S. Broom, late of Temple Orchard, High Wycombe.

BRYDON.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at a nursing home, Darlington, after a short illness, Walter, dearly beloved husband of Edith Brydon, of Cleasby, near Darlington, aged 52 years. Interment at West Cemetery, Darlington, on Monday, Aug. 11, at 10 noon.

BRYSON.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at Poultbridge, Dartmoor, Mok. Harry Bryson, Higher Ballyrogan, Co. Down. Funeral took place yesterday at Tavistock.

COHEN.—On Aug. 5, 1930, as the result of a motor accident, Lewis Cohen, of 50a, George-street, Croydon. Funeral to-day (Friday), at Jews' Cemetery, Beacondsfield-road, Willesden Green, at 11 a.m.

COWELL.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at a nursing home, Teignmouth, Herbert Lee Cowell, of Newquay, Cornwall. Funeral at St. Columb Minor, 2 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

DARGAVILLE.—On July 28, 1930, after a short illness, Frank J. Dargaville, of Dargaville, N.Z.

DUCKWORTH.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at Ascot, Ada Christian Duckworth, of Ranmoor, Sheffield, widow of Joseph Battersby Duckworth, of Eastham, Cheshire. Funeral at Eastham, Cheshire, to-day (Friday), at 11 o'clock. No mourning, by her special request. Flowers to the family.

FINIGAN.—On Aug. 5, 1930, after a long and severe illness, Margaretta Colquhoun, beloved wife of Daniel O'Connell Finigan, M.D., of Woodlands, Stourwood-avenue, West Southbourne, formerly of Fumdinglisk, in her 55th year.

FITZGERALD.—On Aug. 4, 1930, in Paris, Augustine Fitzgerald, the beloved husband of Sybil FitzGerald.

GREEN.—On Aug. 5, 1930, Wilhelmina Maria Green, of 49, Wentworth-road, London, N.W.11, widow of Professor A. H. Green, of Oxford. Funeral, Golders Green Crematorium, 11.30, to-morrow (Saturday).

HANROTT.—On July 30, 1930, at Pisecco, Istria, instantaneously through an accident on the railway, Edward Gaskell Hanrott, of Ealing, and Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of Conrad Hanrott, of 57, Chiltern-road, Ealing, W.5, aged 23 years.

HATTERSLEY.—On Aug. 4, 1930, the result of a street accident, Rose Julia, wife of Isaac A. Hattersley, of 57, North End-road, Golders Green, aged 80. Funeral service at St. Alban's Church, Golders Green, on Monday, Aug. 11, at 2.30 p.m., followed by cremation at Golders Green Crematorium at 3 p.m.

HAYDON.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Bath, William Henry Haydon, retired Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E., of Maidford, Malmesbury, Wilts. Funeral at Brokenborough, Monday, 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

HETHERINGTON.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at "Goodrest," Gerrards Cross, William James Hetherington, the dearly loved husband of Mary Ann Hetherington, aged 65. Funeral service at St. James's Parish Church, Gerrards Cross, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m.

HOGHTON.—On Aug. 2, 1930, suddenly, at São Paulo, Ada Hoghton, sixteen years Matron of British Hospital. Deeply regretted.

HORNSBY-DRAKE.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at 42, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, Ella Katharine, wife of Lt.-Colonel A. W. H. Hornsby-Drake.

HUBBERSTY.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Westcote, Ilkley, John Paley HubberstY, M.A., Cantab., Solicitor, of Leeds.

INIGO-JONES.—At Kelston, near Bath, Somerset, Rev. Ralph William Inigo-Jones, third and only surviving son of the late Colonel Inigo-Jones, of Kelston Park, in his 80th year. Funeral at Kelston at 3 p.m. to-day (Friday).

NICHOLSON.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at Poona, India, Hugh Smith Nicholson, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Oxford.

OGLE.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Gardenhurst, Bexley, Kent, Charles Henry Ogle, aged 85 years.

O'NEILL.—On Aug. 6, 1930, suddenly, at Guildford, Charles O'Neill, of 4, Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1, in his 77th year. Funeral, 10.45, to-morrow (Saturday), at St. Peter's, Regent-square, W.C.1.

PAIN.—On Aug. 6, 1930, passed away, Meriel, the beloved little daughter of Ashley and Patricia Pain, aged 8 years. Funeral, Bromley Hill Cemetery, 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

PITEL.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Bishopsbourne, Carlisle-road, Eastbourne, Aimé Ferdinand Pitel, dearly beloved husband of Mary Helen Pitel, in his 76th year, fortified by the rites of the Church. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30, at the Catholic Church, Grove-road, Eastbourne. R.I.P.

PLAYFORD.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at a nursing home, after an operation, Kate Percy, wife of Frank Lunley Playford. No flowers, by request.

POCOCK.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at the Manor House, Ingsbury Episcopi, Martock, Susan, widow of T. G. Pocock, late of Hong-kong.

POWIS.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Alice Mercy Powis, beloved wife of R. H. Powis, C.C., of Bridgewater House, Wembley, Middlesex, and The Retreat, Frinton-on-Sea. Funeral service at St. John's Church, High-road, Wembley, at 2.45 p.m. on Monday next, Aug. 11.

PRETTEJOHN.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at "Dehra," Barnes-avenue, Margate, formerly of Sutton, Surrey, Capt. Aubrey Richard, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Richard Buckley Prettejohn, C.B., in his 78th year. "At Rest." Cremation at West Norwood, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. (Indian papers, please copy.)

RYDER.—On Aug. 6, 1930, suddenly, at Selsey Bill, Florence Frances Augusta, the wife of William Henry Ryder, of Westbrook Hay, Boxmoor. Funeral Service at Boxmgdon Parish Church, Herts, at 2 p.m. on Monday (Saturday). Train leaves Euston for Boxmoor at 12.50 p.m.

SABINE.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at 20, Cromwell-avenue, Highgate, Jane Sabiny, aged 84. Funeral service at St. Augustine's, Highgate, 11.15 to-morrow (Saturday).

SAXBY.—On Aug. 7, 1930, suddenly, George Saxby, of Twickenham House, Islington, the son of William Saxby, of Furnessvale. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 3.

SHUTE.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Bexhill-on-Sea, Alice, dearly beloved wife and best pal of Colonel Gerald Edward Shute (late R.E.). Cremation private. No flowers, by request.

SMALLWOOD.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at Buda, suddenly of heart failure while bathing, Arthur Irving Smallwood, of Essendene, Leamington Spa. Funeral at Lillington Church, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers or mourning, by special request.

THORNTON.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at 11, Downleaze, Bristol, Alice Henrietta, widow of the Rev. Claudius Cecil Thornton, aged 78. Funeral Stoke Bishop, Monday, 2 p.m.

TURNER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1930, Ernest Turner, for many years Clerk and Solicitor to the Aldgate Charities, the dearly loved son of the late Alfred Turner, of The Manor House, Twickenham.

WOODESON.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at a private nursing home in London, William Edward Woodeson, of 10, Osborne-terrace, Church-road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the dearly loved husband of Doris Woodeson, and the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodeson, of Jesmond, in his 50th year. Interment will take place at South Gosforth Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday). Service in South Gosforth Church at 12 noon.

WORSLEY-BENISON.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at 425, Westborough-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Eric, son of the late H. W. S. Worsley-Benison, of Bournemouth.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ESTALL.—To the dear memory of my only son, Captain A. C. Estall ("Cecil"), wounded at Ypres, Aug. 7, C.W. Hospital, died on Aug. 8, 7th Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, buried at Eastern Cemetery, Boulogne.—Mother.

MARTEN.—In loving memory of Captain H. C. Marten, 2nd S. Staffs, killed in action at Gallipoli Aug. 8, 1915, youngest son of Mr. Marten, of Tunbridge Wells.

MILLS.—In ever-loving and proud memory of Kenneth Charles Mills, Captain, R.F.C., reported missing Aug. 8, 1918, presumed killed in aerial combat.

TOMKINS.—In loving memory of Frank Savile Tomkins, Lieut., 7th Gloucesters, 29th Div., wounded and missing, Suvla Bay, Aug. 8, 1915.—Madge and Mary.

GIFFARD : MESSY.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Ste Marie du Castel, Guernsey, Lieut.-Commander John Ackew Giffard, R.N., to Rose Serane Messy.

GOOCH : NORTON.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at Portsmouth Cathedral, by the Rev. H. W. Gooch, brother of the bridegroom, George William, younger son of the late Sidney Gooch and Mrs. Gooch, to Margaret Bernie, widow of Flying Officer M. J. Norton and daughter of the late Lt.-Col. C. Birnie Hill, R.A.M.C., and Mrs. Birnie Hill.

HEPBURN : CRACK.—On Aug. 5, 1930, in London, by the Rev. C. A. Palmer Lewis, Gordon, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hepburn, of Sidcup, to Winifred, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Crack, of Shepherd's Bush, London.

HEYGATE : WAUGH.—On Aug. 7, 1930, John, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heygate, to Evelyn, younger daughter of the late Lord Burghclere and Lady Burghclere.

KEMP : SARGENT.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. Douglas Sargent, vicar of St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square, Thomas Kemp, son of Dr. Kemp, of Worksop, to Nancie, only daughter of Sir Percy and Lady Sargent, of Cadogan-gardens, S.W.

LAWRENCE : HEYWOOD.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Emmanuel Church, West Hampstead, by the Bishop of Mombasa, assisted by the Rev. E. B. Whitley and the Rev. C. E. de Vine, Arthur Alan Murray, of the Zanzibar Administration, son of the late Rev. A. Lawrence and Mrs. W. S. Tolley, H.B.M. Consulate-General, Chunking, to Norah Isabel, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. Heywood.

LUCAS : BAXENDALE.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Froxfield Green, by the Rev. F. G. L. Lucas (father of the bridegroom), Arthur John Lucas to Margaret Ruth Baxendale.

ROBERTS : ELGOOD.—On Aug. 5, 1930, quietly, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, W.1, by the Rev. F. O. Houseman, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. O. Brenton, Harry, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Roberts, of Inglewood, Oxted, Surrey, to Dorothy Hope, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mumbull Elgood, of Herstmonceux, Sussex.

SWINBURNE : TUDOR.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Denis Swinburne, The Royal Ulster Rifles, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Swinburne, of Shillamy, Jersey, to Margaret, daughter of the late Brigadier-General and Mrs. E. T. Tudor.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On June 26, 1930, at the Mill House, Pendalton, Christ Church, New Zealand, Richard, husband of Beatrice Allen, aged 69 years.

BECHER.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Windebrowe, Keswick, Victoria Emily, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Stanley Becher, Bt.

BLUM.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at 31, Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead, Ada Clementina, the beloved wife of Jonas Blum. Funeral at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green-road, N.W.6, to-morrow (Saturday), at 10 a.m. No flowers.

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BROMBY.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at St. Ives, Cornwall, Muriel La Penotiere Bromby, only surviving child of Mrs. Bromby and the late H. Bromby, and grandaughter of the late Bishop Bromby and the late R. V. Lees, of Cullenswood, Tasmania.

BROOM.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Rotherfold, Sussex, after a long illness, Emily Sophie, wife of Harry S. Broom, late of Temple Orchard, High Wycombe.

BRYDON.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at a nursing home, Darlington, after a short illness, Walter, dearly beloved husband of Edith Brydon, of Cleasby, near Darlington, aged 52 years. Interment at West Cemetery, Darlington, on Monday, Aug. 11, at 10 noon.

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COWELL.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at a nursing home, Teignmouth, Herbert Lee Cowell, of Newquay, Cornwall. Funeral at St. Columb Minor, 2 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

DARGAVILLE.—On July 28, 1930, after a short illness, Frank J. Dargaville, of Dargaville, N.Z.

DUCKWORTH.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at Ascot, Ada Christian Duckworth, of Ranmoor, Sheffield, widow of Joseph Battersby Duckworth, of Eastham, Cheshire. Funeral at Eastham, Cheshire, to-day (Friday), at 11 o'clock. No mourning, by her special request. Flowers to the family.

FINIGAN.—On Aug. 5, 1930, after a long and severe illness, Margaretta Colquhoun, beloved wife of Daniel O'Connell Finigan, M.D., of Woodlands, Stourwood-avenue, West Southbourne, formerly of Fumdinglisk, in her 55th year.

FITZGERALD.—On Aug. 4, 1930, in Paris, Augustine Fitzgerald, the beloved husband of Sybil FitzGerald.

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HANROTT.—On July 30, 1930, at Pisecco, Istria, instantaneously through an accident on the railway, Edward Gaskell Hanrott, of Ealing, and Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of Conrad Hanrott, of 57, Chiltern-road, Ealing, W.5, aged 23 years.

HATTERSLEY.—On Aug. 4, 1930, the result of a street accident, Rose Julia, wife of Isaac A. Hattersley, of 57, North End-road, Golders Green, aged 80. Funeral service at St. Alban's Church, Golders Green, on Monday, Aug. 11, at 2.30 p.m., followed by cremation at Golders Green Crematorium at 3 p.m.

HAYDON.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Bath, William Henry Haydon, retired Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E., of Maidford, Malmesbury, Wilts. Funeral at Brokenborough, Monday, 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

HETHERINGTON.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at "Goodrest," Gerrards Cross, William James Hetherington, the dearly loved husband of Mary Ann Hetherington, aged 65. Funeral service at St. James's Parish Church, Gerrards Cross, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m.

HOGHTON.—On Aug. 2, 1930, suddenly, at São Paulo, Ada Hoghton, sixteen years Matron of British Hospital. Deeply regretted.

HORNSBY-DRAKE.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at 42, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, Ella Katharine, wife of Lt.-Colonel A. W. H. Hornsby-Drake.

HUBBERSTY.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Westcote, Ilkley, John Paley HubberstY, M.A., Cantab., Solicitor, of Leeds.

INIGO-JONES.—At Kelston, near Bath, Somerset, Rev. Ralph William Inigo-Jones, third and only surviving son of the late Colonel Inigo-Jones, of Kelston Park, in his 80th year. Funeral at Kelston at 3 p.m. to-day (Friday).

NICHOLSON.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at Poona, India, Hugh Smith Nicholson, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Oxford.

OGLE.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Gardenhurst, Bexley, Kent, Charles Henry Ogle, aged 85 years.

O'NEILL.—On Aug. 6, 1930, suddenly, at Guildford, Charles O'Neill, of 4, Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1, in his 77th year. Funeral, 10.45, to-morrow (Saturday), at St. Peter's, Regent-square, W.C.1.

PAIN.—On Aug. 6, 1930, passed away, Meriel, the beloved little daughter of Ashley and Patricia Pain, aged 8 years. Funeral, Bromley Hill Cemetery, 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

PITEL.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Bishopsbourne, Carlisle-road, Eastbourne, Aimé Ferdinand Pitel, dearly beloved husband of Mary Helen Pitel, in his 76th year, fortified by the rites of the Church. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30, at the Catholic Church, Grove-road, Eastbourne. R.I.P.

PLAYFORD.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at a nursing home, after an operation, Kate Percy, wife of Frank Lunley Playford. No flowers, by request.

POCOCK.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at the Manor House, Ingsbury Episcopi, Martock, Susan, widow of T. G. Pocock, late of Hong-kong.

POWIS.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Alice Mercy Powis, beloved wife of R. H. Powis, C.C., of Bridgewater House, Wembley, Middlesex, and The Retreat, Frinton-on-Sea. Funeral service at St. John's Church, High-road, Wembley, at 2.45 p.m. on Monday next, Aug. 11.

PRETTEJOHN.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at "Dehra," Barnes-avenue, Margate, formerly of Sutton, Surrey, Capt. Aubrey Richard, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Richard Buckley Prettejohn, C.B., in his 78th year. "At Rest." Cremation at West Norwood, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. (Indian papers, please copy.)

RYDER.—On Aug. 6, 1930, suddenly, at Selsey Bill, Florence Frances Augusta, the wife of William Henry Ryder, of Westbrook Hay, Boxmoor. Funeral Service at Boxmgdon Parish Church, Herts, at 2 p.m. on Monday (Saturday). Train leaves Euston for Boxmoor at 12.50 p.m.

SABINE.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at 20, Cromwell-avenue, Highgate, Jane Sabiny, aged 84. Funeral service at St. Augustine's, Highgate, 11.15 to-morrow (Saturday).

SAXBY.—On Aug. 7, 1930, suddenly, George Saxby, of Twickenham House, Islington, the son of William Saxby, of Furnessvale. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 3.

SHUTE.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Bexhill-on-Sea, Alice, dearly beloved wife and best pal of Colonel Gerald Edward Shute (late R.E.). Cremation private. No flowers, by request.

SMALLWOOD.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at Buda, suddenly of heart failure while bathing, Arthur Irving Smallwood, of Essendene, Leamington Spa. Funeral at Lillington Church, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers or mourning, by special request.

THORNTON.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at 11, Downleaze, Bristol, Alice Henrietta, widow of the Rev. Claudius Cecil Thornton, aged 78. Funeral Stoke Bishop, Monday, 2 p.m.

TURNER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1930, Ernest Turner, for many years Clerk and Solicitor to the Aldgate Charities, the dearly loved son of the late Alfred Turner, of The Manor House, Twickenham.

WOODESON.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at a private nursing home in London, William Edward Woodeson, of 10, Osborne-terrace, Church-road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the dearly loved husband of Doris Woodeson, and the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodeson, of Jesmond, in his 50th year. Interment will take place at South Gosforth Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday). Service in South Gosforth Church at 12 noon.

WORSLEY-BENISON.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at 425, Westborough-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Eric, son of the late H. W. S. Worsley-Benison, of Bournemouth.

RIDING AND SHOOTING
3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters. Trained backs for sale or hire. Quiet ponies for children.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4488.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

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PLUMS.—Pershore Egs. for preserving and bottling; 24lb., 7s.; 48lb., 13s. 6d.; 72lb., 20s., carriage paid. —T. Y. Reynolds, Hinton, Evesham.

PLUMS.—Pershore, 24lb., 6s.; 12lb., 3s. 6d.; Victoria, 24lb., 8s.; 12lb., 4s. 6d. Passenger rail freight paid. Cash with order. Full price list on application.—Hampton Fruit Farm, Hampton, Evesham.

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3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BULBS.—Best mixed Daffodils 2grs. 1,000, £7 5,000; Crocus, Yellow, Express 4/6, 1,000; White Scilla, Campanulata Excelsior 4/6, 1,000.—A. Leon, St. Mary's, Scilly Islands.

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IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ESTALL.—To the dear memory of my only son, Captain A. C. Estall ("Cecil"), wounded at Ypres, Aug. 7, C.W. Hospital, died on Aug. 8, 7th Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, buried at Eastern Cemetery, Boulogne.—Mother.

MARTEN.—In loving memory of Captain H. C. Marten, 2nd S. Staffs, killed in action at Gallipoli Aug. 8, 1915, youngest son of Mr. Marten, of Tunbridge Wells.

MILLS.—In ever-loving and proud memory of Kenneth Charles Mills, Captain, R.F.C., reported missing Aug. 8, 1918, presumed killed in aerial combat.

TOMKINS.—In loving memory of Frank Savile Tomkins, Lieut., 7th Gloucesters, 29th Div., wounded and missing, Suvla Bay, Aug. 8, 1915.—Madge and Mary.

GIFFARD : MESSY.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Ste Marie du Castel, Guernsey, Lieut.-Commander John Ackew Giffard, R.N., to Rose Serane Messy.

GOOCH : NORTON.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at Portsmouth Cathedral, by the Rev. H. W. Gooch, brother of the bridegroom, George William, younger son of the late Sidney Gooch and Mrs. Gooch, to Margaret Bernie, widow of Flying Officer M. J. Norton and daughter of the late Lt.-Col. C. Birnie Hill, R.A.M.C., and Mrs. Birnie Hill.

HEPBURN : CRACK.—On Aug. 5, 1930, in London, by the Rev. C. A. Palmer Lewis, Gordon, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hepburn, of Sidcup, to Winifred, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Crack, of Shepherd's Bush, London.

HEYGATE : WAUGH.—On Aug. 7, 1930, John, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Heygate, to Evelyn, younger daughter of the late Lord Burghclere and Lady Burghclere.

KEMP : SARGENT.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. Douglas Sargent, vicar of St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square, Thomas Kemp, son of Dr. Kemp, of Worksop, to Nancie, only daughter of Sir Percy and Lady Sargent, of Cadogan-gardens, S.W.

LAWRENCE : HEYWOOD.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Emmanuel Church, West Hampstead, by the Bishop of

SHIPPING

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MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Rawal	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	28,000	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaiser-i-Hind ..	11,000	Hamilton	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Ranpak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Karmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	28,000	Ohlson	Nov. 7	Nov. 14

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14	
Malwa	11,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	
‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11	
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	
Nevasa	13,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9	
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	
‡Ditial	15,000	Rogers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6	
Makda	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nagova (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Sept. 12	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
‡Nagpore (cargo)	5,923	—	Aug. 9	—
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 23	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
‡Karmala	9,000	Hollis	Sept. 19	—
Mooltan	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
‡MUNDRA	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
‡KAFFIRABAD ..	6,000	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
DOMALA	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25

* Cargo steamer. § Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†HERCULES ..	8,284	—	—	Aug. 9
†MARGHA	8,278	—	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
MORVADA	8,231	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND
EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
†RODOSA	9,070	—	—	—	Aug. 9
†MADURA	9,070	Aug. 11	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Oct. 4
MATIANA	9,087	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA	9,086	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON.
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

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Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	16,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
†ROTORUA	12,000	Oct. 17
REMUERA	11,000	Nov. 24

* Via Suez, 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

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By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	—
TAHITI	—	Sept. 3
AORANGI	Sept. 17	—
‡MAKURA	—	Oct. 1

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

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Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,062	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD ..	13,060	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,060	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO	13,060	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
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Apply P. & O. 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 20	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 3	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 17	Sept. 21
ORSOVA	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 1	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ATHLONE	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

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CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Sparta ..	5,415	Aug. 23	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Valencia	5,475	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Calcutta	7,079	Sept. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of London ..	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) P. Sudan. (c) Madras.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Dido	2,554	Aug. 18	Malta and Alexandria
Oberto	2,352	Aug. 18	Smyrna and Constant

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall ..	5,521	Aug. 18	C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Manchester	5,580	Aug. 21	E. London, Natal.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Aug. 7	Aug. 16
Cheshire	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Yorkshire	15,500	Sept. 7	Sept. 13
Leicestershire ..	12,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 27

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LAMARTINE, Aug. 12 and Aug. 26 PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE & BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. Aug. 10 and Sept. 3 LOTUS
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"CANADA" ..	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11
"SINAIA" ..	Sep. 4	Sep. 11	Sep. 13	Sep. 13
"CANADA" ..	Sep. 13	Sep. 17	Sep. 19	Sep. 20
"PROVIDENCE"	Oct. 2	Oct. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
"PATRIA" ..	Oct. 17	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 17
"PROVIDENCE"	Oct. 21	Oct. 25	—	—
"ALESIA" ..	Oct. 31	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 6

* Calls MALTA Oct. 30.

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*LANCASTRIA .. Aug. 9 BERENGARIA Aug. 16
Via Havre, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†LACONIA - - - - AUG. 9
*FRANCONIA .. Aug. 16 ‡SCYTHIA .. Aug. 23
* Calls Boston. † Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
‡ Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - - - AUG. 9
ALAUNIA .. Aug. 16 AUSONIA .. Aug. 23

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†ATHENIA - - - AUG. 9
ANTONIA .. .. Aug. 15 †LETITIA .. Aug. 23
† From Glasgow previous day.

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Majestic ..	Wed., Aug. 20	Olympic ..	Wed., Sept. 3

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) Baltic ..	Sat., Aug. 9	(1) (2) Adriatic	Sat., Aug. 23
Cedric ..	Sat., Aug. 16	Britannic ..	Sat., Aug. 30

(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic ..	Fri., Aug. 8	Albertic ..	Fri., Aug. 29
Dorie	Fri., Aug. 22	Laurentic ..	Fri., Sept. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. .. Sat., Aug. 23

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(6) Belgenland .. .. Aug. 9
(4) Pennland .. .. Aug. 16

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Aug. 16
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Aug. 30
From Antwerp previous day.
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"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	.. Aug. 19	Aug. 25
"PARIS" (c) ..	.. Aug. 23	Aug. 29
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	.. Aug. 26	Sept. 1
"FRANCE" (c) ..	.. Aug. 28	Sept. 3

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S.S. "MACORIS" .. .. Aug. 11
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Sept. 8
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.. 16 ..	NAPLES ..	BIANCAMANO"
.. 18 ..	GIBRALTAR ..	LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Aug. 29, Sept. 19, Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7.

Aug. 18 from PATRAS ..	NAPLES ..	"VULCANIA"
.. 19 ..	NAPLES ..	COSULICH LINE, Ltd.
.. 20 ..	CANNES ..	

Other Sailings: Sept. 2, Sept. 23, Oct. 7, Oct. 27, Nov. 11.

Aug. 22 from GENOA ..	NAPLES ..	"ROMA"
.. 25 ..	NAPLES ..	
.. 25 ..	GIBRALTAR ..	N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Sept. 12, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 19.

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PALESTINE	Fortnightly on ..
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FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,600	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU ..	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
TERUKUNI MARU ..	11,800	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 20

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

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TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
£257 10s. 0d. First Class. £152 8s. 0d. Special Class.
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Complete Voyage—112 Golden Days of Travel or Voyage can be completed any time within two years.
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SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK

ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £47) .. .. Aug. 9
†VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £42 5 0) Aug. 16

S.S. STATENDAM First Class fare from £51 10 0 Aug. 30

CUBA AND MEXICO.

*LEERDAM .. Aug. 9 *EDAM .. .. Aug. 30
* Direct. Rotterdam. † Calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tels. No. Ger. 5440).

SOUTH AMERICA

BRAZIL, ARGENTINE, CHILE, PERU, &c.

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BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, HAVANA, &c.
Special facilities ALL SERVICES. No booking fees.

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SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,434		Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA	14,422	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,434	—	Sept. 13
ORITA	9,296	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (calls Salaverry)	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,075	Oct. 16

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
TO
MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE
to
VILLEFRANCHE, NAPLES, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
Unequalled Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(via Cherbourg).

MONTCLARE	Aug. 8
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only) ..	Aug. 9
METAGAMA	Aug. 14
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Quebec only) ..	Aug. 16

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Aug. 8
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	Aug. 21
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Aug. 23

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD Aug. 9 D. OF YORK Aug. 16

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Sept. 4
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Aug. 23

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA	Aug. 20	AORANGI .. Sept. 17

When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA.

The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton, Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16, From £449, including Shore Trips. 4½ to 5½ months' Ideal Weather.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
1, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Ament's-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay ..	14,145 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3	
Hobson Bay ..	14,130 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1	
Esperance Bay ..	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29	

Fares from £35 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, DJIBOUTI, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—
ANTENOR .. .. Aug. 13 SENEGAL .. .. 11 Oct.
HECTOR .. .. 13 Sept. SARPEDON .. 8 Nov.
ANCHISES .. .. 27 Sept.
London Agents, John Holt and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC ..	From Liverpool	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS ..	Liverpool	13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES ..	Liverpool	11th OCT.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool: 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3: 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	..	Aug. 8
†LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	Aug. 14	—
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 15
‡GARTH CASTLE	Aug. 21	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CILICIA	Aug. 22	†‡ BRITANNIA ..	Sept. 24
*‡ESPAGNE	Aug. 29	†CASTALIA	Oct. 10

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
§ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 25, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

TRANSYLVANIA Aug. 8 | CAMERONIA .. Aug. 23
CALEDONIA .. Aug. 16 | CALEDONIA .. Aug. 30
ANCHOR LINE, 48, PENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curacao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	Aug. 9
S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	Aug. 23
S.S. "SUYDAM"	Sept. 6

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "COTTICA"	Aug. 23
S.S. "SOMMELSDYK"	Sept. 13
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" ..	Oct. 4

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to:—
Plus. Commission (London), Ltd., 16-18, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone, Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: Monument 9021.)

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA ..	Next Sailings from Southampton.	
VERA CRUZ ..	RIO BRAVO	Aug. 28th
TAMPICO ..	RIO PANUCO	Sept. 18th
GALVESTON ..	Wallwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,	
HOUSTON ..	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS.
LONDON TO JAMAICA.
32 Days' Round Trip from £55, inclusive of Hotel accommodation and shore excursions.
First-class accommodation all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to:—
Agents: KAYE, SONS and Co., Ltd., 112, Fench

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3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON

HAMPSTEAD. 12, LYNDHURST-GARDENS. REGISTERED. Tels., Hampstead 4341. Large sunny rooms in quiet, private hotel. Constant hot water; separate tables. Also large garden hut suitable for artist (South light) or author in beautiful secluded garden. Fifteen minutes from City and West End.—Apply Mrs. Rindon.

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PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town.
HARD COURT. GOLF. SOFT WATER.
Billiards, Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor. Telephone, Ravensbourne 0916.

PARIS HOTELS,
RESTAURANTS AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR on the new The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths. Boulevard Haussmann.

HOTEL ASTORIA, CHAMPS ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON, 218, Rue de Rivoli (facing Tuileries Gdns.) In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL CAPUCINES. 37, Boulevard des Capucines. Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comfort.

ENGLISH 7, Avenue President Wilson (Champs-Elysees). FAMILY HOTEL. Full board from 50 francs.

FRANCIA HOTEL. 100, Rue La Fayette, near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room, bar; 120 rooms and 80 baths. Tele. address, Franciaby, Paris 83.

THE LANCASTER HOTEL and RESTAURANT. 7, Rue de Berri (Champs-Elysees).

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 3, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

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HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI, OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

HOTEL MAUBEUGE, 79, Rue de Maubeuge, Facing Gare du Nord. 5mins. Opera; modernised 1929. Phone all rooms. Rooms from 25fr., with bath 45fr.

HOTEL PLAZA ATHENÉE
25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées).
Same management, CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.

JUAN-LES-PINS.—HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 80 rooms; facing South with balconies; park, tennis; own bus to new golf course. Patronised by English visitors. From 60 frs.

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PLACE VENDOME.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN, 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

SAVOY HOTEL 194bis, Rue de Rivoli. Overlooking the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

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HTL. de l'UNIVERS 10, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mo 1. Comforts.

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TRIANON PALACE.—D. Poisson, Proprietor, 1bis, Rue de la Paix, near Opera-house. 100 rooms, 50 baths; latest comfort. Full board from 60frs.

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3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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CONTINENTAL PALACE, BLANKENBERGHE; near Casino; facing sea and bathing; first class throughout. Patronized by the leading English families.

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DINARD. LE GRAND HOTEL.
Unique situation on the River Rance and the sea.
Next to Tennis Grounds and Casino.
Exclusive, central, outdoor. 80 baths.

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First Class. Opened June 1st. Moderate terms.

LE TOUQUET. REGINA HOTEL in pine forest near golf course and tennis; 5 minutes from beach and golf by own bus; splendid garden.

LE TOUQUET.—THE CARLTON; right on beach; La Pension September from 90frs. Aug. from 100frs.; all tennis courts adjoining.

MONTE CARLO.—MONTE CARLO PALACE; 250 rooms, 120 baths. Open all year. Pension from 70frs.

NICE.—SPLENDID HOTEL. 150 rooms (80 with private bath). Facing sea and Casino. Central. Full pension from 80frs., and 100frs. with bath room.

TOURS. HOTEL METROPOLE.
100 rooms. 25-150frs. Meals 25frs. Inclusive from 65frs.

TROUVILLE-SUR-MER.
HOTEL BELLEVUE. Place du Casino.
A good Hotel at moderate prices. Excellent restaurant "A LA SOLE NORMANDE."

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First Class. Right on the Beach. Entirely transformed 1928. Excellent cuisine. PRIVATE GARAGE.

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CADENABBIA.—THE BELLEVUE. Noted for comfort, comfort and distinction. Golf 18 holes, tennis, all water sports.

HOTEL BRITANNIA, EXCELSIOR, Cadenabbia, Lake Como; thoroughly up to date; golf, tennis. Other sports. Direction Giuseppe Gandola.

PALLANZA. MAJESTIC GRAND HOTEL. Golf 18 holes, 6,300 yards. The newest and finest links in Italy.

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IN SWISS ALPS.—HOTEL DES BAINS, L'Etoile au Château d'Oex, altitude 4,000ft.; good cooking and beds; sulphur baths; 2½ guineas weekly; pleasant, quiet situation. (301177.)

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

0226? of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division
Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of GEORGE H. COX and COMPANY (BRADRIDGE & COOPER) Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 23rd day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £120,000 to £120,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above Statute was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 25th day of August 1930.
Dated this 26th day of August, 1930.
VINCENT & VINCENT, 26 Budge Row, London, E.C.4. Agents for:—Middleton of Leeds, the Solicitors for the Company.

1930. N. 086
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division
Mr. Justice Luxmoore. In the Matter of THE NEW SOUTH WALES LAND & AGENCY Co. Ltd. and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice dated the 30th day of July 1930 was duly made and presented to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice by the above-named Company to CONFIRM an ALTERATION and ADDITION to Clause 3 of the MEMORANDUM of ASSOCIATION with respect to the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special resolution of the said Company duly passed in accordance with the provisions of Section 117 of the Companies Act 1929 passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 4th July 1930 and such alteration is as follows:—
That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to its objects be altered in manner following that is to say:—
(h) To invest moneys in the hands of the Company not for the time being required or deemed conveniently applicable for the purposes of its business in any of the public stocks or funds or Government Securities of the United Kingdom or India or any British Dominion Colony State or Dependency or in or upon the Debentures Debenture Stock Mortgages obligations or securities or the Guaranteed or Preference or Preferred Ordinary Stock or Shares of any Company or the stock of any public municipal or local body or authority in the United Kingdom or India or any British Dominion Colony State or Dependency or in the Debentures Stock or Shares of any Company the Debentures or Debenture Stock or Preference Shares or Stock of which shall at the time of the investment be authorised by Law as an investment for trust funds or to place any such moneys on deposit with any Bank or Banks.
A print of the memorandum of association submitted to the said meeting containing the new sub-clause will be sent on request to any creditor or any member of the Company and such print of the Memorandum of Association may be inspected at the office of the Company situate at Austin Friars House No. 2 Austin Friars London E.C.2 and also at the offices of the undersigned the Solicitors of the Company.
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Bennett sitting as Vacation Judge at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Wednesday the 10th day of September 1930 and any person interested in the said Company whether as shareholder creditor or otherwise desirous of opposing the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for the purpose and he is required to give two clear days' previous notice in writing of his intention so to appear with the grounds of his objection to the undersigned the Solicitors of the said Company. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 25th day of July 1930.
DAWES & SONS 61/67, Graham Street London E.C.2. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division
Mr. Justice Farwell. In the Matter of ILLINGWORTH ISHAM & COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 23rd day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the Company from £250,000 to £120,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the above Statute was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 25th day of August, 1930.
Dated the 26th day of August, 1930.
VINCENT & VINCENT, 26 Budge Row, London, E.C.4. Agents for:—Middleton of Leeds, the Solicitors for the Company.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 8th day of August, 1930.

Short Description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD. Part of Preston Farm, Wembley, Middlesex. (P.67024.)	Richard David Owen, of Stanley Buildings, Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire.
Land in Mahlon Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex. (P.67030/1.)	Sidney George Wybrow, of 23, Geneva Road, Kingston, Surrey, and John Louis Moir, of Monoth, Walnut Way, Northolt, Middlesex.
Land and buildings in St. Mary's Cray, Kent, Tyger Drive and Rowehill Road, Cudham, Kent. (P.67084/5.)	Elizabeth Mary Smurthwaite and Eva Nellie Downes, both of Swievelands Wood Bungalow, Biggin Hill, Westerham, Kent.
Land in Third Avenue and Ashlyn's Road, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex. (P.67099.)	James Corbett Davis, of 4, Leyland Road, Lee, S.E.12.
Haygarth, Hayland Close, Hay Lane, Kingsbury, Middlesex. (P.67116.)	Alexander Max Marx, of Haygarth, Hayland Close, Hay Lane, Kingsbury, Middlesex.
36 and 38, Fanoonberg Road, Chiswick, Middlesex. (P.67132.)	Jack Sayers, of Flat 2, 41, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Land adjoining 7, Crooked Usage, Finchley, Middlesex. (P.67140.)	Constance Mary Gibbons, of Centre Tower, Abbey House, Westminster, S.W.1.
Land in Suttons Lane, Hornchurch, Essex. (P.67141.)	Winifred Jane Standen, of 99, Porters Grange Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.

153 to 309 (odd), 309A, 311 to 373 (odd), Plumstead High-street, 1 to 62 (even), and land in St. Nicholas Road, 2 to 32 (even), and land and buildings in Church Manor Way, 1, 1A, 3, 5, and 7 and land in Marston Road, 1 to 19 (odd), 2 to 8 (even) and 16, 18 and 20 and land in Rockmount Road, 114 to 128 (even) and 131 to 147 (odd) and messuage adjoining 135 to 147 (odd), Chesnut Road, 18 to 31 (all), Old Mill Lane and 174 to 232 (even), Lakedale Road, 1, 2, and 3, Roydene Villas, Shadeldale Road, parts of 50, 52 to 100, (even) and 51 to 115 (odd), Roydene Road, 1 to 45 (old) and 2 to 50 (even), Kashgar Road, 1 to 53 (old) and 2 to 34 (even), Auckland Road and buildings in rear of 1 to 9 (odd), Bannockburn Road, 2 to 88 (even), 19 to 55 (odd), 17A, 37A, 39A, 41A, Tormount Road, and land and buildings at rear of 72 to 78 (even), Tormount Road, 2 to 40 (even) and land in Woodhurst Road, 25 to 79 (odd) and land at rear of 37 to 79 (odd), Basildon Road, 72 to 86 (even), 60 to 70 (even) and land in Shadeslade Road and land on south side of 86, Shadeslade Road, 1 to 61 to 60 (odd), 4 to 122 (even), and 112A, Benares Road and land at rear of 90 to 110 (even) and to east side of 110, Benares Road.
Part of 11 and 13, 50 to 214 (even) and 75 to 85 (odd), Wickham Lane and land and buildings at rear of 11 to 27 (odd), 43 to 85 (odd) and 98 to 138 (even), Wickham Lane.
101 to 113 (all), 136 and land in Grosmont Road, 1 to 31 (odd), 2 to 92 (even), 17A and land in Camrose Street, 1 to 107 (odd) and 2 to 50 (even), Ceres Road, land on west sides of 1 and 113, Ceres Road and land and buildings in Ceres Road, 13 to 27 (odd), 12 to 22 (even), Bastion Road, 1 to 29 (odd), 2 to 30 (even) and land and buildings adjoining 35, 37, and 39, Catling Road.
1 to 33 (odd), 55 to 61 (odd), 2 to 36 (even) and land at rear of 1 and 14 to 22 (even), Rochester Road, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, Myra Street and land and buildings adjoining 2, 4 and 6, Myra Street, 59, 60 and 61, Red Lion Lane and land and buildings at rear of 153 to 163 (odd) and 305 and 307, Plumstead High Street and land and buildings at rear of 213 to 223 (odd), 237, 239 and 241, Plumstead High Street and land forming roadway known as Hylton Street, 2 and 3, Hillside Cottages, 1 and 2, Albion Cottages, Heath Cottage and part of 1, Hillside Cottages, Shooter's Hill, Bartlett's Rise, Rockmount Road and Wickham House, Wickham Lane. Land and buildings at rear of and adjoining 50 to 86 (even), Ceres Road and 54 to 62 (even), St. Nicholas Road and land on north side of 49 to 61 (odd) and 65 to 165 (odd), Benares Road and on east side of 2 to 18A (even), Hylton Street. Land and buildings at rear of Shooter's Hill and land in Waterdale Road, Blithdale Road, Marmaduke Road, Benares Road, Gatling Road, Caslon Street, Wickham Lane, Mirfield-av. Road, Myra Street and part of roadway known as Bendmore Road. All in the Borough of Woolwich. (301177.)

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

0226? of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division
Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of GEORGE H. COX and COMPANY (BRADRIDGE & COOPER) Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 23rd day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £75,000 to £12,500 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 25th day of August, 1930. The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—
The capital of George H. Cox and Company (Bradridge & Cooper) Limited immediately henceforth is £52,500 divided into 30,000 Preference shares of £1 each and 45,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each instead of the former capital of £75,000 divided into 30,000 Preference shares of £1 and 45,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each.
At the date of the registration of this Minute 29,040 Preference shares (numbered 1 to 29,040 inclusive) have been issued and the full amount of £1 is deemed to be paid up on each of the Preference shares and the remaining 960 Preference shares (numbered 29,041 to 30,000 inclusive) have been issued at a discount of 4s. 6d. per share and Ordinary shares (numbered 1 to 45,000 inclusive) have been issued and the full amount of 10s. is deemed to be paid up on each of the Ordinary shares.
Dated this 6th day of August, 1930.
EAST & DAKES Byron House, Finsbury Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division
Mr. Justice Luxmoore. In the Matter of THE NEW SOUTH WALES LAND & AGENCY Co. Ltd. and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice dated the 30th day of July 1930 was duly made and presented to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice by the above-named Company to CONFIRM an ALTERATION and ADDITION to Clause 3 of the MEMORANDUM of ASSOCIATION with respect to the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special resolution of the said Company duly passed in accordance with the provisions of Section 117 of the Companies Act 1929 passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 4th July 1930 and such alteration is as follows:—
That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to its objects be altered in manner following that is to say:—
(h) To invest moneys in the hands of the Company not for the time being required or deemed conveniently applicable for the purposes of its business in any of the public stocks or funds or Government Securities of the United Kingdom or India or any British Dominion Colony State or Dependency or in or upon the Debentures Debenture Stock Mortgages obligations or securities or the Guaranteed or Preference or Preferred Ordinary Stock or Shares of any Company or the stock of any public municipal or local body or authority in the United Kingdom or India or any British Dominion Colony State or Dependency or in the Debentures Stock or Shares of any Company the Debentures or Debenture Stock or Preference Shares or Stock of which shall at the time of the investment be authorised by Law as an investment for trust funds or to place any such moneys on deposit with any Bank or Banks.
A print of the memorandum of association submitted to the said meeting containing the new sub-clause will be sent on request to any creditor or any member of the Company and such print of the Memorandum of Association may be inspected at the office of the Company situate at Austin Friars House No. 2 Austin Friars London E.C.2 and also at the offices of the undersigned the Solicitors of the Company.
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Bennett sitting as Vacation Judge at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on Wednesday the 10th day of September 1930 and any person interested in the said Company whether as shareholder creditor or otherwise desirous of opposing the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for the purpose and he is required to give two clear days' previous notice in writing of his intention so to appear with the grounds of his objection to the undersigned the Solicitors of the said Company. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 25th day of July 1930.
DAWES & SONS 61/67 Graham Street London E.C.2. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate). In the ESTATE of ALFRED MONTAGUE WOOLF Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days from the date hereof application will be made in the Principal Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of ALFRED MONTAGUE WOOLF late of Salisbury in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia deceased granted by the High Court of Southern Rhodesia on the 18th day of November 1929.
Dated this 6th day of August 1930.
SLAUGHTER & MAY 18 Austin Friars, London E.C.2. Solicitors for Francis Cecil Howard the lawful Attorney of the Executors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division
Mr. Justice Bennett the 4th day of July 1930. In the Matter of THE NORTHERN WOOLLEN MILLS Co. Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 23th day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £18000 to £15340 and the Minute approved by the Court shewing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 7th day of August 1930.
Dated this 7th day of August 1930.
GARD, LYELL & Co. 47, Gresham-street, E.C.2. Agents for Cadman Gyrth & Helsewell, Cleckheaton, Yorks. Solicitors for the Company.

ISABELLA LENNOX MILLER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the estate of ISABELLA LENNOX MILLER late of Monks Lodge, Great Mapstead, Halstead, in the County of Essex, who died on the 8th day of April 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 14th day of May 1929 by Canada Albert Percy Bloomfield Allen the sole Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 11th day of October 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 1st day of August 1930.
H. H. COLES Solicitor 1 Bolton Chambers Bolton Road Eastbourne.

RE HENRY NEWTON STEVENS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of HENRY NEWTON STEVENS late of 70 Harold Road, Upper Norwood, Surrey, Deceased who died on the 28th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 12th day of July 1930 by Mrs. Stevens Henry Stevens Roland Arthur Louis Tree and Charles Stanley Meadows the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned on or before the 16th day of October 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and that we will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of August 1930.
NORRIS & MARTIN, 39, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ELIZABETH ELLEN THOMAS, Deceased and **RE HUGH THOMAS,** Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ELIZABETH ELLEN THOMAS, late of Old Valley, Valley in the County of Anglesey, deceased, who died between the 8th and 10th days of February 1930, and to whose estate Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were granted to Edward Owen and Hugh Owen at the Bangor District Probate Registry on the 1st day of July 1930 are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of October next, after which date the assets will be distributed amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the Administrators shall then have had notice.
Dated the 1st August 1930.
S. R. DEW & JONES, 10, Parrar Road, Bangor. Solicitors for the Administrators.

RE NORA MURIEL TWISS Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the ESTATE of NORA MURIEL TWISS of Flagstaff House, Jullundur, Punjab India, wife of William Louis Oberkirch Twiss a Major General on the Staff Army Headquarters India (who died on the 29th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved by the Public Trustee the Executor therein named on the 24th day of July 1930 in the Bristol Probate Registry) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 13th day of October next, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 6th day of August 1930.
JAMES CROFT & SON, 5, Small Street, Bristol. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE JOSEPH CROFT otherwise **THOMAS CROFT** deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the ESTATE of JOSEPH CROFT otherwise THOMAS CROFT late of 15 Windsor Road Slough in the County of Buckingham retired Jobmaster deceased (who died on the 13th day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 25th day of July 1930 by Frederick Hall Merchant of 37 Bath Road Slough Solicitor the Executor therein named) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 16th day of October 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he shall not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of August 1930.
BARRETT & THOMSON Slough, Bucks. Solicitors for the said Executor.

SIR HERBERT JAMES HOPE Knight deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having any CLAIMS DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of SIR HERBERT JAMES HOPE late of 14, York House, York Street, Marylebone in the County of Middlesex and formerly of 4c Portman Mansions in the said County Knight deceased (who died on the 23rd day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved by James Cospatrick Hepburne Scott Esquire the surviving executor named in the said Will on the 17th day of July 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executor at the offices of the undersigned Ashe Sidebotham & Co. 1 Bedford Row on or before the 11th October 1930 and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and that he will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice.
Dated this 6th day of August 1930.
WITHERS & CO., 4, Arundel-street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor.

THE TRUSTEE ACT 1925. Re **FREDERICK HENRY HOLLOWAY** deceased. Pursuant to Statute 13, Geo. V., ch. 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of FREDERICK HENRY HOLLOWAY late of Claremont Holme Hall Road Cheadle Hulme in the County of Chester Retired Glass Merchant deceased (who died on the sixth day of January One thousand nine hundred and twenty seven and to whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted by the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice at the Manchester District Registry on the fifth day of August One thousand nine hundred and thirty to Alfred Ernest Holloway the Administrator of the Estate of the said deceased) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Administrator on or before the Tenth day of October One thousand nine hundred and thirty after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Estate and distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this fifth day of August One thousand nine hundred and thirty.
FARRAR & Co., 70, Fountain Street, Manchester. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of KINGSWAY AUTOMOBILES (LONDON), Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st July, 1930.
DATE and PLACE of MEETINGS:
Creditors 19th August, 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.
Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.
6th August, 1930.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

HARRY PARKINSON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, as amended. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of HARRY PARKINSON of Rosemount, Otherop, Lancashire, Lime Merchant (who died on 12th February 1929) are to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned Solicitors for John William Lambert, George William Garstang and Robert Parkinson (Executors of the Will of the deceased) before First November next after which date the said Executors will distribute the deceased's assets having regard only to the claims whereof they then have notice.
Dated 6th August 1930.
BALDWIN WEEKS & BALDWIN, 4, Duck Street, Clitheroe, Lancashire. Solicitors for the said Executors.

00370 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division.
Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of THE SCHOOLS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 21st day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named company from £100,000 to £2,443.19.0. and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 7th day of August 1930
Dated this 7th day of August 1930.
FYNMORE & Co., 16, St. Andrew Street, Holborn Circus, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Company.

No. 00464 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division
Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of FESCOL Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 28th day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £55,000 to £31,250 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 6th day of August 1930.
Dated the 6th day of August 1930.
LINKLATERS & PAINES 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.4. Solicitors to the Company.

RE DR FREDERICK GRENFELL BAKER deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of FREDERICK GRENFELL BAKER late of 15 Church Walk Worthing in Sussex (who died on the 5th day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved by The Public Trustee and Miss Emily Lilian Baker the Executors therein named on the 21st day of July 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of October 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall have had notice.
Dated this 6th day of August 1930.
MARSH & FERRIMAN, Solicitors, Worthing. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE VICTOR VERACIS BRANFORD, Deed. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of VICTOR VERACIS BRANFORD late of Finders Clive Vale Hastings in the County of Sussex Company Director who died on the 22nd day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice in London on the first day of August 1930 are hereby required to send to the undersigned Messrs. Hewood & Tatham 16, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE MARY ANN BISHOP, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of MARY ANN BISHOP late of Goodnestone near Canterbury in the County of Kent, Widow (who died on the 9th day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved by the Public Trustee the sole Executor therein named on the 24th day of July 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of October next, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of August, 1930.
MOWLL & MOWLL, Dover. Solicitors for the said Executor.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division
Mr. Justice Bennett the 4th day of July 1930. In the Matter of THE NORTHERN WOOLLEN MILLS Co. Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 23th day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £18000 to £15340 and the Minute approved by the Court shewing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 7th day of August 1930.
Dated this 7th day of August 1930.
GARD, LYELL & Co. 47, Gresham-street, E.C.2. Agents for Cadman Gyrth & Helsewell, Cleckheaton, Yorks. Solicitors for the Company.

RE HOWARD JACKSON Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the ESTATE of HOWARD JACKSON, late of Coorg, South India, who died on the 24th day of June 1928, and Letters of Application, with the Will annexed, to the Estate in Great Britain were granted on the 10th day of July 1930, out of the Principal Probate Registry to the undersigned Henry Parsons and Arthur Alexander of William George Lanyon Parsons and William Alexander Frederick Bracken, the Executors named in the said Will, so far as the Estate in Great Britain is concerned, are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of October 1930, after which date the said Attorney will proceed to distribute the assets in Great Britain of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 1st day of August 1930.
H. H. COLES Solicitor 1 Bolton Chambers Bolton Road Eastbourne.

RE HENRY NEWTON STEVENS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of HENRY NEWTON STEVENS late of 70 Harold Road, Upper Norwood, Surrey, Deceased who died on the 28th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 12th day of July 1930 by Mrs. Stevens Henry Stevens Roland Arthur Louis Tree and Charles Stanley Meadows the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned on or before the 16th day of October 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and that we will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of August 1930.
NORRIS & MARTIN, 39, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ELIZABETH ELLEN THOMAS, Deceased and **RE HUGH THOMAS,** Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ELIZABETH ELLEN THOMAS, late of Old Valley, Valley in the County of Anglesey, deceased, who died between the 8th and 10th days of February 1930, and to whose estate Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were granted to Edward Owen and Hugh Owen at the Bangor District Probate Registry on the 1st day of July 1930 are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of October next, after which date the assets will be distributed amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the Administrators shall then have had notice.
Dated the 1st August 1930.
S. R. DEW & JONES, 10, Parrar Road, Bangor. Solicitors for the Administrators.

RE NORA MURIEL TWISS Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the ESTATE of NORA MURIEL TWISS of Flagstaff House, Jullundur, Punjab India, wife of William Louis Oberkirch Twiss a Major General on the Staff Army Headquarters India (who died on the 29th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved by the Public Trustee the Executor therein named on the 24th day of July 1930 in the Bristol Probate Registry) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 13th day of October next, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 6th day of August 1930.
JAMES CROFT & SON, 5, Small Street, Bristol. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE JOSEPH CROFT otherwise **THOMAS CROFT** deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the ESTATE of JOSEPH CROFT otherwise THOMAS CROFT late of 15 Windsor Road Slough in the County of Buckingham retired Jobmaster deceased (who died on the 13th day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 25th day of July 1930 by Frederick Hall Merchant of 37 Bath Road Slough Solicitor the Executor therein named) are

Sporting News

RACING

BRIGHTON MEETING

VICTORY OF BUNCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Brighton Autumn Meeting was concluded yesterday in breezy but not unpleasant weather.

There were fewer surprises than on the previous day, but the way in which Bunch won the Brighton Handicap, the chief event of the afternoon, was one that proved interesting as well. Lesteford, out of Wootton's stable, had been reserved for this race, and next in estimation was Timber, judged on the form he had shown at Goodwood. Neither of these animals, however, seriously troubled Bunch, who evidently is a filly worthy of notice. Egeria got away quickly at the start and led into the Straight, but Bunch was well enough placed to make her challenge and stayed so well that she was able to draw right away from Egeria in the last furlong or so. Timber was tailed off, another four lengths behind the second horse. Lesteford obviously had been beaten when the Straight was reached. Bunch, who is trained by Sir Robert Wilmot, had won another race over a mile at Bath, and one recalled also her defeat of Aroostook by a head in the Craven Plate at Epsom on the day before the Derby.

The day's racing was begun by the overwhelming victory of Invermark in the Worthing Selling Stakes. Apparently Invermark reserves all his best running in these days for the Brighton course. In spite of his nine years and 9st., and the remarkably consistent and promising form of Bucks Maiden, not to mention several others in a field of 10, Invermark led all the way and raced away to win over the mile and a half by 10 lengths. The next race, the Corporation Plate, was won decisively by Lady of Rank, owned by Mr. J. B. Joel, who later was to have another success with Sun Glory, also ridden by Carslake. This brought up Mr. J. B. Joel's victories at the meeting to four. Mr. S. B. Joel, who won the last race with Fanatist, scarcely had so good a Brighton meeting as usual. Carslake, on the other hand, was unusually happy in his riding over the course. Helped by the fact that Hard Rock was badly left at the start, Double Spot, Carslake's mount, made no mistake in beating off the final effort of Smile in the Bramber Selling Handicap. It was noticed in this race that Carslake rode with a bandaged hand, but there was nothing wrong with his finish.

The Cliftonville Plate, in which Carslake obtained his third success on Sun Glory, was reduced to a match. Tournai was to have made a third starter, but gave her jockey, C. Ray, such a demonstration of her powers as a buck-jumper that the latter was slightly injured as well as shaken, and the Stewards ordered the withdrawal of Tournai's number from the board. Donoghue had been thrown in the course of a similar exhibition at Bath. Fanatist won the Southdown Plate decisively enough from Moloney and Adne.

LEWES PROSPECTS

1.45.—WALLANDS SELLING HANDICAP (1¼m.).—CATANIAN has shown signs of running into form, and may win here. The danger would appear to be Landwade and Hebby.

2.30.—MOUNT HARRY SELLING PLATE (5f. and a few yards).—The best of these two-year-olds should be **MAFALDA**, who was a good third in a field of 20 at Folkestone, and was placed also in her previous race.

3.0.—ASTLEY PLATE (5f. and a few yards).—In a small and not very distinguished field, Clove Hitch may be able to give the weight away to all but **FROISSEE**, who receives 19lb.

3.30.—DE WARRENNE HANDICAP (5f. and a few yards).—Perhaps the most interesting feature of this race will be the meeting once more of Caballero and Fingle Bridge. Both failed at Brighton, but the former more than Fingle Bridge, who was beaten only by a strong run made by Welsh Dance. This race is nearly a furlong shorter, and if he can get away as well, **FINGLE BRIDGE** should not fail a second time. Osculator may be the chief danger.

4.0.—MEMBERS' CUP (1¼m.).—KILKENNY, with Mr. Cottrill in the saddle, holds a rather better chance than most. Kilkenny should at least improve upon his last two performances.

4.30.—NEVILL MAIDEN PLATE (1¼m.).—RSKDALE should win this race.

THIRSK PROSPECTS

2.15.—COXWOLD MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—This race may be won by Deerpark. Dahra may run in place of Debonair, and Trojan Prince and Perception colt are expected to run well, but **DEERPARK** is my selection.

2.45.—COWESBY HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Financier ran well at Catterick and Pontefract, but it is not certain that he will compete in the race. In the circumstances **HARKM GUARD** may have Julienne and Charlotte Corday to beat.

3.15.—BEGBY SELLING HANDICAP (2m.).—Andorra will be suited by the distance. Hidalgo II., Shimmering, and Phantom Jim can be fancied, but I shall rely on **ANDORRA**, and regard Hidalgo II. as the next best.

3.45.—KILBURN SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Arran Beg is under orders to run. Cyrus is likely to be prominent, and I may be the danger to **ARRAN BEG**, who should win.

4.15.—YORKSHIRE BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE (5f.).—Seaton Ross, Fairy Friend, and Wall Street are fancied. There are possibilities about the Aga Khan's Cleo de M., but I shall look for the success of **SEATON ROSS.**

4.45.—KEPWICK PLATE (1m.).—This race should be won by **LEOPARDUS**, whom P. Beasley will ride.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

No horses have left Newmarket to meet their engagements at Chepstow. Several were under orders, but the coughing that has broken out has caused arrangements to be altered.

At Lewes we shall be poorly represented. **FROISSEE** has a chance in the Astley Stakes.

For the winner of the De Warrenne Handicap we must look to DOCH-AN-DORIS. I have not seen him go with such dash as he has done lately.

At Thirsk our runners in the Coxwold Maiden Plate will be Trojan Prince, Dahra, and Deerpark, and, at the weights, I am advised to select **DEERPARK.**

Flying Call runs in the Cowesby Handicap, but she is a moderate animal.

TEES HEAD may prove good enough to win the Begby Selling Handicap.

SANS DOUTE looks like proving the best for the Yorkshire Foal Plate, and **LEOPARDUS** has a chance in the Kepwick Plate.

WEIGHTS

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP

(To be run at Manchester on September 6)

The **PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP PLATE** of 1,000 sovs. ; for three-year-olds and upwards ; lowest weight may be 6st. ; the second to receive 80 sovs. and the third 30 sovs. Round Course (two miles, two furlongs and 75 yards).

	Yrs st lb		Yrs st lb
Brown Jack	4 9 3	Aftab	4 8 13
Old Orkney	5 9 0	Solario	4 8 12
Cicero	5 8 10	Jolmeo	4 8 12
Arctic Star	4 8 10	Fine Bugle	4 8 11
Sir Waldow	4 8 8	Lemnos	4 8 8
Colleen II.	5 7 13	Medarlin	4 8 7
Coaster	4 7 11	Cherry King	4 8 5
Dark Cliff	4 7 7	Mark Time	4 8 3
Dark Hillock	4 7 7	Master Mint	4 8 3
Richborough	5 7 7	True Copy	5 8 3
Interlude	4 7 5	Ancilla	4 8 0
Gay Archer	4 7 4	Windsor	4 8 0
Paul Cave	4 7 3	Cheeper	4 8 0
Pentacle	4 7 0	Glenside	4 8 0
Pembroker	4 7 0	Glenstone	4 8 0
Eagle's Pride	4 7 0	Gloriole	4 8 0
Bloody Flame	4 7 0	Ekios	4 8 0

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s., Unless Starr and Winning).

2.0.—Invermark. Win 5s. 2d. Place 2s. 8d. Bucks Maiden. Place 2s. 6d. ; Irish Lord. Place 1s. 3d.

2.30.—Lady of Rank. Win 4s. 2d. Place 2s. 2d. ; Polar Destroyer. Place 4s. 2d.

3.0.—Bunch. Win 15s. Place 4s. 9d. ; Egeria. Place 2s. 3d. ; Timber. Place 2s. 3d.

3.30.—Double Spot. Win 5s. 8d. Place 16s. 3d. ; Smile. Place 2s. 3d. ; Alone. Place 2s. 9d.

4.0.—Sun Glory. Win 2s.

4.30.—Fanatist. Win 4s. 2d.

BRIGHTON RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The **WORTHING SELLING STAKES** of 5 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. One mile and a half.

INVERMARK, b g, by Invincible—Brilliant Star (Mr. T. Richards), aged, 9st. ..... R. Dick 1
BUCKS MAIDEN, b or br f, by Bucks Husser—Cottage Maiden (Mr. E. N. Lyons), 4 yrs. 7st. ..... C. Richards 2
IRISH LORD, b g, by Irish Battle—Lady M.C. (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs. 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Rook 3
The Wolf (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 9st. ..... S. Magee 0
Summer Princess (Mr. C. Gulliver), 4 yrs. 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Balch 0
Huncoat (Mrs. T. Setchell), 4 yrs. 8st. 9lb. ..... E. Smyth 0
Kloof (Mr. A. Dunn), aged, 9st. ..... T. Barber 0
Dreuz (Mr. W. Smyth), aged, 9st. ..... F. Fox 0
Fenax (Mr. J. S. Austen), 3 yrs. 8st. ..... R. James 0
Vivacious (Mr. S. Beuneu), 3 yrs. 8st. ..... S. Wragg 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Bucks Maiden, 9 to 4 Invermark, 7 to 1 Dreuz, 8 to 1 Irish Lord, 10 to 1 Vivacious, 100 to 8 Fenax, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by 10 lengths ; two lengths separated second and third. Summer Princess was fourth and Fenax last. The winner was bought in for 145 guineas.

2.30 (2.31).—THE CORPORATION PLATE of 200 sovs. ; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

LADY OF RANK, br f, by Black Jester—Pecresa (Mr. J. B. Joel), 8st. 6lb. ..... B. Carslake 1
FALSE DOCTRINE, b g, by Treasurer—Missal (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn), 7st. 13lb. .. S. Donoghue 2
LADY CAROL, b f, by Passer—Eagerloon (Mrs. E. Wallace), 7st. 13lb. ..... Dines 3
Royal Sailor (Mr. T. Walls), 8st. 2lb. ..... M. Wing 0
The Ring (Lady Ludlow), 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 3lb.) ..... R. Dick 0
Vivian (Mrs. A. M. Page), 7st. 13lb. ..... C. Richards 0

(Winner trained by C. Peck, at Foxhill)

BETTING.—11 to 8 on Lady of Rank, 9 to 4 agst Lady Carol, 6 to 1 False Doctrine, 10 to 1 The Ring, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths ; three lengths separated second and third. The Ring was fourth and Royal Sailor last.

3.0 (3.1).—THE BRIGHTON HANDICAP, a plate of 450 sovs. ; for three-year-olds. One mile.

BUNCH, b f, by Manilardo—Binfield (Mr. F. Johnson), 8st. 10lb. ..... G. Richards 1
EGERIA, br f, by Sunstar—Airashti (Lady Ludlow), 8st. 10lb. ..... R. Dick 2
TIMBER, br c, by Lemnos—Sceptical (Mr. M. E. Kafton), 8st. 5lb. ..... H. Wragg 3
Last of the Dandies (Mr. P. Harmsworth), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Wing 0
Carabas (Duke of Richmond and Gordon), 8st. 3lb. ..... Perryman 0
Archimedes (Mr. W. J. Waldron), 8st. 1lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Pragent (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 7st. 11lb. .. J. Sirett 0
Lesteford (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew), 7st. 2lb. ..... R. Rook 0

(Winner trained by Sir R. Wilmot, at Binfield Grove)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Lesteford, 2 to 1 Timber, 7 to 2 Bunch, 10 to 1 Egeria, 100 to 8 Carabas, 100 to 6 Pragent, 20 to 1 each agst others.

Won by four lengths ; the same distance separated second and third. Last of the Dandies was fourth and Carabas last.

3.30 (3.31).—THE BRAMBER SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. Five furlongs and 66 yards.

DOUBLE SPOT, b g, by Argosy—Malandorie (Major D. Burns), aged, 8st. ..... B. Carslake 1
SMILE, b m, by Adam—Dimples (Mr. F. E. Webber), 6 yrs. 8st. 2lb. ..... F. Fox 2
ALONE, b f, by Alldesond—Countess Delia (Mr. F. W. Shenstone), 4 yrs. 8st. 2lb. P. Fleming 3
Hard Rock (Mr. J. T. Downing), 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
What'll You Have (Lady H. McCalmont), 3 yrs. 8st. 2lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Adam (Mr. M. Dalby), 4 yrs. 8st. ..... C. Richards 0
Duke of Athlone (Mr. P. Thrale), 4 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Television (Mr. A. H. Walker), 5 yrs. 7st. 12lb. ..... Sirett 0
Desdador (Mr. H. C. Barber), 3 yrs. 7st. 5lb. .. J. Dines 0
Star of Venice (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), 4 yrs. 6st. 13lb. ..... L. Martin 0
Irish Caress (Mr. R. Martin), 3 yrs. 6st. 5lb. (car. 6st. 7lb.) ..... A. Smirke 0
Perula (Mr. Everden), 4 yrs. 6st. 5lb. ..... A. Smirke 0
Bobtail (Mr. T. H. Menzies), 3 yrs. 6st. 5lb. (car. 6st. 6lb.) ..... C. Mitchell 0

(Winner trained by Mairs, at Lambourn).

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Hard Rock, 4 to 1 Double Spot, 5 to 1 Smile, 6 to 1 What'll You Have, 100 to 8 Alumbic, 100 to 7 Television, 100 to 6 each Alone and Irish Caress, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths ; one length separated second and third. Desdador was fourth and Irish Caress last. The winner was bought in for 210 guineas.

4.0 (4.3).—THE CLIFTONVILLE PLATE of 200 sovs. ; for two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs and 66 yards.

SUN GLORY, gr f, by Golden Sun—Toinette (Mr. J. B. Joel), 8st. 9lb. ..... B. Carslake 1
PASTORELLA, b f, by Sansovino—Mopsa (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Bennet 2

(Winner trained by C. Peck, at Foxhill)

BETTING.—3 to 1 on Sun Glory.

Won by four lengths.

Tournai was weighed out for by C. Ray, but threw her jockey and was withdrawn. She did not come under the starter's orders.

4.30 (4.30).—THE SOUTHDOWN PLATE of 200 sovs. ; for three-year-olds. One mile.

FANATIST, ch c, by Fantomas—Glenmoonie (Mr. S. B. Joel), 9st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
MOLONEY, ch g, by Marten—Lovely Toy (Mrs. Whitham), 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Richards 2
ADNE, ch f, by Bachelor's Double—Despina (Mr. Z. Michalinos), 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Sirett 3

(Winner trained by Earl, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—11 to 8 on Fanatist, 2 to 1 agst Moloney, 8 to 1 Adne.

Won by two lengths ; half a length separated second and third.

CHEPSTOW PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.30.—THE OAK GROVE MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs ; for three-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St lb
aPENTILLA (Mr. R. C. Dawson) ..... R. Dawson	9 4
aWART (Mr. F. B. Hall) ..... Whitelaw	9 0
WALTER RALEIGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) .. O. Bell	9 0
CEDARWOOD (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) .. Gilpin	9 0
†WARRENDER (Mr. T. Dennis) ..... Perryman	9 0
PRAVAGH (Mr. E. Guladhur) ..... J. Cannon	9 0
GOLDEN EARL (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	9 0
†HERSTMONCEUX (Mr. J. Mountain) ..... Mountain	9 0
LUCKY HUNTER (Mr. V. Rosenthal) ..... Moloney	9 0
MARY AMBREE (Major A. Bonsor) ..... F. Hartigan	8 11
DOUBLE TOP (Mr. H. Bowdler) ..... Gwilt	8 11
†PRINCESS ROSE (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day	8 11
GUARDS OFFICER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8 11
NIPPY (Mr. C. Gilpin) ..... Perse	8 11
†SOUTHERN CROSS (Mr. A. Greenall) ..... Kinsella	8 11
†CORNISH PRINCE (Sir J. Grey) ..... Stubbs	8 11
THE UGLY DUCKING (Mr. T. Harmsworth) .. Gooch	8 11
†LION GLORY (Mr. W. K. Lysaght) ..... Lysaght	8 11
ELVER (Mrs. C. E. Moore) ..... Coldbeck	8 11
†BLACK SWAN (Mr. W. Seaward) ..... Whalley	8 11
†ELKHOVY (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris	8 11

3.0.—THE EAST CLIFFE SELLING PLATE (handicap) of 110 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs st lb
HELICON (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland	5 9 13
ROYAL HEROINE (Mr. T. R. Rimell) ..... Rimell	6 9 12
aHOPE (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Rennison	3 8 9
aCORNISH FRIAR (Mrs. M. Waters) ..... H. Smyth	5 8 8
aNATIONAL SPIRIT (Mr. T. Aldridge) ..... Stubbs	4 8 8
OBEDIENCE (Miss Yates) ..... A. Yates	4 7 13
aMUTE SWAN (Mrs. H. S. Martin) ..... Gilbert	3 7 13
†PRINCE BELLING (Mr. W. Fenwick) ..... C. Pigott	5 7 13
HAPPY DUSTY (Mr. C. S. Green) ..... Cox	5 7 11
FERRY DUKE (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	3 7 7
aGREEN PIPER (Captain R. M. Thompson) ..... Crimsole	4 7 7
aGOLDEN BUCKLES (Mr. A. M. Woodford) .. Saxby	3 7 7
†PICCADILLO (Mr. J. Ainsworth) ..... Ainsworth	3 7 7
DEL SOLE (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... J. Scott	4 7 7
aSPEARD (Mrs. R. Minera) ..... Hobbs	3 7 5
aCAVALIERO (Mr. J. S. Connell) ..... C. Pigott	5 7 2
RED VESPER (Mr. H. T. L. Young) ..... H. Young	5 7 2
aLANCIER (Mr. H. W. Medlicott) ..... Newey	3 6 12
ZERO HOUR (Mr. E. W. Merrell) ..... J. Merrell	5 6 7

3.30.—THE ST. LAWRENCE SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. ; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St lb
CLOTHIER (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Rennison	8 12
MOTOR-BOAT (Mrs. Dodd) ..... Briscoe	8 12
aSCENT ANY (Mr. L. F. Cribbin) ..... Clancy	8 9
aKARELIA F. by The Winter King (Mr. G. W. Handle) ..... Saxby	8 9
JOY TO SEE (Mr. G. Wellesley) ..... Leach, jun.	8 9
TRIBE CHASER (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	8 8
†POINT (Mr. E. H. Keen) ..... Templeman	8 8
MR. SHEAR'S (Mrs. N. Roberts) ..... Roberts	8 7
F. by Hebridean or Orb, dam by Rhodesian—Sandover (Mr. J. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	8 7
SEA MUSIC (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	8 4
CHROME (Lord Fairhaven) ..... O. Bell	8 4
CHILD BILLY (Mr. D. Goldsmith) ..... Darby	8 4
aWHERLRACK (Mrs. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	8 4
VIRGIN F. by Tanglewood (Mrs. R. Miners) .. Hobbs	8 4
LEVANON (Captain C. H. Tremayne) ..... Cottrill	8 4

4.0.—THE CHEPSTOW PLATE of 400 sovs. ; for two-year-olds, the owner at entry of the winner to receive 50 sovs. Five furlongs.

	St lb
CHARLWOOD (8lb.) (Mr. A. E. Berry) .. M. Hartigan	9 0
MARY FISCHER (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8 9
aCOR DE CHASSE (12lb.) (Mr. E. A. Wigan) .. Braime	8 7
aSPARKLING (Mr. J. Dawson) ..... R. Dawson	8 7
aTAJ UD DIN (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8 7
FERRY SKIPPER (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) .. J. Renwick	8 7
PLUTOCRAT (8lb.) (Mr. R. Thornton-Smith) .. Templeman	8 4
aSPANISH MAID (8lb.) (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	7 13
THE ROVER (12lb.) (Mr. F. E. Laidlaw) .. In Ireland	7 11
FALSE DOCTRINE (8lb.) (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	7 10
aHAPPY SCOT (8lb.) (Mr. F. J. Marshall) .. Morris	7 10
aPICTINA c, by Milton (12lb.) (Mr. H. Pugh) ..... H. Leader	7 9
OVER THE SEA (12lb.) (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	7 6

4.30.—THE QUEENBOROUGH HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs st lb
ROSOLIO II. (Lord Michelham) ..... O. Bell	4 9 0
†MICHOROUS (Mr. F. W. Hobbs) ..... Walter Griggs	3 8 6
aNUXFORD (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill	4 8 3
KNIGHT'S SERVICE (Major A. W. Mosley) ..... Mosley	4 8 2
aFACILE PRINCESS (Mr. M. E. Fitzgerald) ..... J. Anthony	3 8 2
PAINTBOX (Mr. F. Phillips) ..... Rimell	a 8 2
aRACO (Mr. G. B. Bates) ..... E. Harper	4 8 1
†LUCRELIA (Mr. H. Davis) ..... Clancy	3 7 13
†LOCHINVAR (Sir E. Wills) ..... Sir H. Nugent	3 7 13
BERKELEY BRIDGE (Mr. G. W. Hands) ..... Saxby	a 7 11

5.0.—THE BEACHLEY MAIDEN PLATE of 115 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs st lb
aBLACK ARMSTRONG (Mrs. G. H. Peacock) ..... Rennison	4 9 0
CLUNY (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	3 9 0
aTIDENHAM (Mrs. A. E. Anderson) ..... Newey	5 8 11
BLUE SPRAY (Mr. M. Evans) ..... J. Anthony	5 8 11
CADENARMIA (Major W. B. N. Roderick) ..... R. Gordon	4 8 11
GOLDEN BAR (Mr. G. H. Darvell) ..... A. Yates	3 8 2
aTHE TAVERN KNIGHT (Mr. M. E. Fitzgerald) ..... J. Anthony	3 8 2
ARRESS (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	3 7 13
aBACHELORA (Mr. C. Harmsworth) ..... Gooch	3 7 13
WOODLAND QUEEN (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) ..... J. Jarvis	3 7 13
DESPAIL (Mr. T. Lant) ..... Macnee	3 7 13
GOLDEN WONDER (Mrs. N. Roberts) .. Roberts	3 7 13

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

THIRSK MEETING

COXWOLD MAIDEN PLATE.—Debonair and Collina.
KILBURN PLATE.—Ecot.
LEWKNOLL PLATE.—Silver Arrow.
BEGBY SELLING PLATE AND RAVENSTHORPE HANDICAP.—Persian Son.
SANDHUTTON HANDICAP.—Kendo.
THIRSK TOWN PLATE.—Bucksbeg.
CARLTON SELLING HANDICAP.—Princess Foote.
BOLTBY SELLING PLATE.—Radiostat.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEVILLE MAIDEN PLATE, LEWES.—Mrs. Siddons.
MEMBERS' CUP, LEWES.—Advancer.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Venetian Prince (dead) and Vandahani.

The London Anglers' Association will fish in the All-England Championship match on the Soar (Leicestershire) next month.

LEWES PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—THE WALLANDS SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs st lb
BERKELEY (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	5 9 0
APACHE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5 9 0
NUMIDE (Mr. R. Vrazner) ..... G. Bennett	4 9 0
PRUDENT FAY (Mr. E. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a 8 8
aELCHO (Mr. E. Gore) ..... Gore	6 8 8
aCATANIAN (Miss F. U. Hoy) .. Douglas-Pennant	6 8 7
SABINE SAILOR (Mrs. R. N. Roundell) .. De Mestre	5 8 5
aLANDWADE (Major D. Mairs) ..... Mairs	6 8 2
HELSBY (Miss N. Wilmot) ..... Sir R. Wilmot	a 8 0
HIS SIXON (Mr. J. Scott) ..... J. Scott	a 7 11
HUCK BELL (Mrs. Walton) ..... Kilshaw	5 7 11
aDANDY DENNIS (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Butchers	5 7 8
BEAU DE GUEST (Mr. D. M. Gant) .. Hammond	6 7 8
CLASSIC LADY (Mr. H. Curtis) ..... A. Law	4 7 5
aSPARTAN (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ..... G. L. Ward	3 7 5
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a 7 5
STAR OF GALICIA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) .. Hedges	5 7 0
ROYAL SALOON (Mr. D. F. Francis) ..... Henton	4 7 0
LETCOMBE LASSIE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	6 6 10
MOUNTAIN IMAGE (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	3 6 9
TYPHOON (Mr. F. A. Benson) ..... Hedges	5 6 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DOCH-AN-DORIS, H. Leach; CABALLERO, M. Wing; FINGLE BRIDGE, R. Dick; THE DOMINIE, S. Donoghue; ANDY, C. Richards; HUFFINTON, J. Sirett; SOLDIER'S FARE, W. Alford; TECHEE, F. Rickaby; TETRAPODOS, K. Gethin; OSCULATOR, F. Sharpe.

2.30.—THE MOUNT HARRY SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. ; for two-year-olds only. T.Y.C. (five furlongs and a few yards).

	St lb
aOAK TWIG C, by Brisl (Mr. A. Bassett) .. Hammond	9 0
ROPES (Major A. W. Mosley) ..... Mosley	9 0
aIRISH CHASER (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) .. Bisgrave	9 0
aTENNIS BALL (Mr. C. D. Clarke) ..... Barthropp	8 13
POETRY (Mr. J. A. Farsky de Dada) ..... J. Beary	8 11
FLITTER (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..... Golightly	8 11
LITTLE STRATAGEM (Mr. R. H. Huxley) ..... C. Chapman	8 11
PARK AIR (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey) ..... De Mestre	8 11
FIRESPOT F, by Black Jester (Mr. H. E. Mosenthal) ..... Whitt	8 11
aWATERCRESS (Mrs. Hugh Peel) ..... Poole	8 11
aSONNENSCHEIN (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	8 11
MAFALDA (Mr. V. P. Miles) ..... V. Smyth	8 11
EPSOM LAD (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... H. Smyth	8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

IRISH CHASER, —; OAK TWIG COLT, W. Wells; TENNIS BLOUSE, B. Carslake; FLITTER, C. Richards; PARK AIR, C. Ray; FIRESPOT FILLY, J. Sirett; WATERCRESS, —; SONNENSCHEIN, S. Donoghue; MAFALDA, R. Dick; EPSOM LAD, R. Smyth.

3.0.—THE ASTLEY PLATE (56th year) of 500 sovs. the owner of the second to receive 50 sovs. ; for two-year-olds only. T.Y.C. (five furlongs and a few yards).

	St lb
aCLOVE HITCH (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8 12
JOAN LOWELL (Lady A. Compton-Vyner) .. Cole	8 4
BIRTHDAY BOOK (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	8 3
FLUTTERAT (3lb.) (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) ..... Templeman	8 2
aSWINDEN F, by Manna (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8 0
ROYAL ORLEANS F, by Desmond—Queen Isolde (Mr. A. Playing Spear F, by Hurry On (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Lawson	8 0
aJOY FOR EVER (3lb.) (Colonel F. Forester) ..... M. Hartigan	7 11
SEA CAT (7lb.) (Lieutenant-Commander Leake) ..... Golightly	7 11
MOOLTAN (3lb.) (Mr. H. Carter) ..... Templeman	7 11
MISS MERRILEES (3lb.) (Commander F. W. Talbot-Ponsonby) ..... Perse	7 11
BRUSH, by Happy Man (7lb.) (Mr. T. W. Blenkiron) ..... W. Nightingall	7 10
DR. PROPS (5lb.) (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	7 9
HAPPY SCOT (5lb.) (Mr. F. J. Marshall) ..... J. Sirett	7 9
BLAIRMORE (5lb.) (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	7 7
aPROUSSEE (7lb.) (Lord H. de Walden) ..... D. Waugh	7 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLOVE HITCH, S. Donoghue; SWINTEN FILLY, —; FLYING SPEAR FILLY, C. Ray; JOY FOR EVER, C. Richards; FROISSEE, J. Sirett.

3.30.—THE DE WARRENNE HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs. T.Y.C. (five furlongs and a few yards).

	Yrs st lb
aDOCH-AN-DORIS (Mr. D. L. Wilson) Leach, jun.	5 9 0
†CABALLERO (Mr. T. C. Dixon) ..... Walls	5 8 8
FINGLE BRIDGE (Mr. F. T. Hale) ..... W. Nightingall	5 8 6
DARK FIRE (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... Douglas-Pennant	6 8 5
aTHE DOMINIE (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Loftus	3 7 7
aANDY (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	a 7 6
aSUSPICION (Mrs. H. E. Beddington) ..... Hartigan	5 7 2
GOLDEN LEGEND (Mr. G. Allen) .. C. Leader	3 7 1
aSOLDIER'S FARE (Mr. J. T. Coffman) .. Butchers	3 7 0
†ROCKFIELD (Mr. G. H. Drummond) .. Darby	3 7 0
SAN PAULO (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) Gilpin	3 6 13
aTETRAPODOS (Mr. J. M. Woodville) ..... Sirett	3 6 13
aOSCULATOR (Mr. A. B. Berry) .. M. Hartigan	3 6 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DOCH-AN-DORIS, H. Leach; CABALLERO, M. Wing; FINGLE BRIDGE, R. Dick; THE DOMINIE, S. Donoghue; ANDY, C. Richards; SUSPICION, H. Sirett; SOLDIER'S FARE, W. Alford; TECHEE, F. Rickaby; TETRAPODOS, K. Gethin; OSCULATOR, F. Sharpe.

4.0.—THE MEMBERS' CUP, value 50 sovs. and 110 sovs. (given by the Southdown Club). One mile and a half.

	Yrs st lb
CASTLEBERG (Mrs. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a 13 0
INVERMARK (10lb. ex.) (Mr. T. Richards) ..... Sirett	a 12 9
PUTNEY (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) .. Templeman	4 12 5
aGOLDEN RAY (Mr. J. Mayo) ..... C. Young	4 12 0
aALLAN A DALE (Colonel M. F. Beary) ..... J. Beary	4 11 10
MALORIE (Lord Carnarvon) ..... Leach, jun.	3 11 10
NESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5 11 9
SKY-WRITER (Mr. F. F. Chapman) .. J. Chapman	5 11 7
BLONDY (Mr. C. Glorney) ..... Perse	4 11 7
aCITRON (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	4 11 7
ADEL (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	a 11 5
CHARLOTTE CORDAY (Mr. W. F. Egerton) ..... Macnee	4 11 4
aKNIGHT OF KNOCKERTAM (Mr. A. B. McAlpine) ..... Poole	4 11 2
VANILLA (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	3 11 2
GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough) ..... H. Brown	a 11 1
SLEEPY LAD (Mr. W. J. Gale) ..... W. J. Gale	a 11 0
aKLEBERT (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	3 10 13
SILVER LAKE (Major v. Dorhan) ..... Matthews	3 10 13
aSPENTILLA (Mr. R. C. Dawson) ..... R. Dawson	9 4
aWART (Mr. F. B. Hall) ..... Whitelaw	9 0
WALTER RALEIGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) .. O. Bell	9 0
CEDARWOOD (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) .. Gilpin	9 0
†WARRENDER (Mr. T. Dennis) ..... Perryman	9 0
PRAVAGH (Mr. E. Guladhur) ..... J. Cannon	9 0
GOLDEN EARL (Mr. H. G. Bisgrave) ..... Bisgrave	9 0
†HERSTMONCEUX (Mr. J. Mountain) ..... Mountain	9 0
LUCKY HUNTER (Mr. V. Rosenthal) ..... Moloney	9 0
MARY AMBREE (Major A. Bonsor) .. F. Hartigan	8 11
DOUBLE TOP (

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

CRICKET

CANTERBURY WEEK

CENTURY BY WHYSALL

The Canterbury Week was continued yesterday, when Nottinghamshire in reply to Kent's total of 279 scored 216 for the loss of six wickets. For this achievement they were indebted to Whysall, who went in first on Wednesday evening and batted until close on half-past 6 last night. His innings of 128 was, in all the circumstances, a fine achievement, and its enforced restraint was marked by some really masterly drives through the covers. One noticed only one weak stroke, made towards the end of his innings, when he miss-hit Woolley high to mid-wicket, but Wright at mid-on could not get his hands to the ball, and so that need not be regarded as a chance. Freeman again was Kent's main attack, taking four out of the six wickets.

After a night clear of rain yesterday morning seemed more promising. The pitch had dried out remarkably well, even for the Canterbury ground and, under the influence of a bright sun and strong south-westerly wind, every now and then gave the bowler a hint of assistance and of better things to come. Lilley and Whysall continued their innings to the bowling of Wright and Ashdown. After the score had been taken to 24 G. B. Legge, recognizing the signs, put Freeman on at the Pavilion end, and this move met with almost immediate success, for with three runs added the first wicket fell. This was the result of one of those perfect examples of understanding between bowler and fieldsman that are as memorable as they are rare. Freeman pitched a ball well up to Lilley, who meantime had been batting delightfully, getting the ball regularly in the centre of the bat and driving hard and clean along the ground. This time, however, Freeman got just that extra spin on the ball that makes the "class" bowler. Lilley hit it hard and true, but just above the ground instead of along it. A. P. F. Chapman, square with the wickets at mid-off, "spotted" that ball from the beginning, started to move with it, made those vital yards that mean everything, and brought off a wonderful left-handed catch close to the ground and at the full extent of his arm.

Taking this as an omen, Legge put Hardinge on for Wright shortly afterwards, and again his insight was marked with success, for at 36 Gunn played well out to a turning ball from Hardinge, missed it, and was out. Walker followed, and, with Whysall, settled down to a dig in. Legge tried various changes, but without effect. Meanwhile the sun had gone in and threatening clouds began to pile up all round. At 10 minutes past 1, with the score at 98, of which Whysall had made 49, the rain started and drove the players in during an over from Woolley. Luncheon was then taken.

The rain was heavy and no further play was possible until 20 minutes past 4, when Woolley finished his over and Whysall and Walker continued their safety tactics, uninspiring but justified. The 100 went up just after Whysall had passed his 50, and 42 more were added before Walker was bowled by Freeman for a valuable 37. A. W. Carr came in, but could not resist trying to hit Hardinge out of the ground, which resulted in his being well caught by Legge off a skier to the off before he had scored. With Payton in Whysall continued batting excellently, picking the right ball to score off and taking no chances with the others. These two added 28 runs in welcome sunshine, and then Chapman proved his value once again by snapping up Payton at silly mid-off off Freeman, when Whysall was within one run of his century. He reached this goal immediately after A. Staples had joined him, and after batting for three hours and a half—a restrained but none the less admirable performance. The 200 went up at a quarter-past 6, and then, just when Whysall looked as if he would carry his bat, he was beautifully caught by Woolley at short slip off Freeman for 128, made out of a total of 216.

Score:—

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Carr, b. Larwood	...	3
A. M. Crawley, b. Staples (S. J.)	...	18
Woolley, c. Staples (A.), b. Staples (S. J.)		32
Ames, c. Whysall, b. Voce	...	17
Ashdown, b. Larwood	...	44
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Staples (A.)	...	3
G. E. Bryan, c. Gunn, b. Staples (S. J.)		58
C. H. Knott, not out	...	26
G. B. Legge, b. Staples (S. J.)	...	7
Freeman, b. Staples (S. J.)	...	0
Wright, c. Barratt, b. Staples (S. J.)		13
Byes, 7; l.-b., 3	...	10
Total	...	279

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings.

Whysall, c. Woolley, b. Freeman	...	128
Lilley, c. Chapman, b. Freeman	...	16
Gunn (G.), b. Hardinge	...	5
Walker, b. Freeman	...	37
A. W. Carr, c. Legge, b. Hardinge	...	0
Payton, c. Chapman, b. Freeman	...	6
Staples (A.), not out	...	14
Byes, 5; l.-b., 5	...	10
Total (6 wkts.)	...	216

Barratt, Staples (S. J.), Larwood, and Voce to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	13	0	41	2	Voce	21	5	63	1
Barratt	12	2	26	0	Staples (A.)	13	2	53	1
Staples (S. J.)	29.5	7	86	6					

UMPIRES.—Stone and Walden

NO PLAY IN FOUR MATCHES

Owing to heavy rain no play was possible yesterday in four matches. The final scores on Wednesday night are given below:—

LANCASHIRE v. MIDDLESEX

AT AUBURN

MIDDLESEX, 179 (Hearne 41, McDonald 4 for 91, Ribbon 3 for 25); LANCASHIRE, 49 for 3.

LEICESTERSHIRE v. YORKSHIRE

AT LEICESTER

YORKSHIRE, 178 for 8 (Holmes 81).

SOMERSET v. ESSEX

AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE

No play.

WARWICKSHIRE v. AUSTRALIANS

AT EDGBASTON

WARWICKSHIRE, 102 for 3.

YOUNG AMATEURS v. YOUNG PROFESSIONALS

The following have been chosen to represent the Young Amateurs against the Young Professionals at Lord's to-day and to-morrow:—

J. F. Mead (captain), A. W. G. Hadingham, C. R. Maxwell, H. J. Radcliffe, R. P. Nelson, J. R. Freeland, W. D. Brazan, J. H. Cameron, J. G. Mason, J. R. Bean, and J. W. T. Grimshaw.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

HASTINGS.—Sussex v. Surrey (continued).

KIDDERMINSTER.—Worcestershire v. Derbyshire (continued).

CANTERBURY.—Kent v. Nottinghamshire (continued).

LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Yorkshire (continued).

LIVERPOOL.—Lancashire v. Middlesex (continued).

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Somerset v. Essex.

BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Australians (continued).

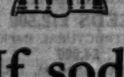
LORD'S.—Young Amateurs v. Young Professionals.

If soda be the food of wit—spray on!

Schweppe

The Original

SODA WATER



UNEVEN SCORING AT HASTINGS

CENTURY BY HOBBS

Rain during the night delayed the start of the second day's play at Hastings yesterday in the match between Sussex and Surrey until half-past 12, and the cricket when it did begin was so slow that, except for a century by Hobbs, there was very little over which the holiday crowd could enthuse. Surrey were all out soon after 3 o'clock for 265, and Sussex, after a bad half-hour before tea, when Bowley and K. S. Duleepsinhji were dismissed for 30, made 125 for five wickets.

When Hobbs and Gregory continued batting, with the score 177 for five, Tate and Langridge needed such careful watching that only 10 runs were added in half an hour. Hobbs eventually hit two 4's off Langridge to put up the 200 at a quarter past 1, and shortly afterwards he glanced a ball from Wensley to leg to reach a faultless century. It was not by any means a typical Hobbs century, for it took nearly four and a quarter hours to complete, but it was a model of patience and correct cricket. It was, too, the first time that Hobbs has made 100 against Sussex on one of their own grounds.

At luncheon the score had risen to 222, Hobbs being 103 and Gregory 32. After luncheon, however, Tate and Wensley finished off the innings in less than an hour for an addition of only 47. Gregory was well caught low down by Wensley in Tate's second over, after having made 28 out of 87, and at 227 Hobbs was bowled, playing rather late to Tate. He had hit eight boundaries. P. G. H. Fender and Peach made an effort to brighten the proceedings, and, although Fender was partially successful before he was bowled in playing right forward to Wensley, Peach soon paid the penalty, and was caught at deep mid-off. Brooks and M. J. C. Allom added 10 for the last wicket before Tate caught and bowled Allom, and so got his seventh wicket. Tate bowled very steadily, and it was rather remarkable that 17 of his 38 overs should have been maidens. Langridge, who has already taken 100 wickets, and needs only 66 runs to be the first man to make 1,000 runs and take 100 wickets this season, also took careful playing, but he might have been more successful if he had been put on for shorter spells.

Bowley and J. Parks went in at half-past 3, but with the total at seven Bowley was beaten, playing back to Peach. K. S. Duleepsinhji was never very comfortable, but runs came slowly until he was leg-before-wicket to Allom for 13. The total was then 24, and tea was taken a few minutes later, only 30 runs having been scored in an hour. It was much colder after tea, when Parks and Cook continued batting to the bowling of Fender and Peach, and the cricket for some time was as dreary as the weather. Gregory came on for Fender at 69, and Shepherd for Peach at 75, but neither change had any effect on the batsmen, and Parks reached his 50 out of 102 with a pull to the square-leg boundary off Gregory.

When the pair had put on 89 in an hour and a half Cook dragged his foot when playing forward to Gregory, and in that bowler's next over Parks was leg-before-wicket. He had been batting for nearly 2¼ hours for his 52. Sussex met with yet further disaster in the last few minutes, for Fender, coming on in place of Allom, bowled Langridge at once, and Sussex finished 140 runs behind with five wickets to fall.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, b. Tate	...	106
Sandham, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	...	18
Ducat, c. Parks (J.), b. Tate	...	0
Shepherd, b. Hammond	...	27
H. D. Jardine, b. Tate	...	5
S. A. Bloor, c. Cornford, b. Wensley		20
Gregory, c. Wensley, b. Tate	...	28
P. G. H. Fender, b. Wensley	...	18
Peach, c. Langridge, b. Tate	...	4
Brooks, not out	...	7
M. J. C. Allom, c. and b. Tate	...	5
Byes, 15; l.-b., 10; n.-b., 2	...	27
Total	...	265

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Peach	...	5
Parks (J.), l.-b.-w., b. Gregory	...	52
K. S. Duleepsinhji, l.-b.-w., b. Allom		13
Cook, st. Brooks, b. Gregory	...	40
Langridge (James), b. Fender	...	0
A. H. H. Gilligan, not out	...	36
Hammond, not out	...	7
Bye, 1; l.-b., 4	...	5
Total (5 wkts.)	...	125

Parks (H.), Tate, Wensley, and Cornford to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	38.5	7	85	7	Hammond	8	4	16	0
Wensley	35	8	69	2	Bowley	1	0	8	0
Langridge	36	5	90	0					

UMPIRES.—Day and Young.

WORCESTERSHIRE IN A STRONG POSITION

Worcestershire finished their second day's play against Derbyshire at Kidderminster yesterday in a strong position, and if the weather allows them should gain a victory. At the close of play Derbyshire, with only five wickets to fall in their second innings, were still 109 behind Worcestershire's first innings total of 309.

For such a big lead Worcestershire were chiefly indebted to a remarkable last-wicket stand between Root and Perks, who added 93 in an hour. Of this Perks's share was only 34, and he left most of the run-getting to Root, who batted at times brilliantly. In the morning V. Fox and Gibbons scored slowly against some good-length bowling by Townsend and Hill-Wood. Only 14 had been added before Fox left—leg-before—and Wright, who had to retire on Wednesday owing to injury, resumed his innings. Gibbons, who completed an admirable 50 in two hours, was leg-before-wicket at 165. His 53, more a defensive innings than anything else, was a particularly good display. Wright stayed long enough to score his thousandth run for the season, but the ninth wicket fell at 216. At this point Perks joined Root and for the first time in the innings the bowling was completely mastered. Perks defended with great stubbornness, while Root, who made his highest score of the season, reached 50 in just over an hour. Afterwards Root hit with great power and scored all round the wicket until he skied a ball which the wicket-keeper had no difficulty in catching, the innings eventually closing for 309. Mitchell, who sent down 44 overs, dismissed five batsmen at a cost of 74 runs.

Although the wicket had improved when Derbyshire batted a second time, they were always fighting for runs. Smith played across a ball from Root at 21, and Storer was leg-before-wicket 12 runs later. Townsend and Jackson carried the score to 55, but five wickets were down for 70. This proved to be the extent of Worcestershire's success, Jackson and Worthington staying together till stumps were pulled up.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings	
Storer, c. Winwood, b. Brook	17	l.-b.-w., b. Perks		8
Smith, c. Gibbons, b. Brook	13	b. Root		16
Townsend, c. Fox (J.), b. Root	0	b. Perks		15
G. M. Jackson, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	35	not out		29
N. M. Ford, c. Fox (V.), b. Brook	0	b. Root		0
Lee, b. Root	2	l.-b.-w., b. Root		0
Worthington, c. Nichol, b. Root	3	not out		29
Storer, c. Winwood, b. Brook	5			
C. K. Hill-Wood, b. Perks	5			
Elliott, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	4			
Mitchell, not out	0			
Bye	1	Byes, 6; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1		9
Total	85	Total (5 wkts.)		115

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, c. Elliott, b. Townsend	33
Fox (J.), l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	2
Nichol, c. Hill-Wood, b. Mitchell	20
Gibbons, l.-b.-w., b. Slater	53
C. F. Walters, b. Mitchell	8
T. L. Winwood, b. Slater	36
Fox (V.), l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	12
R. W. Quaife, b. Townsend	11
Brook, c. Elliott, b. Townsend	80
Brook, c. Worthington, b. Mitchell	0
Perks, not out	34
Byes, 6; l.-b., 12; n.-b., 1	20
Total	309

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	16	6	27	2	Brook	13.5	3	30	6
Perks	10	0	27	1					

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	34	10	80	2	Townsend	18.2	6	48	3
Worthington	13	4	34	0	Hill-Wood	23	6	43	0
Mitchell	44	17	74	5	Storer	2	0	10	0

UMPIRES.—Huddleston and Hardstaff.

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

WILTSHIRE v. BERKSHIRE.—Match abandoned. Flooded wicket. WILTSHIRE, 12 for no wicket. At Benerton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE v. HERTFORDSHIRE.—Match drawn. HERTFORDSHIRE, 201 (Grimsdell 49 not out, Fordham 46, Smith 38) and 8 wickets for 46) and 53 for two wickets declared. CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 102 (Saxon 44) and 14 for two wickets. At Cambridge.

HERTFORDSHIRE v. LANCASHIRE II.—Match drawn. HERTFORDSHIRE, 139 and 101 for five wickets; LANCASHIRE II., 42 (Barnes seven wickets for 20). At Bishop's-on-Trent.

NORFOLK, 87 (M. Falcon 27, W. E. Hamilton six wickets for 34 runs, R. H. Rotter four for 30) v. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 79 for five wickets (Brooke 30, A. G. Atkinson 26 not out). At Norwich.

HERTFORDSHIRE, 190 (W. A. Sims 49, L. R. Corkhead 38 not out, Drakes eight wickets for 42 runs) and 90; LINCOLNSHIRE, 192 (Ward four wickets for 80) and 94 for five wickets (Scholar 30). Match drawn. At Bedford.

CHESHIRE won by an innings and 169 runs. CHESHIRE, 307 for four wickets declared (R. N. Jones 110 not out, J. H. Rogers 92 not out, H. M. Hodgson 60, J. D. Worthington 45); DENBIGHSHIRE, 102 (C. A. Rowlands 25, C. Morris 22) and 37 (Wilson six wickets for 31, Dennies four wickets for 19). At Chester.

CORNWALL drew with DORSET. DORSET, 133 (Bower 55, Outram 48, Whiting six wickets for 55); CORNWALL, 137 (Cory 50). At Liskeard.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE'S FINE WIN

HAMMOND TAKES TWELVE WICKETS

Gloucestershire beat Glamorgan at Clifton yesterday by an innings and 39 runs, this being their tenth victory of the season. Hammond was almost unplayable in Glamorgan's first innings, and he took eight wickets for 25 runs, his record for the match being 12 for 74.

When the game was continued in the morning Gloucestershire had scored 202 for the loss of eight wickets, and chief interest centred on Sinfield, who required only 19 to complete his hundred. When he had scored 98, however, he gave Mercer an easy return catch off a ball that rose awkwardly. Batting for four hours and 20 minutes, Sinfield played admirably throughout and, besides hitting a 6, he made seven 4's.

Glamorgan's early batsmen showed no ability to deal with the bowling of Hammond and Sinfield, and four wickets were down for 11. Then D. Davies and J. T. Morgan shared in a brief stand which realized 30 runs, but afterwards Hammond carried all before him. Glamorgan were all out for 62, their smallest score this season.

Going in again, Glamorgan fared much better to begin with than in their first innings. After Bates had been run out at 17, Dyson hit with some freedom, making 22 out of 30, while the 50 went up in 35 minutes. M. J. Turnbull and D. Davies each stayed to make 22, but afterwards the batsmen, apart from Mercer, failed almost as ingloriously as before.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, l.-b.-w., b. Davies (E.)	...	4
Sinfield, c. and b. Mercer	...	98
Hammond, c. Davies (D.), b. Davies (E.)		33
F. J. Seabrook, c. Dyson, b. Ryan	...	13
Smith, c. Hills, b. Mercer	...	7
Dacre, l.-b.-w., b. Ryan	...	1
D. N. Moore, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	...	6
Neale, b. Davies (E.)	...	18
Barnett, b. Mercer	...	23
Parker, not out	...	11
Goddard, b. Mercer	...	0
Byes, 8; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 3	...	16
Total	...	230

GLAMORGAN

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bates, b. Hammond	2	run out	3
Dyson, c. Hammond, b. Sinfield	0	c. Hammond, b. Parker	22
M. J. Turnbull, c. Smith, b. Sinfield	4	c. Hammond, b. Goddard	22
Davies (D.), b. Hammond	17	c. Neale, b. Goddard	22
Hills, b. Hammond	0	b. Hammond	5
J. T. Morgan, c. Dacre, b. Hammond	19	b. Hammond	7
Bell, c. and b. Hammond	0	c. Neale, b. Goddard	4
Davies (E.), c. Dacre, b. Hammond	3	b. Hammond	14
Mercer, not out	13	b. Parker	19
Every, l.-b.-w., b. Hammond	3	c. Dacre, b. Hammond	2
Ryan, l.-b.-w., b. Hammond	0	not out	1
Byes	1	Byes, 5; l.-b., 3	8
Total	62	Total	129

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	38	12	64	5	Davies (E.)	9	0	52	2
Davies (D.)	11	0	33	0	Ryan	25	3	75	2

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	23	11	25	8	Goddard	8	3	15	0
Sinfield	7	5	6	0	Parker	7	3	15	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	17	2	49	4	Parker	8.5	1	41	2
Sinfield	4	1	14	0	Goddard	8	1	17	3

UMPIRES.—Beet and Toone.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WIN A CLOSE GAME

Northamptonshire beat Hampshire at Northampton yesterday by two wickets after an exciting finish.

Hampshire started the day 23 runs behind in their second innings with nine wickets in hand. Brown had scored 17 overnight and, with Pothecary as his partner, proceeded to clear off the deficit, the pair adding 40 before Towell, replacing Thomas, beat Brown with his fourth ball. Puthecary, who was severe on V. W. C. Jupp, was out to a catch in the slips, and after this only A. K. Judd and Kennedy reached double figures.

Northamptonshire, who had to make 94 runs to win, soon found themselves in difficulties, losing Bakewell, A. P. R. Hawtin, and Timms for 24 runs. Then rain caused a break of 15 minutes, and when the players returned Boyes, running nearly half-way down the pitch, brought off a good one-handed catch close to the ground to send back Woolley at 29. Jupp once more on to turned the game, for he and Liddell raised the score to 55, keen fielding making runs hard to get. Jupp, however, gradually took his side over their anxious period. Eight wickets were down for 87, and then Towell stayed with him for 25 minutes while the last seven runs were obtained, Jupp making the winning hit just before 6 o'clock.

Altogether 38 wickets fell in the game for just over 11 runs each.

Score:—

HAMPSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Brown, c. Bakewell, b. Thomas	4	l.-b.-w., b. Towell	25
Arnold, b. Thomas	2	run out	10
Pothecary, c. Kennedy, b. Thomas	0	c. Cox, b. Jupp	32
Mead, c. Cox, b. Jupp	10	hit wkt., b. Jupp	7
A. K. Judd, c. Cox, b. Jupp	9	b. Thomas	22
Lord Tennyson, c. Liddell, b. Thomas	3	l.-b.-w., b. Jupp	4
Kennedy, not out	3	b. Thomas	17
Newman, l.-b.-w., b. Jupp	12	b. Jupp	8
Boyes, c. Cox, b. Jupp	0	b. Thomas	8
A. E. G. Baring, b. Jupp	0	l.-b.-w., b. Jupp	3
C. G. Fyne, b. Jupp	10	not out	0
Byes, 7; l.-b., 3		Byes, 4; l.-b., 4	8
Total	60	Total	153

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Woolley, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	4	c. and b. Boyes	12
Bakewell, l.-b.-w., b. Fyne	25	c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	0
A. P. R. Hawtin, b. Kennedy	0	c. Brown, b. Boyes	11
Timms (J. E.), c. Arnold, b. Kennedy	4	c. Brown, b. Boyes	0
V. W. C. Jupp, st. Brown, b. Boyes	39	not out	35
Liddell, c. Mead, b. Boyes	25	c. Brown, b. Kennedy	18
Cox, l.-b.-w., b. Boyes	0	b. Boyes	2
Matthews, c. Arnold, b. Boyes	7	c. and b. Boyes	5
Bellamy, b. Boyes	0	l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	2
E. F. Towell, not out	3	not out	4
Thomas, c. Fyne, b. Boyes	4		
Byes, 6; l.-b., 1	7	Bye, 1; l.-b., 5	6
Total	120	Total (8 wkts.)	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Thomas	16	5	25	4	Jupp	8.5	4	17	6
Matthews	7	2	9	0					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Thomas	28.3	14	34	3	Towell	10	2	20	1
Matthews	16	4	11	0	Cox	3	0	6	0
Jupp	25	5	74	5					

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	22	7	46	3	Newman	8	2	14	0
Boyes	21.3	5	45	6	Fyne	7	3	8	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	27	10	40	3	Boyes	26.4	8	49	5

UMPIRES.—Denton and Morton.

DOWNSIDE WANDERERS v. OLD WYKEHAMISTS

The annual match between the Downside Wanderers and the Old Wykehamist C.C. was played at Downside, and resulted in a draw.

Score:—

DOWNSIDE WANDERERS

First Innings		Second Innings	
J. B. F. H. Radcliffe, b. Milligan	34	c. Jenkins, b. Milligan	0
R. C. W. Arbuthnot, b. Jenkins	11	b. Badham	57
R. A. Walker, b. Milligan	51	b. Badham	28
C. A. Nicholson, b. Hodges	5	c. Mansell, b. Jenkins	18
The Rev. M. C. Pontifex, c. D. Stephens, b. Firth	28	b. Badham	8
M. F. H. Walter, l.-b.-w., b. Badham	1	c. Jenkins, b. Milligan	3
M. D. S. Saunders, l.-b.-w., b. Jenkins	7	c. Badham, b. Jenkins	8
P. K. Geoghegan, b. Milligan	8	not out	9
The Rev. S. D. Young, c. Awdry, b. Milligan	0	b. Milligan	9
G. J. Pettit, c. D. Stephens, b. Milligan	10	b. Milligan	0
C. F. O. Bull, not out	2	not out	32
Byes, &c.	11	Byes, &c.	15
Total	168	*Total (9 wkts.)	187

* Innings declared closed.

OLD WYKEHAMIST C.C.

First Innings		Second Innings	
D. Stephens, st. Walter, b. Arbuthnot	0	b. Pettit	14
P. H. C. Badham, c. Bull, b. Arbuthnot	31	b. Radcliffe	49
J. W. Mansell, b. Pettit	1	c. and b. Young	5
P. J. Milligan, l.-b.-w., b. Pontifex	3	b. Pettit	17
G. A. Hodges, c. Radcliffe, b. Pontifex	0		
E. F. Awdry, b. Pettit	0	c. and b. Arbuthnot	1
M. R. Burge, b. Pettit	36	not out	28
C. R. Godwin, l.-b.-w., b. Pontifex	4	not out	5
E. A. P. Jenkins, b. Pettit	0	st. Walter, b. Arbuthnot	1
The Rev. J. D'E. E. Firth, st. Walter, b. Pettit	3	c. Saunders, b. Pettit	22
B. J. B. Stephens, not out	0		
Byes, &c.	9	Byes, &c.	9
Total	97	Total (7 wkts.)	151

Sir Edwin Stockton, chairman of the Lancashire County Cricket Club, has conveyed an invitation to the members of the German cricket team now in England to visit Old Trafford during the match between Lancashire and Hampshire, which is due to start at Manchester to-morrow.

THE ARMY v. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A SPOILED MATCH AT LORD'S

The match between the Army and the Public Schools at Lord's was left drawn yesterday, the Army having, after winning the toss, scored 166 runs for seven wickets. On Wednesday the Army, in 35 minutes' play, had made 24 for three wickets. Play should have been begun yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, but it was not till 11.30 that the ground was possible for cricket.

B. W. Malcolm had to complete his over from the Nursery end, and A. G. Pelham, who had taken two of the three wickets which had fallen, was put on at the Pavilion end. J. H. Cole and R. H. Page began to make runs at a good pace on the very dead wicket, 21 being scored in the first quarter of an hour. P. M. Nelson was tried for Malcolm, who had bowled a trifle short, and soon afterwards D. F. Surfleet for Pelham. The 50 went up after nearly an hour's batting, and Cole and Page seemed quite safe to stay in, though the pace of scoring had slowed to a run a minute. At 75 Cole, in trying to hit a full-pitch which dropped a little shorter than he expected it to do, round to square-leg, hit over the ball and was bowled. Pelham was put on again at the Pavilion end at 96 and Lawrence at the other end for the next over. The 100 went up after an hour and three-quarters' play, all told. Five minutes later E. D. Dynes, who had been playing confident cricket, was just inside a slightly faster ball and out to a smart catch at short slip. E. N. Evans put J. H. Human on at the Nursery end with slow spinners, and, after three overs, had a try himself at that end with leg-breaks. This last change was a success, Evans holding a hard return, rather wide on his left side, from Page. Page played very good cricket indeed for 61, the feature of his batting being his off-driving, much of which was worthy of his uncle, A. J. H. Hill. G. S. Grimston was caught at the wicket at 141, but the Public Schools could not get another wicket before luncheon, when the score was 157 for seven wickets. After luncheon C. C. Garthwaite made 10 in one over from Nelson, hitting a long-hop and a full-pitch very hard to the leg boundary. Shortly afterwards it thundered and the rain came down so hard that play had to be stopped in the middle of the over. In less than half an hour there were many pools on the ground, and it became obvious that there could be no more play for the day. What might have been a most interesting match was played in such weather, and on such a dead pitch, that no one had a real chance of distinguishing himself in a particularly decisive manner.

J. T. H. Comber kept wicket extremely well, finding none of the bowling strange even if he had had no previous experience of it. On a wicket which would not help him at all, except very occasionally on Wednesday, Pelham again showed himself a true bowler. He bowled over 20 overs for 29 runs and took two wickets, and the only ball he bowled which could be scored at the batsman's pleasure was a no-ball. A. S. Lawrence kept a very good length, but he did not bowl the slower, left-hander's spin, ball on the middle and off stumps nearly often enough. Yesterday the bowlers, generally speaking, found it difficult to pitch the ball far enough up on a wicket on which it was possible to play back to almost anything short of a half-half-volley. Nelson certainly pitched them fairly well up with the exception of his fast ball. The fielding was so good all round and the throwing so very much above the ordinary that one must congratulate the side as a whole: on an ordinary fielding side at least three would be picked out for special mention.

The team of German cricketers touring the country, accepting an invitation of some weeks standing, were disappointed in seeing practically no cricket, the rain which finished play coming down soon after their arrival. They were, however, shown the most interesting features of Lord's—a lengthy matter—and were afterwards entertained to tea.

Score:—

THE ARMY.—First Innings

Major E. S. B. Williams (Rifle Brigade), c. Human, b. Pelham	...	0
Lieutenant J. C. Cole (Loyal Regiment), b. Nelson		34
Lieutenant L. H. Bean (Somerset L.I.), c. Comber, b. Pelham	...	1
Lieutenant L. Williams (4th/7th Dragoon G.), c. Comber, b. Malcolm	...	10
Lieutenant R. H. Page (R.A.), c. and b. Evans	...	61
Lieutenant E. D. Dynes (R.A.S.C.), c. Human, b. Lawrence	...	18
Lieutenant C. C. Garthwaite (R.A.), not out		10
Lieutenant G. S. Grimston (Queen's Regiment), c. Comber, b. Surfleet	...	1
Captain G. K. Oliver (Queen's Regiment), not out	...	5
Byes, 5; l.-b., 1	...	6
Total (7 wkts.)	...	166

Captain J. F. S. Walford (Royal Signals) and Captain T. A. R. Scott (Royal Signals) did not go in.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—E. N. Evans (Haileybury), D. F. Surfleet (U.C.S.), C. Atkinson-Clark (Eton), J. W. Davies (Tonbridge), J. H. Human (Repton), P. M. Nelson (Marlborough), P. H. F. Mernagen (Sherborne), A. S. Lawrence (Harrow), J. T. H. Comber (Marlborough), B. W. Malcolm (Eastbourne), A. G. Pelham (Eton).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

THE ARMY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Pelham	29.4	10	29	2	Surfleet	15	4	28	1
Lawrence	10	5	14	1	Human	3	0	11	0
Malcolm	7	1	27	1	Evans	5	1	13	1
Nelson	12	1	38	1					

UMPIRES.—Attfield and Hubble

MATCH AT THE OVAL

The two-day match between Surrey Club and Ground and the Young Amateurs of Surrey at the Oval ended last evening in a draw, the Young Amateurs scoring 156 and 60 for four wickets, while Surrey Club and Ground made 210 for four wickets before the innings was declared closed.

The Young Amateurs, who had made 39 runs without losing a wicket during the hour's play on Wednesday, took the total to 156, thanks mainly to A. W. G. Hadingham and C. R. Maxwell, but the remainder, with the exception of F. C. Jarchow, could do little against the bowling of Geary, who took eight wickets for 52 runs, while Sheffield brought off five good catches in the slips. Hadingham's 52 included eight 4's—an excellent innings—and Maxwell hit nine 4's in his 45.

Surrey Club and Ground lost Mobey at 13, but Whitfield and Squires raised the score to 97 before Whitfield was stumped for a bright innings of 53, which included seven 4's. Squires hit hard for 59, in which he made one 6 and eight 4's, and R. Henty lost no time in knocking up 37, including eight 4's, before being out to an excellent catch in the slips. B. W. Bullock also hit hard, and the Young Amateurs' score was passed shortly after 4 o'clock. At the tea interval Surrey Club and Ground had made 175 for four wickets, and B. W. Bullock and R. J. Woollatt had raised the score to 210 before rain drove the players to the pavilion at 5 o'clock, when Major A. C. G. Luther declared the innings closed.

A. W. G. Hadingham and F. C. Jarchow gave the Young Amateurs a good start in their second innings, putting on 31 before the latter was well caught in the slips by Whitfield, who also dismissed N. H. Bennett in the same way off the next ball, the bowler in each case being Sheffield. C. R. Maxwell joined Hadingham, and the pair took the score to 47 before the former was caught in the slips by Sheffield off Squires. J. D. Johnston followed, but neither he nor

Letters to the Editor

VALUATION OF LAND

EXPERIENCE IN AUSTRALIA

We publish below a selection from the letters we continue to receive on the new Land Valuation Bill for the ascertainment of site values.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have been intimately familiar with the working and effects of the Federal Land Tax Act in Australia since its introduction 20 years ago. This legislation is inspired by the "Georgian" principles, and was confessedly not introduced for revenue purposes but in order to "burst up" the big estates. Its fiscal contribution has indeed in the course of time become a necessary support of the revenue—especially in these bad times, for the advent of which it must bear part of the responsibility.

The "unimproved value" under our Acts is a metaphysical entity—the pursuit by blind men "of a black cat in a dark room at night which every one knows is not there." Its determination is, in fact, a matter of guesswork and compromise. However, I do not hesitate to assert that the effect of this tax on hypothetical "unimproved value" has been to discourage improvements, inasmuch as if the pastoralist expends money on improvements on his property and increases its carrying capacity and value generally the capital improved value is, of course, increased—and very soon the "unimproved value" is declared to be also.

Another anomaly is that if a pastoralist with a freehold property 2,000 miles away from Sydney should in a moment of optimism buy himself a mansion overlooking the harbour, he will find that he has by this enthusiastic gesture of confidence actually raised the amount of taxation on his pastoral property—as the two unimproved values are amalgamated. Sir Trustram Eve's thirteenth point is well demonstrated by the gradual extinction of the beautiful villa gardens in Sydney and Melbourne. These graceful pleasaunces years ago were a public benefit and delight. Now they are too expensive to hold and are being cut up for development.

It should in fairness be added that in our income-tax Acts there is nothing generally analogous to Schedule A; and in effect the whole burden of annual taxation arising from the ownership of land is confined to relatively few taxpayers, and thereby, in the pursuit of a political end and the worship of a metaphysical fetish, a considerable source of revenue is allowed to go untapped.

Yours faithfully,

E. L. ATKINSON.

Holton Place, Wheatley, Oxon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Trustram Eve in his letter appearing in your issue of August 1 seeks to advance arguments against the principle behind this Bill. Some of his 17 points, however, are concerned with detail which could be amended during the Committee stage of the Bill. I recognize the authority with which Sir Trustram speaks professionally on all matters concerning land, and it is with diffidence that I venture to comment on certain of the arguments he sets forth. I deal with these *seriatim*:—

Points 2 and 4.—Surely it is no reasonable argument that no precedent exists in this country for a tax on land! No form of democratic reform demands such justification. There was certainly none for the recent legislation derating industrial hereditaments. In this case the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act was passed enforcing the division of assessment in anticipation of the Local Government Act, but no indication of the relief under that Act was to be found in the former. It should be noted in connexion with a tax on land values that the application of the principle has worked with excellent results in New York, Denmark, Australia, and New Zealand.

Point 5.—Valuations for all purposes obtain only at the time of the valuation, but a quinquennial revision, as provided for in the Bill—similar to local rating valuation—will ensure the periodic correction of values on account of changing circumstances.

Point 7.—It is an economic fact that position of all land in reference to land at the margin of development determines its value.

Points 8 and 9.—The Town Planning Acts, which have regard to natural beauty spots, admittedly give orderly arrangements of land, but the existence of a town-planning scheme, by reason of its zoning provisions, often creates enhancement in the value of land. This enhancement is created by the community, and under the present order of things the community is deprived of any share of that value so created. Mention is made of "special adaptability." The object of the present Bill in this respect is similar to that of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment and Compensation) Act, 1919, in that the benefit of the special adaptability presumably created by the community in both cases accrues to the community.

Point 10.—The present powers of acquisition of land at the side of arterial and orbital roads are at present restricted in that a local authority itself is not vested with any such powers. They rest only with the Ministry of Transport, and it has been found uneconomic to lock up public funds by such purchase for an unlimited period without meantime receiving any adequate interest by way of rental.

Point 11.—Sir Trustram states that population is no feature in the creation of site value, but attributes this to the extension of public services. Surely their extension depends absolutely on the increased demands by an increased and expanding population. The present Land Valuation Bill exempts from its provisions "land," amongst other, "in the occupation of a statutory company or (land) used for the purposes of their statutory undertakings."

The principle underlying a tax on land values is well expressed by Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty." He states:—

> A tax on land values is the most just and equal of taxes. It falls upon only those who receive from society a peculiar and valuable benefit, and upon them in the proportion to the benefit they receive. It is the taking by the community, for the use of the community, of that value which is the creation of the community.

The effect of such a tax was anticipated by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Land Values Taxation (Scotland) Bill, 1908, who in their report state the effect "will be to stimulate building and improvements, to bring more building land into the market, to lower rents, and to diminish overcrowding." The present Land Valuation Bill was anticipated by Mr. Snowden in his Budget speech. In due course the principles it embodies will be debated in detail, and we must await the decision of the House on its second reading with equanimity.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM RIDGWAY, P.A.S.I.

69, Coleman-street, E.C.2, Aug. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his letter in *The Times* Sir Trustram Eve draws attention to the fact that "sports grounds . . . have site values often higher than that for sport only" (point 13 of his letter). Unfortunately this fact does not receive the attention it deserves. We schedule and protect our ancient monuments, but we take no steps to protect these open spaces, the playing fields of England, which are the monuments of the sports of this and recent generations. These spaces can be saved by Parliamentary action only—nothing less would be effective—and I suggest that such action would receive the cordial support of the great mass of the people, notwithstanding its possible encroachment on the sacred rights of property. Even the "sports" value of such spaces is considerable. It should not be difficult to lay down principles, whether based on the period or the extent of the use; whether action fell to be taken by those who desired to build or who objected; and whether the deciding authority should be local, county, or national.

Yours faithfully,

J. J. HAMILTON.

7, Warminster-road, South Norwood Park, S.E.25.

BRAZILIAN BUSH SHRIKE

Recently, while on an exposed piece of ground above the town, known as Hangman Barrow, I saw what was undoubtedly a specimen of the South American bush shrike, an ant-eating shrike often known as Vigor's bush shrike. I am certain that I was not mistaken, because I have frequently seen these birds in the forests of Brazil, to which they are indigenous. How such a bird could have made its way to this hemisphere it is hard to say, but I hazard that it may have escaped from some ornithological collection.—Mr. SIMON CHATTO, Papworth House, Camborne, Cornwall.

BRITISH GUIANA

RAILWAYS AND CONCESSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although Lord Olivier has not succeeded in getting the Government to promise direct help to West Indian sugar, he obtained from Lord Passfield an important statement as to the policy of the Government in regard to the West Indies and an admission that the situation was undoubtedly grave and was a matter of continuous consideration by the Government (*The Times*, Thursday, July 31, 1930). Further, that the Government had not the least intention of allowing the local administrations to go down and that help was being obtained from (1) local resources, (2) the Colonial Development Fund, and (3) the British Exchequer by way of loans to maintain the administration of the Colonies, those loans being for such works as roads, bridges, water supply, and local settlements, avoiding at all costs the payment of outdoor relief.

I presume that Lord Passfield included British Guiana as one of the Colonies to be so aided, although this colony differs widely from the West Indian islands and requires separate treatment. As I pointed out in a former letter which you were good enough to publish, the great stumbling-block in the development of British Guiana was the absence of sufficient inducement to capitalists who were willing to invest their money in the Colony. According to the local newspapers an agitation is being got up to urge on the Governor the necessity of constructing a railway to the interior, not at the expense of the Colony, but by private enterprise and with certain defined concessions. This will be submitted to the Governor, and from what I read I am inclined to think that his Excellency will give it careful consideration.

In this connexion I would mention that about 40 years ago the then American Consul had a cut-and-dried scheme to construct a railway from the Brazilian frontier (Para) to the coast of British Guiana. The idea was to obviate the 1,000-mile journey down the Amazon and to substitute for the long sea voyage to the United States the much shorter voyage from Georgetown or a port of the Essequibo coast. The Consul had other reasons also, for he stipulated that he should be given every alternate half-mile of a certain depth of land along the line of railway. This land was to be used as settlements for the labourers on the line, who later on might be employed in developing the timber resources of the Colony, as well as to work in prospecting for gold and diamonds. This demand for concession was the stumbling-block, and the whole scheme was abandoned, and as the Consul shortly after left the Colony no more was heard of it.

Later on Dr. Bovalliers, a well-known explorer, formed a settlement in the interior, but died. Colonel Link formed a balata company which for a long period was successful; but he died, and the company, though I believe it is still in being, is not to the fore as it was. Had the Consul's projected railway been built we should most likely have seen rubber estates in full swing, and possibly goldmines like the Callao of Venezuela being worked.

In conclusion, I may add that Lord Passfield might inquire into the number of abandoned estates in Essequibo, when he will find that not a few, but many, have thrown up the sponge.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. HEWICK, late Senior Puisne Judge, British Guiana.

Cliff Cottage, Swanage, Dorset.

THE "CULLODEN" MEDAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is difficult to kill a mistake when it gets a good start, and another instance of this difficulty has just occurred.

In the "Catalogue of War Medals and Decorations" in Lord Cheylesmore's collection—sold by Messrs. Glendinning and Co. recently—Lot 207 is shown as "Battle of Culloden, 16th April, 1746. Gold medal," with description; an illustration of it is given on plate viii., facing page 28 of the catalogue. Lord Cheylesmore (formerly the Hon. H. F. Eaton) says in the catalogue of his collection published by him in 1880, page 119: "This medal was given to officers who commanded regiments at the battle of Culloden," &c.

As a fact, the so-called medal was the decoration, or badge, of the "Cumberland" Society, formed at Inverness on the day following the battle, April 17, 1746. It was not a war-medal in any sense of the word. It was not conferred by the Sovereign, and many of the members of the society were not even soldiers. The James Fleming to whom the decoration which was sold on July 16 is said to have been given was not a member of the "Cumberland" Society. "Hezekiah Fleming, Esq., Major of Brigade," however, was an original member of the society, and it is possible that the decoration now in question belonged to him, and not to James. The decorations bear no name. The ownership, however, does not affect the statement that the decoration is not a "Culloden" medal.

A full account of the "Cumberland" Society, with a list of members, is given by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Godfrey Dalrymple-White in vol. vi. of *The Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, July, 1927, pp. 164-74. Sir Godfrey possesses the decoration of his ancestor, Lieutenant-General Sir James Adolphus Oughton, who was the first secretary of the "Cumberland" Society.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. LESLIE, Hon. Editor of *The Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*.

Gunnersholme, 8, Palmerston-road, Sheffield.

AIRSHIP TRANSPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While, in common with Commander Acworth, I thought your leading article of August 2 somewhat too optimistic, I entirely dissociate myself from this critic's well-known pessimism with regard to the air becoming the medium of high-speed Imperial communication.

As to our new airships, on the westbound North Atlantic voyage neither can carry a real commercial load, nor, as we now know from the outer cover failures on both ships, has either vessel, as yet, the reliability essential for commercial operation on any route. However, given a long and well-employed period of trials, alternated with modifications which experience indicates as necessary, it is by no means improbable that the two R's may be able to establish something approaching a time-table service between this country and Egypt.

To-day the development of the airship is placed in danger both by the optimists and by the pessimists, for the folly of the former in wishing to start on fresh construction prior to the conclusion of extensive trials with the existing ships is no less than that of the latter, who would stop the experiment before it has yielded up its full measure of information.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

P. L. TEED (Major, late R.A.F.).

Hayesden House, near Tonbridge, Kent, Aug. 6.

THE MEN OF THE TREES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Following Mr. E. Guy Dawber's letter in *The Times* of July 31, in which he points out that the beauty of England is rapidly disappearing, may I be allowed to draw your attention to the work of the Men of the Trees, whose aim is to keep the country beautiful by tree planting?

The primary function of this society is educational, and we are anxious to inspire the youth of the country—especially those upon whose shoulders the responsibility of our Empire will rest—with forestry ideals, and to awaken in them a love of our countryside and a realization of the importance of handing on our woodlands unimpaired to posterity. It is our great desire to see schools endowed with woodlands and with land in which each successive generation of scholars could ceremonially plant a grove in the name of their class or house. To encourage this my council is presenting a challenge shield for the best school plantation planted in the season 1930-31, and each year following, to be judged in 1939 and each succeeding year.

Sir John Stirling Maxwell, chairman of the Forestry Commission and a Man of the Trees, recently addressing the annual meeting of this association, pointed out that in this country we are still 200,000 acres behindhand in our planting as the result of the War. We have 2,000,000 acres of land below the standard of agriculture which might be planted with trees. Reafforestation must be carried out as a national insurance, and while providing immediate work for many unemployed would be of lasting benefit to the country.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER, Founder, The Men of the Trees.

32, Warwick-road, S.W.5.

THE LULWORTH HEIRLOOMS

WORDING OF THE LAW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me to correct some statements of Messrs. Lee, Bolton, and Lee?

1. I did *not* send the Bedford Hours for sale to Messrs. Sotheby; on the contrary, I left it in the hands of the British Museum on loan and if the settlement had not been upset it would be there now, without the cost of a public subscription.

2. I did *not* decline the request of the British Museum for a private sale of the Luttrell Psalter. As I explained to them I did not own it. It had to be sold for death duties by the trustees for the benefit of the estate and the heirs at law, and therefore I had no power of fixing the price. Mrs. Noyes became the absolute owner of all the heirlooms and therefore was able to fix the price and generously did so.

3. The remark about the "first heir-in-tail (my nephew) yielding up his own heritage to a man half a century his senior" is entirely misleading. When my nephew made his will I was not in the running at all, and nobody who wished to interpret his "intentions" would imagine that he would have dreamt in case of his death of stripping the castle of all the furniture, plate, and pictures and leaving them away from his father and brother, to whom he was devoted.

4. The statement that Lulworth "in the next generation would be greatly the gainer by the accident (fire) in far more valuable treasures of art from another source, which now go to the next heir" is a curious one as coming from a lawyer, because he might easily have found out that these treasures of art are strictly settled as heirlooms and can never be removed from the house.

Besides the two manuscripts which the public now know of, there was a vast quantity of interesting old furniture sold. Some of the very best and most interesting of these pieces were rescued out of old lumber rooms in a hopeless state of decay and sometimes in fragments on which I spent thousands of pounds in restoration, all of which, including what I spent on them, are included in the "inheritance" of Mrs. Noyes.

This is only worth publishing as a warning to the possessors of heirlooms to be careful to conform to the exact wording of the law (which has now been amended in the interests of equity and common sense) if they wish them to be preserved for future generations.

I am yours faithfully,

HERBERT WELD.

Lulworth Castle, Wareham, Dorset, August 6.

"OPENING MINDS"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You say in your perfectly fair leading article of to-day on Mr. Simon's recent statement at the Liberal Summer School that "new conditions have made old theories obsolete."

While I believe that all Liberals would agree that it is right at times to re-examine the basis of one's faith in the light of new conditions, there is one old theory which Liberals (including, I think, Mr. Simon) still impenitently hold. It was expressed a few days ago by Mr. Baldwin at Worcester:—"If we want to sell to the Dominions we must buy from them." We believe this; we regard it as the central doctrine of free trade; we believe that it applies to foreign countries as well as the Dominions; we have not been shaken in it by the re-examination which many of us have made: and if there are "new conditions" which make it "obsolete" we should be very glad to hear of them so that we, and Mr. Baldwin, may be properly corrected.

Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS D. ACLAND.

Liberal Summer School, Oxford, Aug. 6.

LONDON POWER STATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Last year influential opposition was raised on the grounds of public health and amenities to the erection of an enormous power station at Battersea. To meet that opposition the London Power Company published an assurance that their engineers had evolved a perfectly practicable and commercial solution of the sulphur problem. On the strength of that assurance the Government stated through the Ministers of Health and Transport that the matter would be further investigated by the Government chemists, but that they would not prevent the carrying out of that part of the project which had already been authorized.

The Battersea station is accordingly being erected, and nothing except an Act of Parliament can stop it. Meanwhile the Lots-road station continues to emit (*inter alia*) disgusting fumes to the detriment of the amenities of Chelsea. This station is now, I understand, to be made more powerful. Whether it can be made more disgusting remains to be smelt.

Has a satisfactory solution of the sulphur problem been found or has it not? If it has, those responsible for the Lots-road station should be compelled to adopt it. If it has not, the erection of the Battersea station ought to be stopped. It is insane both to endure the Lots-road nuisance on the ground that it is inevitable and to permit a Battersea nuisance on the strength of an allegation that all nuisance can be avoided.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY G. STRAUSS.

25, Cheyne-walk, S.W.3.

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to say a word in hearty support of the recommendations in Dr. Collier's letter of yesterday?

He speaks of Oxford. We have the same traffic evils at Chester, a city which has a similar antique interest. Our narrow streets are congested, mainly through the crowding into them of heavy motor-lorries. Our public buildings and dwelling-houses are being badly shaken by these lorries, and we are being plagued incessantly by the noises made by them and by motor-cycles.

We hoped much from the regulations which came into force on August 1, 1929, as likely to put an end to all excessive noises in the streets. We expected that in the enforcement of these regulations consideration would be shown at once for the inmates of our hospitals and the worshippers in our churches. But nothing has been done. Why? Dr. Collier says we have an insufficient number of police. That is admitted, and it is pleaded by the local authorities as a reason for allowing the regulations of last year to remain in abeyance. It would be too costly, we are told, to employ more police. Yet we are continually increasing our expenditure on doles for the unemployed. Should it pass the wit of man to devise some means of diverting part of this enormous expenditure to the employment of men who would save us from the evils we are suffering on the roads?

An extra number of police, or of trained traffic-controllers, would have to be supported by the effective treatment of convicted offenders. Yet one is in despair at times on reading of the slightest of penalties for reckless driving. We shall secure safety on our roads if we act on the "Mikado's" sound maxim of "making the punishment fit the crime." Surely the proper punishment for those who cause preventible noise on the roads would be to cancel their licences, and for those who drive recklessly to confiscate their vehicles. That would be good for the "road-hogs" themselves, as it would teach them to take their pleasures in a less selfish way.

Yours faithfully,

W. L. PAIGE COX

Chester, Aug. 6.

Points from Letters

NOISE FROM TRAFFIC

Dr. Collier asks if any city or town in England has seriously attempted to enforce the regulations which came into force last August for the express purpose of putting an end to excessive noise caused by motor-cars, motor-cycles, and lorries. I can, from my own experience, name one town, and that is Cheltenham, where a perusal of the number of prosecutions and convictions recorded since last August shows how well the police and the magistrates have done their duty in this matter to the public.—Mr. H. H. MORGAN-BROWN, Gatton Cottage, Milford, Surrey.

PROTECTION AND EXPORTS

There is one factor in the situation which Mr. Cox has omitted to mention. The invisible exports of Great Britain amount to some £200,000,000 per annum; so far as any of this income is spent by its recipients on articles manufactured in foreign countries, so far does such expenditure tend to produce unemployment in Great Britain. If tariffs could ensure the expenditure of this external income in Great Britain then there would be certainly a decrease of about 1,000,000 in the numbers of our unemployed: but no means has yet been devised to enable a tariff to discriminate between articles imported in exchange for our exports and those imported as a result of purchases made with our income from foreign investments. To re-establish our trading supremacy what is needed is longer hours, harder work, and superiority of product: there are no other remedies for unemployment.—Mr. E. O'BRIEN, Hôtel Brise Marine, St. Jean, Cap Ferrat.

LIVING WITHIN MEANS

Mr. David Sommerville says that he has come to the conclusion that the Budget should be reduced immediately to £600,000,000 and to £500,000,000 after a year. The cost of the services for the National Debt alone is £355,000,000 per annum. The cost of the National Debt services with that of the Army, Navy, Air Force, War Pensions, and the North of Ireland is £577,500,000, which cannot be reduced unless Mr. Sommerville contemplates cancelling part of the National Debt or scrapping the fighting Services.—Mr. HARRY BECKER, 56, Moorgate, E.C.4.

THE FIRST RAILWAY ACT

The Surrey Iron Railway is famous for being the first public railway to obtain an Act of Parliament. By conforming to the regulations, and paying the tolls, anyone could use it. Colliery railways, usually called tram (or dram) or rail roads, or rail or wagon, ways, were not uncommon for 150 years before the Surrey Iron Railway was authorized. When these colliery lines were constructed solely over the land of the owner, or over that of other landowners by agreement, it was not necessary to obtain Parliamentary sanction for their construction, but if they could not be built under these conditions, an Act of Parliament was sought, as in Brandling's case.—Mr. G. A. SEKON, Bordyke, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

DEFINITION OF LIBEL

Although it is correct in a general sense to state that words to constitute an alleged libel must be written and not spoken, there is authority for saying that a speaker who knows that his words are being reported for the public Press, and who expressly or impliedly sanctions such a publication, can be sued for libel and not merely for slander.—Mr. EMRYS EVANS, 62, Woodberry-down, N.4.

RESTORATION OF OLD INNS

It does not appear from Mr. Usher's letter of July 17 that, in disclosing the old timber-work at Salisbury, new woodwork was introduced except as renewal of such timbers as were past repair. From the description it would appear to an unbiased mind that, though Mr. Usher used the word "restoration" in describing the work, it really comes under the principle of repair commended by the society referred to. If Mr. Pearce will read the Mayor of Dartmouth's appeal in your issue of August 4 he will see that he quotes from a report by an "architect of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings" which actually recommends similar removal of plaster in order to disclose the original framing. What is recommended by the society's architect at Dartmouth cannot be wrong when done under another architect at Salisbury.—WILFRID BOND, Grantham, Lincs.

"A GOOD DOG"

The delightful article on "Pandora: a good dog" has reminded me of an incident which we witnessed the other day in our garden. A small rabbit was viewed among the carrots, and a picket, consisting of an old and slow Jack Russell and a young and speedy cross-bred whippet, which was detailed to deal with the intruder, hunted him from one covert to another. Following them up, we presently found the pursuers standing over their quarry, and engaged not in dispatching him but in giving him, literally, "a good licking." They were called off, and the rabbit crawled away; but they were soon busy again, and having again run him down they repeated the performance. Finally, Brer Rabbit, by this time a demd, damp, moist, unpleasant body, crept through a hole in the hedge and vanished. The only explanation that suggests itself is that the dogs, being accustomed to play with successive litters of kittens, regarded him not as *ferae naturae* but as a variant of the harmless, necessary cat.—The REV. W. K. STRIDE, Besselsleigh Rectory, Abingdon, Berks.

KEATS'S HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD

The Hampstead Borough Council on July 24 accepted a tender for the erection of a new branch library and Keats Museum near Keats's House. When it is explained that the new library is intended merely to replace the existing public reading-room and branch library in Worsley-road there seems reason for describing the council's action not only as vandalism but as a breach of faith with the subscribers to the fund for saving the house.—LILIAN LOBBAN, 37, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.

POST OFFICE EFFICIENCY

On Saturday, August 2, my wife received a letter addressed "Wendycot," Cornwall-avenue, Sussex. It was posted in Croydon on July 30, went to Sutton and Lewes, and was delivered in Peacehaven, its intended destination, on the above date. We are not residents of Peacehaven, our permanent address being as below. The safe delivery of the letter, in such a short time, is an achievement of which the postal authorities may be justly proud.—Mr. H. WENTWORTH CLUBB, "Chelwood," Frinton-on-Sea.

J. S. MILL ON TARIFFS

The following extract is interesting as showing that the present-day advocates of free imports are more extreme in their championship of free trade than John Stuart Mill. The extract is from Mill's "Principles of Political Economy" (Routledge), page 550:—

> A country cannot be expected to renounce the power of taxing foreigners, unless foreigners will in return practice towards itself the same forbearance. The only mode in which a country can save itself from being a loser by the revenue duties imposed by other countries on its commodities is to impose corresponding revenue duties on theirs.

—Mr. MERVYN S. WILSON, 19, St. Mary-street, Chippenham.

A GARDEN-OWNER'S PRIVILEGE

The garden at Midhurst Vicarage has been open to the public for the last 24 years and no damage has been done. Thousands have visited it, and often letters of thanks are left in one of the summer-houses or put in the letter-box of the vicarage. Two notices are appreciated: "Please walk on the grass"; and "Visitors with gardens of their own are invited to ask for a few plants to take home."—The REV. F. TATCHELL, Midhurst Vicarage, Sussex.

DECLINE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

In a certain parish near London the Sunday school was given up, the result being that a valuable link between the villagers and the clergy has been broken, the parents having lost the interest they had in what interested their children, and incidentally attracted them to the services of the Church—and now it is found almost impossible to reawaken their interest.—Mr. CHARLES E. MILLER, Northiam, Purley, Surrey.

HITTERS AND HITTING

Mr. H. M. Cundall recalls to my memory the best cricket match I ever saw. George Parr and Richard Daft were at the wickets an hour and a half without scoring a run. Parr's hit, I think, took off the hat of a hansom cab driver. Probably, however, the hat came off in consequence of a hasty movement. Tom Lockyer was wicket-keeper *and* long-stop, and the ground he covered was remarkable, as indeed was the fielding altogether.—Mr. WILLIAM SCARTH DIXON, Charnwood, Luton, Beds.

BRITISH CARS ABROAD

Mr. E. D. Simon, an avowed free-trader, wonders if his purchase of a foreign car was wise. If we want to export cars surely not, as we can hardly expect the foreigner to buy British cars when he sees we ourselves buy foreign in preference. We cannot compel the foreigner to buy British, but we can, if we wish, buy British ourselves.—Mr. GEORGE WHITFIELD, Holly Ridge, Haslemere, Surrey.

THE VETERINARY CONGRESS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN BRITAIN

SUGGESTED INSURANCE SCHEME

The International Veterinary Congress was continued yesterday at the Central Hall, Westminster.

In a paper on "Infectious abortion of cattle, swine, and sheep in the United States," DR. W. E. COTTON (superintendent of the Experimental Station, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bethesda) said it was probable that the greatest cattle plague in the United States was infectious abortion. The disease appeared to have reached about every part of the United States and infected a large proportion of herds in the older dairy and cattle-raising sections. No systematic survey to determine the incidence of the disease had been made, but much blood-testing had been done in a number of States, which indicated that the proportion of infected herds in some localities might exceed 50 per cent., and the number of reacting cattle in such herds might average about 20 per cent. The losses caused by the malady had been estimated to exceed $50,000,000 per annum, and might be greatly in excess of this figure.

PROFESSOR DR. W. ZWICK (Director, Institute of Veterinary Hygiene, University of Giessen, Germany) said the use of living and dead vaccines against contagious abortion had been found valuable when systematically applied, but they had by no means furnished a complete solution to the problem of immunization. The production of a suitable process of protective inoculation was a matter for urgent investigation.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS

Discussion on "The Relationship of the Veterinary Surgeon to Animal Husbandry" was initiated by PROFESSOR J. SHARE-JONES (Director of Veterinary Studies in the University of Liverpool). He said that our neglect to appreciate the magnitude and importance of animal husbandry had caused us to drift into the position of having to import more than 50 per cent. of the essential food products derived from animals that we needed for our own consumption. Three years ago we imported for our own consumption:—

54 per cent. of our beef and veal.
59 per cent. of our mutton and lamb.
65 per cent. of our meat derived from pigs.
82 per cent. of our butter.
68 per cent. of our cheese.
54 per cent. of our milk and milk products.

Our total meat supplies produced at home in 1918 were 59 per cent. In 12 years this figure fell to 48 per cent., and it was still falling. In 1927 we imported nearly £16,000,000 worth of eggs, and in 1928 nearly £18,000,000 worth. France, in this latter year, more than trebled her business with us in this commodity. Our position with regard to these imports would be serious enough if the conditions in other countries remained stationary, but such was not the case. As regarded meat, the United States, instead of being an exporter, had now become a competitor with us for the meat of the Argentine and New Zealand. An economic situation had thus arisen which demanded from us a greatly increased home production of the commodities provided by the domestic live stock. It was an urgent national need that these be produced in sufficient quantity and quality, and purchasable at prices within the means of the people.

There had been a concurrent neglect to attach a real value to veterinary science in Britain, and this was reflected in the annual output of qualified veterinary surgeons—one in 500,000 in the United Kingdom, as compared with one in 120,000 in the United States. The science would appear to be in danger of ceasing to exist as a separate entity in this country unless the present narrow interpretation of its service to the nation were corrected. Veterinary science did not, or was not allowed to, play the part for which it was designed, and this was due largely to the inadequacy of the law as it stood to-day. So far as veterinary science was concerned, the bulk of its legislation was based upon old Acts of Parliament which, in the light of present-day knowledge and requirements, had long become obsolete. The time was ripe to scrap all the existing Acts and Orders relating to domestic animals and to secure in their place one consolidated Act dealing with the animals, their products and by-products. An important contribution to the development of the industry would be a national system of live stock insurance. A long-felt want, this would relieve the individual farmer of the grave risk which he was obliged to carry and would pool it among all those engaged in the industry. But further, it was to be urged on the major ground of its bearing upon the prevention of disease in the human subject and in animals, and its direct relationship to the cost of essential foods of animal origin. The progress made in veterinary science in this country had far outstripped the measure of development of the public appreciation of its value. What was required now was not so much research as a vigorous and intensive application of existing knowledge.

PROFESSOR GR. M. V. A. HRUZA (Brno-Brünn) said that in many countries the successful cooperation of the veterinary surgeon in animal husbandry had been abundantly proved.

PROFESSOR DR. S. MARKOWSKI (Lwów-Lemberg, Poland) said animal husbandry rested upon two fundamental principles—hygiene in the widest sense of the term, and economics, without which there could be no question of a rational animal husbandry. The first lay in the hands of the veterinary surgeon and the second in those of the agriculturist.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS

Sectional meetings discussed distemper, bovine sterility, rinderpest, and the treatment of parasitic diseases.

In the section dealing with distemper, MAJOR G. W. DUNKIN (Veterinary Superintendent of the Farm Laboratories of the National Institute for Medical research) said dogs and hounds which had now been vaccinated over three years by the Laidlaw and Dunkin method still appeared to be quite immune and had suffered no ill-effects after being placed in contact with clinical cases of the disease.

PROFESSOR DR. W. HINZ (Berlin) said up to the present the causation of distemper had been practically investigated in part only—namely, bacteriologically—and no solution had been forthcoming. Clinicians, parasitologists, nutritional physiologists, and pathologists must work together. In view of the differences of opinion held, he recommended the formation of an international distemper research committee to investigate the problem systematically and rationally.

The Congress resumes this morning.

RATIONALIZATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

DR. BOWIE'S SURVEY IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

The fifth of a series of articles on Rationalization by Dr. James A. Bowie appears in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. Dr. Bowie discusses the problem of unemployment created by Rationalization and the means by which its effects on displaced men may be mitigated. He advocates that the victims of "planned unemployment" should be treated as generously as possible, though he characterizes as out of the question any idea of increasing the benefit provided by the State insurance scheme, distinction between types of unemployed being impracticable and also grossly unfair to the present army of unemployed.

Among other interesting articles in the same issue is one from a Correspondent in Canton on the decline of British trade in the Far East and the appointment of a British Economic Mission to investigate the situation. He points out that trade conditions in the Far East have changed considerably, and that not cotton goods but steel and machinery constitute the great opportunity. An article from New York reviews the study that is being given in America to the elimination of waste in industry as a means of reducing costs.

In the monthly section devoted to the British Motor Industry there is a full description of the new Hesselman motor engine, which uses heavy oil and is electrically fired, and, while giving a greater mileage for a given quantity of oil compared with petrol possesses most of the desirable characteristics associated with the modern petrol engine.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

CANCER

IMPERIAL
CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer,
8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury,
from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for inoperable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers: Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Midds.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-Patients in 1929, 102,254.
470 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

HOSPITALS NERVOUS DISEASES

WEST END HOSPITAL for NERVOUS DISEASES
73, Welbeck Street, W., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
URGENTLY NEEDS YOUR HELP
For men, women and children suffering from Nervous Diseases, which are ranked fourth among the principal causes of death, and embrace a wide variety of serious complaints, including paralysis, epilepsy, encephalitis lethargica and neurasthenia.
J. F. WETENHALL, *Secretary.*

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) *for* LONDON-in-ESSEX
Under H.M. Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING
". . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 19/12/29.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
700 YEARS
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. F. B. IRWIN.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
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Secretary—G. E. Maude, Esq.
50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

HEART

PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

Will you express by gift your appreciation of ophthalmic advice if you have benefited thereby, of sound sight if you are so blessed, or of the splendid work which is being done at the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,
Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1?
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

FOR THE POOR

PLAYING in narrow streets, breathing impure air week in, week out, with no respite—this is the pitiful existence of many a poor slum child.
£5 *gives 3 children and their tired mother a glorious fortnight's holiday in happy surroundings.*
Cheques Pres. Carlile, Fresh Air Fund, 55, Branston St., The W.1.
CHURCH ARMY

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN
Waterloo Road, S.E.1
For 115 years this hospital has carried on its merciful work for Children and Women: to-day it urgently *NEEDS YOUR HELP.

LOST TRADE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNMENT

EXTENDED SAFEGUARDING URGED

A report on unemployment and its causes, with suggested remedies, has been submitted to the Government by the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. The report, which was made public last night, was prepared by the executive council after the association had sought the views of over 100 chambers of commerce in all parts of the country. The council conclude, from the replies received from chambers, that the main reasons for the loss of trade are:—

The unprotected state of our home market; and

The high cost of production, which makes it impossible to meet world competitive prices.

Other causes of loss of trade given by chambers are:—

High national and local expenditure;

The injury done to trade by political and legislative interference, including the frequent new regulations and laws which add to the cost of production;

The high level of transport charges;

The extravagant administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act;

The lower shipping freights available at Continental ports;

The effect on cost of production of many of the trade unions restrictions; and

Inequalities in cable and postal rates.

The report urges the need for:—

Strict economy in expenditure, national and local;

Reduction of transport and dock charges;

Truce from all new legislation imposing new regulations and laws which add to the cost of production;

Encouragement to young people willing to emigrate within the Empire by payment of bonus or otherwise; and

Abolition of such trade unions restrictions as increase the cost of production.

The Council are of opinion that the most effective course to adopt in order to secure a reduction in unemployment is to take urgent and adequate action on the main points dealt with in their report, namely:—

The extension of safeguarding; and

The adjustment of the wages paid in sheltered occupations.

WORLD TRADE

The report begins by reviewing the causes of unemployment, since, the council urge, it is essential that they should be understood if a solution is to be found. Although, says the report, the trade of the world as a whole and of every continent now exceeds that of the last pre-War year, British manufacturers and exporters in the main industries of the country have not been obtaining a share of the increase. Great Britain's share of the world export trade fell from 13.9 per cent. in 1913, to 11 per cent. in 1927, and to 10.9 per cent. in 1928, while the quantity of British export trade in 1929 was only 82 per cent. of the 1913 level. The full share in the increase of world trade has not only not been obtained in the export market, but in addition much business has been lost to foreign manufacturers in the market at home. As a result there has been serious unemployment—for many years much greater in proportion to the population than in other competing countries. The statistics of the volume of trade do not fully reflect the seriousness of the position, as many industries have been working at a loss in the effort to maintain trade. As the reserves of companies in these industries become exhausted and their financial position difficult, there is a danger that they may not be able to continue in operation.

In recent months there has been serious world depression, from the effects of which no country has entirely escaped. There has been dislocation of business due to political troubles in India, China, and Egypt, and to the difficulties of exchange and finance in some other countries. This depression has accentuated the difficulties of the position in Great Britain, but if the country had maintained its share of world trade the number of unemployed would be much less than the present figure.

High tariffs in many countries have led to the establishment of new industries, and to increased production in those already existing. This had led to a restriction of imports, with a loss to Great Britain of the markets which she formerly supplied. There is also increased competition in neutral markets and in our own home market.

"It may be contended," the report continues, "that tariffs in other countries do not account for the loss of the British market by British manufacturers, but it must be remembered that the addition of the trade, which can be done freely in the British market, to the trade in the protected home market, so increases the volume of production of the foreign manufacturers that their competitive power is increased in all markets, including Great Britain. British manufacturers are not only handicapped by their high cost of production, but they also have to meet this increased competition. Further, protection elsewhere necessarily increases the flow of goods into the unprotected market provided by Great Britain."

SAFEGUARDING

At the annual meeting held in April last, the association by resolution declared that, in any recommendations regarding the solution of the unemployment problem, emphasis should be placed on the importance of well-considered schemes of safeguarding, as in its opinion, under present economic conditions, reasonable protection of selected manufactures would result in increased employment. In the replies now received, many chambers confirm the views expressed in this resolution and urge the necessity for an extension of effective safeguarding to make the home market secure. It is believed that the retention of the home market would enable our manufacturers to work more nearly to full capacity, and that this would so decrease costs of production that the ability to compete for export trade in many industries would be greatly increased.

The introduction of safeguarding, by increasing production, would reduce the burden of rates and taxes which add seriously to the overhead charges in industry. So far as the goods now imported were replaced by home manufactures there would be a wider distribution of these charges and also a saving in unemployment benefit, and so far as foreign manufactures continued to come in, there would be a contribution from the duties received towards the payment of these charges. This is an important consideration, with the existent heavy burdens. It is to be noted that in Holland, which is regarded as a free trade country, there is an import duty for revenue purposes on all manufactured articles.

The council recognize that there is force in the argument that world trade would be greater if there were freedom from tariff interference, but they realize that this has proved an ideal impossible of present accomplishment. They believe that in existing circumstances, when almost all nations have high protective duties, and when Great Britain is the only large free market in the world, safeguarding is essential.

HIGH COST OF PRODUCTION

Great as is the importance which the council attach to safeguarding, they do not overlook that the bulk of world trade will go to the nations which have the lowest cost of production—hence the necessity to reduce British cost of production, which is higher than in European competing countries.

Employers recognize their responsibility for efficiency in their industries and they are fully alive to the need for continuous improvement in productive methods and in organization. They claim that this has received constant attention, and that, while there is scope in Great Britain, as elsewhere, for improvements, the manufacturing plants in this country are on the average as efficient as those in any other country. In some industries, unfortunately, the heavy burdens laid upon industry, the want of confidence in the future, and the financial position due to losses incurred, have retarded the carrying out of what is recognized as necessary.

Much attention has been directed to what is called "Rationalization," which, the report declares, "has no clear meaning, but which may be generally defined as a combination of units in an industry with the object of securing cheaper production and better efficiency. This, if carried out on well considered lines, may lead to an improvement in results, but a greater volume of work in each factory at present under-employed will have the most immediate effect on productive costs. Rationalization is not applicable to every industry and in itself is not sufficient to restore general prosperity.

"It must be remembered that efforts to secure greater efficiency are being made in all manufacturing countries and that with equal efficiency and equal production per head, general costs, such as the basic cost of labour and the cost of overhead charges, become the decisive factors in the competition for trade.

"The higher cost of production in British industry compared with that in other countries is due to heavy national taxation and local rates, heavy charges for social services, and the higher wages paid relatively to other European countries. . . .

WAGE RATES

"The rates of wages paid in some trades in this country are higher than are justified by present economic conditions. The chambers draw special attention to the relatively higher wages paid in sheltered occupations, such as transport, public utility services, and the distributing and retail trades. The wages of employees in these occupations have not been adjusted to correspond with the reductions necessitated in the trades which are in competition with other countries having a lower standard of living. Instead of having their wages adjusted to falling prices, there has been an actual increase in 'real' wages due to the fall in the cost of living. There has been no adjustment to meet the conditions created by the return to the gold standard, and further, it must not be overlooked that the social services, which in effect give a large addition to wages, have been considerably increased during recent years. The result is that the costs of transport and of public services are increased, the cost of living is maintained at a high level, and the wages of those employed in the unsheltered industries are thereby lowered.

"The advantages of a high standard of living are recognized, but it is believed that the standard is such that the cost of production resulting therefrom, under present conditions, contributes to loss of trade, with consequent unemployment. Business men are being reluctantly driven to the opinion that unless the existing handicaps on industry are removed, circumstances will compel this country to accept a standard which, taking into consideration such compensating advantages as Great Britain enjoys, will be more in accordance with that of competing countries."

AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY

The council urge the Government to request the Economic Advisory Council to investigate this aspect of the problem of unemployment, and, as a matter of urgency, to consider the connexion between unemployment and the present level of sheltered wages and social services, and to devise some method of ensuring (1) that wages in these occupations should be in fair relation to the wages in unsheltered industries, and (2) that, in the adjustment of these wages in future, weight is attached to the effect on other industries of the rates paid, and to the needs of industry as a whole.

The council urge that the general position is so well known that immediate action to adjust the disparity between sheltered and unsheltered wages should be taken. It is submitted, however, that the extent of the adjustments which can be made depends upon an accurate knowledge of the actual position, and the council strongly recommend that the Economic Advisory Council should ascertain the facts in regard to the following points:—

How much higher to-day than in 1909-13 are the wages per hour in the sheltered occupations relatively to those in the unsheltered industries?

To what extent is the disparity between the index number of the cost of living and that of wholesale prices due to this difference?

If an adjustment were made in sheltered wages, what, on the present basis, would be the relative increase in "real" wages, of those engaged in unsheltered industries?

RELIEF SCHEMES

The opinion is strongly held that expenditure on emergency schemes which are non-productive, while it may afford temporary amelioration, will, on balance, do more harm than good, by adding to the burdens on industry and diverting capital from industrial development. The council are therefore opposed to expenditure of this kind, except in very exceptional circumstances, and are of opinion that unemployment can be permanently reduced only by the removal of the difficulties which are preventing the restoration of industrial activities.

The chambers call attention to the unfortunate effects resulting from the difficult conditions in competing for business in manufactures formerly largely supplied from this country. There is a general feeling of depression and discouragement, and there is the permanent disadvantage to the country through the loss of many skilled workmen who have emigrated to secure employment overseas.

EMPIRE TRADE

Particular attention is drawn by chambers to the vital importance of Empire trade to the industries of this country. The statement is made in the Report of the British Preparatory Committee for the Imperial Conference, 1930, that:—

Not only does the Empire already provide a vast outlet for British manufactured goods, representing over 45 per cent. of the total of British exports, but Imperial natural resources are so vast that, fully developed, they give the promise of an increase in trade far beyond anything which can be imagined at the present day.

The council urge that, in the interests of employment in this country, it is essential that every effort should be made, in collaboration with the Dominions and Colonies, to extend inter-Imperial trade, and to encourage the greatest possible exchange of commodities between the different parts of the Empire.

The chambers have called attention to many other questions which are urgent if trade is to be improved and unemployment reduced. Great importance is attached to drastic reductions in all public expenditure, both national and local. Among the many benefits which would accrue from this would be the increased amount of capital available for development and extension in industry.

Attention is also called by the chambers to the desirability of promoting emigration to the Dominions and Colonies; the necessity for restoration of prosperity in agriculture; the importance of divorcing trade policy from politics; the establishment of a body in this country corresponding to the "Board of Commerce" in the United States; the introduction of anti-dumping legislation; and the need for an inquiry into the effect of our monetary system on trade and employment.

UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

WOOLWICH MAN SENT TO PRISON FOR ASSAULT

At the Woolwich Police Court yesterday ROBERT MCKEONE, 24, of Mount-street, Charlton, was charged, on remand, with being drunk and disorderly at Bell Watergate, Woolwich, and with assaulting Police-constables Blaber and Guttridge. When before the magistrate on Wednesday McKeone alleged that he had been knocked out by a violent blow on the chin.

Mr. E. F. Barker represented the Commissioner of Police, and said that at the request of the Court the divisional surgeon had examined McKeone, who had made allegations against the police.

Dr. W. Remington, police surgeon, said McKeone complained of pain in the knee, elbow, and hip joints, but an examination revealed no reason for his complaints.

Inspector Hopkins, who was on duty at Woolwich police station when the prisoner was brought in, said that McKeone was very drunk and abusive. He tried to kick a constable, and his boots were removed. He was not ill-used, and he made no complaint that he was. Only 9s. odd was found on him.

The prisoner.—I never accused anyone of stealing my money. I simply said how unfortunate it was that I had lost £3 10s. from my pocket.

Mr. GRIFFITH-JONES said that charges against the police were very easily made. McKeone had made allegations which, he (the magistrate) was satisfied, were without foundation, and he must go to prison for 28 days, with hard labour.

MANCHESTER MAGISTRATE'S APOLOGY

Mr. NATHAN LASKI, one of the Manchester city magistrates, made a public apology from the Bench at the Manchester Police Court yesterday, when he referred to some remarks he had made which had obtained a good deal of publicity. These remarks reflected, he said, on Dr. James Nevin Laing's conduct in not attending to examine a man charged with being drunk and assaulting a tramguard, on his being asked by the inspector at the request of the person charged. At the time he (Mr. Laski) made the remarks he was under the impression that Dr. Laing, owing to his official position as police doctor, was under obligation to comply with the inspector's request. He had since learned that he was under a misapprehension, and that Dr. Laing was under no such obligation, nor was he bound to attend. He withdrew his adverse criticism and regretted his mistake. Mr. Walter Cobbett, solicitor, representing Dr. Laing, accepted the expression of regret, and explained the doctor's position.

MINERS' POLITICAL ACTION

"INDUSTRIAL SETBACK AVENGED"

The national officials of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain have sent through the *Miner* a message to the delegates who will attend the annual conference of the Federation which is to be held at Weston-super-Mare next week.

"Since the immense struggle of 1926," they say, "we have passed through four of the darkest and most difficult years in the history of the organized mine workers of this country. We have seen our great organization, once a model to the world of Labour, weakened by the inevitable aftermath of industrial upheaval and intense economic depression. We have known the bitter experience of an appeal to public charity for the largest single industrial community in these islands—a community upon whose toil the entire industrial fabric of Great Britain is erected. To such depths did we sink under Capitalism and a Conservative Government. To-day, though the outlook is still dark, it is incomparably better. We have avenged ourselves on the political field for the setback we suffered on the industrial field. The Coal Mines Bill is now on the Statute-book. By its contribution to the devising of this scheme and its passage through Parliament the Miners' Federation has shown its constructive qualities. Not only does the Coal Mines Act recognize the necessity for national regulation in the national interest, but it recognizes that the miners are no longer mere cogs in the machine. It is a preliminary step along the road leading to the nationalization of the mines and workers' control."

THE PRESIDENCY

In view of the nomination of Mr. Herbert Smith for the office of president of the Federation, which he resigned last year, the following comment in the *Miner* by Mr. A. J. Cook, the secretary, may have significance:—"There have been several outstanding presidents of the Miners' Federation," he says, "but I have no hesitation in declaring that there has been none with so great and varied an experience, both in the political world and the industrial world of labour, as the Right Hon. Thomas Richards, whose experience, foresight, and courtesy have been the means of securing great benefits for the South Wales miners. He has tact with firmness, experience with tolerance and understanding. I hope and believe the incidents arising from the change of presidents, owing to the resignation of Mr. Herbert Smith, will not be magnified. We all know, and none more than myself, the dour determined fighting qualities that he possessed. While I hope and believe the incidents which caused the division will, if necessary, be thoroughly explained and discussed, every one present will be more concerned with proposals, principles, and policies that will benefit the great, patient, suffering mine-working community than with personalities or the discussion of differences arising at a very critical period. Another great factor which must influence the whole of the delegates is the fact that new agreements have to be negotiated, when we all hope that the real wages of the miners will be increased to a minimum that is necessary to maintain a decent life and livelihood."

LANCASHIRE MACHINERY FOR AUSTRALIA

DISMANTLING OF A MILL

The modern textile machinery of a Heywood Mill, which has not been worked for more than three months since it was installed, is now in process of being packed and shipped to Melbourne, Australia. There it is to equip a mill of an Australian concern which is to be subsidized by the Federal Government in its spinning operations. The condition of the subsidy is that the mill shall use a percentage of Australian-grown cotton.

The factory is the new Albert Mill belonging to Messrs. David Healey and Son, Limited, who formerly owned three mills which have now ceased operations. The machinery of the other two mills has been scrapped, but the new mill was equipped only five years ago when hopes were entertained that the trade depression would pass away and that there would be work for it to do. The plant, which is valued at about £10,000, consists of some 7,000 ring spindles and complementary machinery.

The first consignment, about 30 tons, now lies at the docks of the Manchester Ship Canal, and is being shipped in the s.s. Zaria, which sails to-morrow. Further consignments up to a total of 200 tons will be shipped from time to time as sailings and accommodation are available.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

DELEGATES TO CANADIAN MEETING

Delegates from this country to the ninety-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical Association, which is being held this year in Canada, will leave Liverpool to-day. The party is headed by Lord Dawson of Penn, who sailed on Saturday, Lord Moynihan, and Sir Kenneth Goadby, and is made up of 18 men prominent in the medical world.

The conference opens on Monday, August 25, and will last for five days, during which time the assembled doctors of the Empire will discuss subjects of urgent importance to their profession. The Canadian hosts have arranged a wide social programme. Many of the doctors propose to tour the Dominion, and a few are camping with the Canadian Alpine Club at their annual camp at Lake Maligne.

Among the party there are:—Sir William Wheeler, Sir Robert Woods, Sir Ewen Maclean, Sir William Taylor, Sir St. Clair Thomson, Sir Charles Gordon Watson, Sir James Purves-Stewart, Sir Eustace Hill, Professor A. H. Burgess, Professor Lyle Cummins, Professor J. Stewart, Dr. Cosmyns Berkeley, Dr. H. B. Brackenbury, Mr. Alfred Cox, and Mr. Bishop Harman.

This is the first meeting of the association to be held in Canada since 1906.

RIFLE SHOOTING

LONDON DISTRICT MEETING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PIRBRIGHT, AUG. 7

This morning the London District Rifle Association began its annual Autumn Meeting, which now extends over two days, and includes 14 events. The meeting is confined to all Regular troops on the strength of the London District and to battalions of the Brigade of Guards stationed at Aldershot. The whole of to-day was given over, except for one team revolver match, to individual rifle and revolver competitions.

The match for the revolver team challenge cup, instituted this year, was won by the 1st Grenadier Guards. The conditions allowed for teams of two officers and four other ranks, six rounds in 6sec. at 15 yards, and four rounds on four targets in 4sec. at 10 yards. The highest possible score was 360 points. The result was as follows:—

1. 1st Battn., Grenadier Guards (Lieut. G. W. Browning 47, C.Q.M.S. Cook 44, Drill-Sgt. W. Bray 32, Sgt. A. Cockburn 27, Sgt.-Instr. of Musketry H. Riches 25, Lieut. F. Speller 12), 187; 2. 1st Battn., Scots Guards, 181; 3. Royal Horse Guards, 180; 4. 2nd Battn., Grenadier Guards, 164; 5. 1st Battn., Irish Guards, 158; 6. Guards Depot, 146; 7. 2nd Battn., Coldstream Guards, 131.

TERRITORIAL ARMY TRAINING

DEFENCE OF DOVER

OPERATIONS BY THE 56TH DIVISION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

FOLKESTONE, AUG. 7

The area between Folkestone and Dover, extending inland for about 2½ miles, was the scene to-day of operations in which the 56th (1st London) Division of the Territorial Army were engaged. In the absence of their own artillery on Salisbury Plain they had the assistance of two Regular field brigades, as well as of a mechanized machine-gun platoon of the K.R.R.C., a cavalry squadron, and two flights of aeroplanes.

Periodical showers, which developed into a deluge of rain and hail about 1 o'clock, when the forces were becoming seriously engaged, went far to spoil the effectiveness of the training. But even this downpour could not entirely damp the spirit of these London troops, and the faces of the men marching up to "the line" with the rain streaming from their waterproof capes betrayed little sign of how uncomfortable they must have felt. The concentration of brigades encamped so far apart as Falmer, Shorncliffe, and Dover for such a scheme had involved much careful preparation on the part of the director, Major-General H. Isacke, and his staff, Major G. De Chair and Major A. Peffers.

The exercise was designed mainly to practise brigade, battalion, and sub-unit commanders in commanding troops and issuing orders in the field. It also taught the importance of cooperation of all arms in preparing a fire plan, in making use of ground which, with its many ridges and valleys running parallel with the coast, was admirably suited for the lesson, and in the allocation of definite objectives. The bringing up of the 167th (1st London) Infantry Brigade as reinforcements from Falmer, 70 miles away, in motor-coaches, and also the use of a mechanized machine-gun platoon, gave some idea of the strategical and tactical possibilities of movement by mechanical transport. It also gave the commanders and troops concerned and the Divisional Train, who, under Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Newton as O.C., R.A.S.C., organized the convoy, some experience of the meaning of the words "embussing" and "debussing," with which the Staff enriched the English language during the Great War. The supply of ammunition in the field was also practised by the formation of a skeleton ammunition company from the Train.

The war between Kent and Thanet, according to the "general idea," had been brewing since 1927 because of Kentish financial interests in the Thanet coalfields. On July 27 each country began to mobilize its forces of three divisions and a small air wing. An unfortunate outbreak of parrot disease delayed the mobilization of Kent, but the 167th and 168th Infantry Brigades, having escaped its ravages, were available for the attack on Dover, which was the first move on the declaration of war to-day. The defending Thanet force, under Colonel Lord Gort, V.C., consisted of the 169th (3rd London) Infantry Brigade, the XVIII Field Brigade, R.A., a mechanized machine-gun platoon of the K.R.R.C., and one flight of No. 4 (Army Cooperation) Squadron, R.A.F. Lord Gort's task was to defend the port of Dover pending the arrival of reinforcements from the main Thanet army near Canterbury.

AN OMNIBUS COLUMN

Colonel F. G. Alston, commanding the Kent force, was instructed to capture Dover as soon as possible in order to draw reinforcements from the protection of the Thanet capital, Canterbury. With this end in view his force was divided into two columns. That advancing on the right, under Colonel P. R. Simner, consisted of one squadron of the 4/7th Dragoon Guards, the V Field Brigade, R.A., and the 168th Infantry Brigade and Signal Section. The left column, under Colonel G. M. Giles, consisted of the 167th Infantry Brigade and Signal Section, the 25th Armoured Car Company (less two sections), and the Kent Auxiliary Bus Company (formed with hired omnibuses by the 56th Divisional Train). Lord Gort's plan was to occupy with three battalions a position on the line from St. Radigund's Abbey through Hougham to the sea, the 10th London Regiment being in the centre, with the 12th on the right and the 11th on the left, commanding the main Folkestone-Dover road. His outpost line ran from Mount Ararat Hospital southward through West Hougham and Hougham Court. At West Hougham it was greatly strengthened by the machine-gun platoon of the 60th. The headquarters of the defence were at Coombe Farm, where a large barn enabled staff and signals to work in greater comfort than was possible for the attackers.

By 10 a.m. the cavalry of the attacking force were getting into touch with the outpost line, and one or two prisoners had been taken, but nothing more than skirmishing took place till noon, when Colonel Simner launched two of his three battalions in the attack. One, the 7th London, under Colonel W. B. Vince, was directed to take Hougham Court, and the other West Hougham, both strong positions with every advantage for the defence. The omnibus column, which had left Falmer at 5.55 a.m., after reveille in the small hours, had reached a concealed rendezvous at Sandling Park, where a hot meal was issued, between 9 and 10 a.m., and at noon it was ordered to move forward to Lower Standen to "debus." Colonel Giles's objectives for his leading battalions were Copt Hill and Mount Ararat. It fell to these luckless Fusiliers to leave the shelter of their covered motor-coaches when the rainstorm was at its worst, but this was done quickly and in good order, in spite of the narrowness of the road, and congestion of traffic. The difficulty of keeping the road clear, however, provided an object lesson in the unwieldiness of the ordinary commercial motor-coach, and its unsuitability for use in narrow English lanes without a very careful system of traffic circuits and the strictest road discipline.

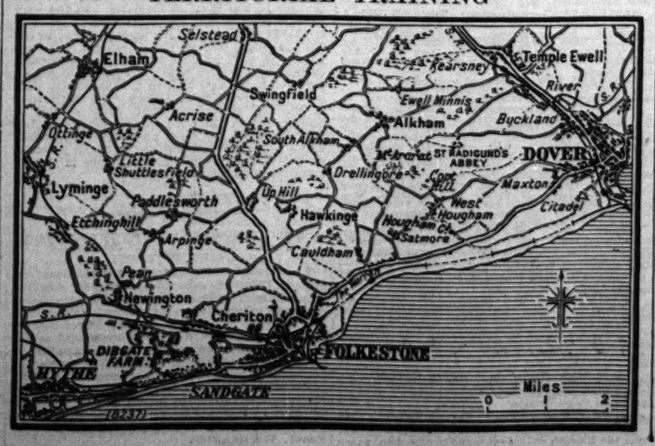
The main attack had scarcely been launched when, shortly after 2 o'clock, the operations had to be called off owing to bad weather. Since the attacking force, however, was being deployed to take strong positions which were only part of an outpost line well in advance of Lord Gort's main defensive positions it seems certain that he would have been able to hold on long enough to protect Dover until the arrival of reinforcements from Canterbury.

Arrangements were made for all the troops to be provided with a hot meal before their return to camp, and the *personnel* of the Bus Column were provided with tea by the Regular units of Shorncliffe Garrison on their way back to Falmer.

The chief umpire was Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. A. Hunter, commanding the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's, and the senior umpires were Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Dorman, commanding the 4/7th Dragoon Guards on the Kent side, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Smith, Coldstream Guards, with the Thanet force. Among those watching the operations were:—

Major-General C. E. Corkran, commanding the London District; Lord Lucan, chairman, and Colonel Evelyn Wood, secretary of the City of London Territorial Army Association, Major-General Sir Cecil Pereira, Colonel H. M. Pryce Jones, secretary of the County of London Association, Brigadier-General A. Maxwell, and Colonel J. Stollery.

TERRITORIAL TRAINING



THE PROBATION OFFICER

HOME OFFICE TRAINING SCHEME

In view of the growing importance of the probation system as one of the methods of dealing with offenders, the Home Secretary thinks it desirable that full-time probation officers should so far as possible receive suitable training for their work before appointment. On the advice of the Advisory Committee on Probation and After-care and with the cooperation of local authorities, he accordingly proposes to introduce a scheme experimentally, by which a few selected candidates will be enabled to receive such training.

A beginning will be made in the autumn of this year, when seven candidates (five men and two women), between the ages of 23 and 30 years, will be chosen by a selection committee specially appointed for this purpose by the Home Secretary. Five will be trained in London, one in Liverpool, and one in Birmingham. Those candidates who have already obtained a university diploma in social science, or an equivalent degree, will receive one year's training devoted exclusively to practical probation work. Those who have no such diploma or degree will divide their period of training equally between practical probation work and studies prescribed by the universities for students seeking a diploma in social science, and they will be expected to obtain the university diploma at the end of their training period, which will normally be completed in two years, but may in suitable cases be extended over a third year.

After their selection candidates will be appointed assistant probation officers at the centre where they are to be trained, and they will receive during their training period an annual salary of £150. The fees for any university course which they may be required to take will be paid for them. They will be required to give an undertaking that at the end of the period of training they will accept any vacancy for a full-time probation officer which may be offered to them in any part of England and Wales. Candidates for appointment under the training scheme should send a written application to the Home Office (Room 126), Whitehall, S.W.1, before September 1, 1930, giving full particulars of their qualifications, previous experience, and testimonials. They should either possess a university diploma in social science, or equivalent degree, or have had substantial experience in some form of practical social work.

EXPLOSION AT SOUTHEND

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO FIRE PLEASURE BOAT

After another all-day hearing, the Southend Bench yesterday adjourned until September 25 the case against the three men charged with attempting to set fire to the pleasure motor-boat Britannia.

The accused men were ALBERT HENRY JAMES BRAND, 36, captain of the motor-ship Prince of Wales; WILLIAM HUBERT WILSON, 29, chief engineer of the vessel; and EDWARD ERNEST FREDERICK DENNIS, 23, deck-hand.

Shortly after midnight on July 1 the Britannia, while at her moorings near the pier, was badly damaged by an explosion. Men were seen running along the esplanade shortly afterwards, and another man, William Robinson, who was mate of the Prince of Wales, was taken to London suffering badly from burns on the face. He went to a police station at Fulham, and was later charged with complicity in the offence. This charge was withdrawn at a previous hearing and Robinson gave evidence against the other three men.

Evidence was given yesterday by Mrs. Robinson, wife of the man who was first charged. She said that her husband went to meet Dennis on June 30 and returned home early on the morning of the following day. His face was a mass of blood. He said: "We have done something to the Britannia." Later Brand called, and after conversing with him Robinson went by car to the station and caught a train for London.

BROMLEY BY-ELECTION

CONTEST ON OLD REGISTER

It is estimated that thousands of people now living in Bromley, Kent, will not be able to vote at the forthcoming by-election, and that more than 10,000 people who are entitled to vote no longer live in the district.

The loss of voting rights is due to the change in the system of registration. The old register, prepared 16 months ago, does not expire until October. The new register has been almost completed, but it will not come into force in time for the by-election, which is expected to take place on September 2. "It will be a unique by-election in that respect," the Town Clerk stated yesterday. "Owing to the change-over in the system of registration the old register is in force for 18 months. The new register, commencing in October, will be effective for 12 months. The by-election happens to come just before the time that the change-over is to be made."

"Owing to the long period which has elapsed since the old register was made up," the Town Clerk added, "there have been many changes in the population. Bromley, like most residential areas, has a population which changes fairly rapidly. Many people leave to live in other areas or in new houses in the district, and many new people come to Bromley in the course of 18 months. These new residents will not be entitled to vote. Their names may appear in the new register, but the by-election will be run on the old one. Others whose names are in the old register may now be living miles away. They will be entitled to vote, but all of them may not make the journey to Bromley on polling day."

The Liberal agent, Mr. Ernest J. Lovell, is one of the Bromley residents who will not be able to vote. He regards himself as perhaps the most extreme case in the division. "I have been living in Bromley 22 months," he said yesterday, "and I do not appear on the old voters' register. I came here from Somerset in October, 1928, and I was just too late to have my name on the register." Mr. Lovell calculates that no fewer than 25,000 people now living in Bromley will be unable to vote for this reason, and that nearly 14,000 who appear on the old register have removed from their original addresses.

MR. THOMAS ON TRADE DEPRESSION

REBUKE TO PESSIMISTS

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, was present at the launch of the oil tanker British Fortune from Messrs. Lithgow's shipbuilding yard at Port Glasgow yesterday. The vessel is the first of two ships which the Port Glasgow firm is building for the British Tanker Company, Limited, of London.

Speaking after the launch Mr. THOMAS said that for the first time in post-War years they had recorded figures of over 2,000,000 unemployed. He was pleased to observe, however, that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company had sufficient confidence in the country and its work to place orders for new shipping. We were not down and out by any means. "I would be false to my own knowledge and experience," continued Mr. Thomas, "if I did not frankly admit that we are suffering to-day not only from financial depression and bad economic conditions but also from psychological factors. There is a wave of depression passing over the country. Men are losing heart and confidence. I am not going to attempt to apportion blame or to exempt the responsibilities of my own Government, but I say in all seriousness that nothing is worse in these days of difficulties than for politicians and others to go about the country conveying the impression that it is 'down and out' and that there is no hope for it. That spirit is wrong and it is doing the country incalculable harm."

Referring to the Imperial Conference, Mr. Thomas said that in the course of a few weeks there would be assembled in London the Prime Ministers and statesmen of our oversea Dominions. He hoped that they would be enabled to discuss the problem confronting them stripped of prejudice and not hampered by any class feelings or class distinctions, and that they would formulate a scheme which would consolidate the Empire and lead to its ultimate prosperity.

To-day a large body of teachers will attend a day course of the Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association at their Lighting Service Bureau in Savoy-street.

News in Brief

Arthur Lewis, of Oxford-street, Watford, was fined £5 at Alton (Hants) yesterday for driving dangerously a motor-coach with 32 passengers. He gave notice of appeal.

Records made by the Automobile Association road patrols during the Bank Holiday period show that 312,493 A.A. members were assisted by the patrols, as against 287,291 last year.

Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the Westminster coroner, has decided to hold an inquest to-day on the body of Sir Guy Francis Laking, who died in St. George's Hospital on Monday, aged 26.

John Eric Bonsall, aged 18, of Ward End, Birmingham, a student of Birmingham University, fell over a cliff between Wallog and Borth, near Aberystwyth, on Wednesday, and was killed.

John Dotchin, 24, a one-armed man living in Stowell-street, Newcastle, was remanded at Newcastle yesterday for a week on a charge of the attempted murder of Robert Barey by shooting him in the neck with a shotgun.

The 1st City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), now undergoing their annual training at Falmer, in Sussex, will return to London on Sunday, and will exercise their ancient privilege of marching through the City with fixed bayonets.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

£50 reward is offered for a necklace of 94 graduated pearls lost in Kensington on August 1. (p. 1)

Solicitors and property owners who have a parcel of weekly houses for sale, preferably in the western districts of London, are invited to write to an advertiser. (p. 1)

A baronet compelled to give up shooting would sell a pair of 12-bore ejectors. (p. 1)

The following notice to shooters is advertised:—"Feed liberally till harvest is over or your pheasants may get a habit of straying to the corn. Bush your fields directly a crop is cleared; thorny bushes, lying loose." (p. 1)

Applications are invited for a lectureship in Swahili at the School of Oriental Studies (University of London). (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the post of resident assistant surgeon and surgical registrar at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton. (p. 3)

A clerk in charge of appeal department is required by the Westminster Hospital. (p. 3)

SEAMEN'S MINORITY MOVEMENT ORGANIZER AND POLICE

There was a further sequel yesterday to the trouble between white and coloured seamen at South Shields, when FREDERICK THOMPSON, organizer of the Seamen's Minority Movement, of Leytonstone, was charged with obstructing the police. Inspector Scott said that the defendant, standing on a box, was about to address a meeting of men, but was told he could not do so without police permission. Thompson said he was going to exercise the right of free speech, and refused to get off the box, so the witness pushed him off. He refused to go away. Thompson said the police were preventing meetings being held by organized terrorism and a vicious system of blackmail. The Chief Constable said the allegations were nonsense. The case was dismissed, Thompson being told not to address meetings without police permission.

DAMAGE BY BOY SHOPBREAKERS

Two boys aged 15 and a boy aged 17 were charged at the Croydon Borough Police Court yesterday with having broken into three lock-up shops in one day. The excuse of the eldest was that they wanted to get money for the August holidays. The police drew attention to the damage done, apparently, they said, because the boys were disappointed in not finding money on any of the premises. In a fishmonger's shop they turned on the tap of a vinegar barrel, spoiled several sacks of flour, and damaged the fish frying vats. At a butcher's shop they slashed carcases of lamb to pieces with knives and opened the refrigerator door, ruining a large quantity of meat. The boys were put on probation, but were told that if anything of the kind occurred again there would be no leniency.

AN IMPRESSION *by* A. R. THOMSON

Women . . . they fly well . . . shoot well . . . play well . . . drive well buy well . . . consistently choosing

Pratts HIGH TEST SEALED

NO DEARER THAN ORDINARY PETROL

McC 910

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE REALITY OF SUCCESS

By CALLISTHENES

Defeatism in work and in life must always be fought. No matter how plausible and friendly, it must be challenged. No matter what its authority, it must be repudiated.

We often come upon pseudo philosophic articles in magazines and newspapers which have for their theme the unreality of success. We often find that the wise man in a book or play is given epigrams to the same purpose.

We shall deal only with it as it applies to business.

It is the merest nonsense to say there is no difference between success and failure in business, that the man who does badly is just as happy as the man who does well.

"Attainment is invariably disappointment," says one of these melancholy homilies. "Ennui accompanies success." "Perhaps the lucky ones are they who do not attain. They at any rate do not experience a bitter disillusionment." And so on up to the dismal conclusion that it is chiefly his golf and his tennis that keep the life of the business man from being "all disillusionment and despair."

This is sheer defeatism. It says that it is not worth while trying to get on in business because when you have succeeded you are as unhappy as before. If this creed were accepted it would kill business ambition, business enterprise, business progress at their roots.

Fortunately the natural robustness of men can usually stand up to such philosophising.

Its error lies in assuming that because it is possible for there to be unhappiness in any state of life there is no happiness at all. It is true that the state of being senior executive may not give permanently any more of the sensation of happiness than the state of being an office boy. Mankind is not built for inherent happiness in any state of existence. But the whole progress from being an office boy to being an executive has been happiness.

Every single step upward has given a thrill of joy. The gradual or rapid approach to it has irradiated the months before. The contemplation of it has filled days, weeks, perhaps months with deep pleasure.

These things are a matter of fact, of experience, of observation—not of philosophising. Look at the boy going home to tell his mother of his first promotion! Look at the salesman going home to tell his wife of an increase in his salary! Look at the man who learns for the first time that his efforts in his business have turned a trading loss into a trading profit!

Are not these things the very joy of life? And business success is a series of such experiences. When he has achieved his first step he will soon be wanting to achieve a second; but that does not destroy the substantive pleasure of the first achievement. It merely gives an opportunity for a second.

Business effort is worth while—to the uttermost, because business success is real—real not as a state, but as a progress. Any philosophy which adjusts itself to these facts will be emptied of defeatism.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

PASSION PLAY OBERAMMERGAU

Extra performances have been arranged and ample accommodation is now available. We have planned many delightful Tours through Germany, Austria, the Dolomites and Switzerland taking in Oberammergau on the way. Programme No. 215. Tickets supplied and accommodation reserved in the village for those not wishing to join a party.

COOK'S HOLIDAY WAGONS-LITS WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE

"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1
and over 300 offices

Entertainments

THE EISTEDDFOD

VISIT OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE

CHAIRING OF THE BARD

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANELLY, Aug. 7

The latest effort at a *rapprochement* between the Welsh Bardic Gorsedd and its academic critics, to which reference was made in *The Times* on Tuesday, has shared the fate of previous attempts. Invitations had been sent out by the Gorsedd Council to the other side to a conference yesterday at which it was hoped some means would be found of ensuring a measure of cooperation between both parties; the "academicals," however, stayed away, and so a gesture from which much was hoped has come to naught.

The attendance at the second session of the Gorsedd this morning was almost as large as on Tuesday morning. A number of initiates were again received and a particularly warm welcome was extended by the Archdruid Pedrog to Mr. Caradog Pritchard, the youthful winner of the Bardic Crown on three successive occasions, and to Mr. Prosser Rhys, an Aberystwyth journalist and the Crown victor at the Pontypool National Eisteddfod in 1924.

The principal attractions to-day were the chairing of the Bard and the visit of Mr. Lloyd George. The morning proceedings in the pavilion were somewhat listless and dull, the chief competition being that for orchestras numbering 35 to 45. The test piece was Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," only half of each of the two movements being played. Five orchestras competed, and Mr. W. H. Read, the adjudicator, in awarding the first prize to Merthyr Ex-Servicemen's Club Orchestra, said it was a great achievement to bring five orchestras to the platform of the National Eisteddfod.

Shortly before 2 o'clock a fanfare by the Gorsedd trumpeter announced the arrival of the bards for the chairing ceremony. Headed by the Archdruid, the bards marched in procession to the stage, where they formed up in a body behind the noble oak chair to be awarded the successful bard.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

Later Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., was given a rousing reception on ascending the platform to take over the duties of the afternoon president. In a short speech delivered entirely in Welsh, Mr. Lloyd George paid tribute to the labours of early Welsh educational pioneers. While profiting from the splendid educational system which they now possessed, he pleaded with his countrymen not to forget what they owed to such men as Vicar Prichard of Llandovery, the author of "The Welshman's Candle," and the Rev. Griffith Jones, of Llanddowror, the founder of circulating schools in Wales. The old generation was a better one than the present generation imagined. "We don't know what the next generation will be," said Mr. Lloyd George. "It does not know itself. It has not settled where it is going in religion, morals, politics, or even in dress." It was 27 years since he last presided at the National Eisteddfod in Llanelly. Since those days the world had been on fire and thrones which had been established for centuries had been thrown into the dust. But the old Eisteddfod of Wales had survived the tempest, and its foundations were as firm as ever. Miss Megan Lloyd George also spoke briefly.

The competition for the Chair proved an extremely disappointing one this year. Sixteen bards had sent in odes, 600 words in length, on "The Galilean," but some of these, said the Rev. J. J. Williams Morris, one of the three adjudicators, were absolute rubbish. The successful bard proved to be Dewi Emrys James, who was thereupon installed in the chair according to the time-honoured ritual. Mr. James was also the winner of the chair at last year's National Eisteddfod at Liverpool.

At the close of the ceremony Mr. John Buchan, M.P., was introduced to the huge audience numbering over 20,000. He warmly congratulated the Welsh people on such a wonderful gathering.

The annual welcome to Welsh exiles provides one of the stirring interludes of the Eisteddfod. To-day they massed in a solid body on the platform—men and women from the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, South America, and Japan—and as each responded to the roll-call of the country they represented, cheer after cheer broke forth from the multitude.

Rose prizes in the Literary Section were again withheld to-day for want of merit. Among them were a prize of 50 guineas for a children's primary history of Wales, a prize of £25 and the medal of the Eisteddfod Association for a critical essay on the life of the late Sir John Morris-Jones, and the £50 prize offered by Mr. Thomas Rees, New York, for a history of Welsh music and musicians; the donor, however, announced that he would repeat his offer at the Port Talbot National Eisteddfod two years hence.

A notable record was set up by Ebenezer Rogers, Cardiff, in the Open Welsh Recitation Competition. This was his eighteenth success at the National Eisteddfod. Four choirs appeared in the second Male Voice Choral Competition and the prize was awarded to Carmarthen (Conductor, Mr. John Trehearne). At the evening concert to-night Elgar's "Caractacus" was given by the Eisteddfod Choir, assisted by the National Orchestra of Wales.

FUTURE OF NEWSTEAD ABBEY

OFFER TO NOTTINGHAM CORPORATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, Aug. 7

There is a strong probability that the monastic portions of Newstead Abbey, the ancient Nottinghamshire home of the Byron family, which were purchased a few months ago by Sir Julien Cahn, may be handed over to the Nottingham Corporation.

When Sir Julien Cahn acquired the historic buildings it was understood that the National Trust for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings would assume responsibility for it, but the Trust does not see its way to do so, and Sir Julien Cahn has made a tentative suggestion that the Nottingham City Council should accept it. The proposal will be considered at the next meeting of the council. Included in the purchase are 12 acres of ornamental gardens and grounds and two lakes. It was from one of these lakes that Byron was rescued by his dog Boatswain, in whose honour he erected a memorial which may still be seen. The abbey contains a number of Byronic relics. The habitable part of the buildings is not included in the purchase.

Thousands of people visit Newstead every year, and the charges for admission would preclude any financial loss to the council, the members of which are inclined to agree to Sir Julien Cahn's proposal.

GREEK TRIBUTE TO LORD BYRON

WREATH LAID AT FOOT OF LONDON STATUE

The Mayor of the Greek town of Missolonghi (M. Evangelatos) laid a wreath at the foot of the Byron statue in the gardens of Hamilton-place, Hyde Park, yesterday afternoon, in the name of the town in which Lord Byron's heart is buried. Some days ago M. Evangelatos visited Hucknall-Torkard, in Notts, and there scattered leaves of laurel grown at Missolonghi upon the grave of the poet in the village church.

A fire at the Mairie last year destroyed the most cherished treasures of Missolonghi, including paintings of Byron, Trelawney, and Frank Abney Hastings. The portraits of these three Englishmen were replaced last June by copies presented by the Byron Society and other friends of Greece in England. In acknowledgment of the gift, commemorative medals have been struck by the town. The medals have been brought to England by M. Evangelatos, and before he leaves to-day they will be handed to the Greek Minister for distribution later among the subscribers.

FLOWERS IN THE PARKS

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SPECIMENS

The high floral standard which was initiated many years ago in Hyde Park and St. James's Park by the responsible department of the Office of Works is well maintained this year. As new plants arrive from foreign countries they are tested and, if found amenable to the conditions peculiar to London, are forthwith brought into use. So, at the Palace end of the lake in St. James's Park, Londoners may see a bed of hundreds of the giant yellow cowslip-flowered primrose, *Primula Florindae*, from Tibet, in bloom just now. The irises by the lake-side are over now, and cannas have taken their place. A few days of sun and they will be as gorgeous a sight as the scarlet cannas and gladioli in the large round bed near Hyde Park Corner. As an example of colour matching this bed is perfection.

Exotic lilies are a commonplace in the London parks now, so it is no surprise to find a large border of *Lilium auratum* in the grass at Hyde Park Corner, and within a stone's throw another bed of *L. longiflorum* from Japan, which follows an earlier bed of the same lily from Bermuda, where they are now grown again commercially. In a neighbouring bed a Texas plant, *Eustoma Russellianum*, which was lost and reintroduced to cultivation by the Park Superintendent a few years ago, is in bloom. A variety of the hybrid sea lavender, *Statice profusa superba*, is very lovely in another bed, and notwithstanding the inclement weather of the last few weeks the scarlet carnations, petunias, and bedding plants all show evidence of careful cultivation. In the long herbaceous borders behind the Albert Memorial in Kensington Gardens many primroses, poppies, and other new and beautiful plants have flourished during this summer just as well as in country gardens.

Next Tuesday Hull citizens will present to Miss Johnson a silver globe of the world on which the route to Australia will be marked out in red enamel with the stopping-places in black.

COLD STORAGE OF FRUIT

APPLE DISEASES

PAPERS AT HORTICULTURAL CONFERENCE

The last meeting of the Imperial Horticultural Conference was held yesterday at the Royal Society of Arts, when the general subject of fruit storage and its effect on apples was discussed. Dr. A. C. D. Rivett, deputy-chairman of the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, presided.

Mr. A. Horne, Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, said the College had carried out for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research biological researches in relation to the infection of apples under orchard conditions and resistance of the fruit in storage to fungal invasion. The problem of infection had been attacked by means of an investigation of the fungus flora of the air in orchards, preliminary observations having shown that the fungi present in apples contracting disease during storage varied in number and kind with locality. Observations based on 200 counts of fungal and bacterial organisms falling in a given area in a given time indicated that the distribution of organisms—fungal, bacterial, or fungal and bacterial combined—in the air on the occasions when experiments were made showed no significant deviation from random distribution. The data were therefore suitable for the purpose of statistical analysis.

It had been found that the fungal strains and numbers showed seasonal change; that the fungal numbers varied with the time of day; that the fungal numbers varied with situation in a given orchard; that fungal species and strains, especially pathogenic forms, varied with locality. Differences in resistance to fungal invasion were shown by individual apples belonging to the same population of apples, by different populations of the same variety, and by different varieties.

STORAGE LIFE OF THE APPLE

Miss H. K. Archbold, Imperial College of Science and Technology, said the prolonged storage life of the apple was generally associated with a slow rate of loss of oxidizable material in respiration. Physiological disease in varieties of apples susceptible to it was delayed in storage by early picking. Since fruit picked too early would be undersized and fail in colour in storage, it was not desirable to pick too soon, though some advantage might be obtained by gathering the fruit a little prematurely.

Mr. Franklin Kidd, Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge, said fruit storage and transport from the Dominions needed improvement in many respects. Much wastage was caused in the delays between the picking of the fruit and its arrival in varying stages of ripeness at the retailers' shops. Uneven temperature in ships' holds, the cause of damage to the fruit, was due in some cases to old cooling equipment, which was inefficient in use and costly to maintain.

"JONATHAN BREAKDOWN"

Mr. R. C. Palmer, Experimental Station, Summerland, Canada, described the progress which has been made in the study of a physiological disease which occurs in apples grown in Western North America. The disease, he said, had been observed in several varieties of apples, but the Jonathan was especially susceptible to it; hence the disease was known as "Jonathan breakdown." In one year alone British Columbia growers suffered a direct loss of over $50,000,000 in claims for breakdown in the Jonathan variety. The most serious loss, however, was the indirect one of reputation. Breakdown seldom developed until about a month after the fruit had been picked. The injury was first evident as a light brown discoloration of the flesh and in this stage could be detected by cutting the fruit. The advanced stages of the disease could often be identified by the dull colour of the skin and spongy texture of the fruit. The Summerland Experimental Station had been investigating the disease for the past seven years. The most important findings were as follows:—

(1) Susceptibility of the fruit to breakdown is increased by an orchard environment which promotes very vigorous growth. (2) Breakdown can be prevented without serious reduction of yield or grade by picking the fruit at the proper stage of maturity. (3) Change in colour of the skin on the unblushed side of the fruit is a fairly reliable maturity index. (4) In order to prevent breakdown the fruit from trees carrying a light crop must be picked earlier than that from trees which heavily bodied. (5) The development of breakdown can be delayed, but not prevented, by storage at low temperatures.

"Bitter pit," another apple disease, was dealt with in a paper sent by Mr. W. M. Carne, Plant Pathologist, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia. He said the disease was developed in immature but maturing fruits separated from an external supply of water, normally as a result of picking. The period of susceptibility was from the commencement of maturation to picking maturity. Maturation was considered to start when the starch content of the apple began to fall. Picking maturity was the ideal stage for picking for storage and was defined as that stage at which an apple, if picked, would continue to ripen, normally in respect to freedom from defects of immaturity, including bitter pit. It varied with each variety of apple, the conditions of storage, and possibly also with the conditions under which the fruit was grown. It was only in the case of mid-season varieties, which formed the bulk of Australian exports, that bitter pit was a factor of economic importance. The association of bitter pit with immaturity at picking time was beyond question. By delaying picking maturity and discarding at picking apples not showing the correct ground colour, bitter pit could be practically eliminated as an economic factor in export fruit. Later picking and the elimination of early (February) shipments, in which bitter pit had been over-prevalent in the past, had already been adopted in Western Australia with decided success.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Imperial Bureau of Fruit Production for having organized the Conference and urging that there should be a horticultural section of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference which is to be held at Canberra, Australia, in 1932.

"FLOWN COVERS"

AIR MAILS AND THE COLLECTOR

A new form of collecting is taking the imagination of those who are interested in flying. It is the collecting of what are called "flown covers." The phrase comes from America and describes the envelopes (with original stamps showing first flights) which have been carried in air mail. The most valuable are those which have been in a mail where a famous pilot has made a first flight and has carried a small mail and signed the covers.

They are being bought both as an investment and as a hobby, and women and men alike are buying them at prices ranging, according to rarity, from 1s. 6d. to £10. Miss Johnson carried no mail on her flight to Australia, or that would have been among the prized covers. Mr. Bert Hinkler did, and his mail and those of Sir Alan Cobham, Colonel Lindbergh, and Ross-Smith, and the mail carried in the Graf Zeppelin on her flight to America and the Mediterranean are among the covers being bought. Some celebrities carried no mail in their flights, and others carried a good deal.

The amount carried, as well as the importance of the flight, sets the value of the cover. If 50 letters were carried the covers would be more valuable than if 200 were carried. Covers in great variety are for sale; the first air mail from London to Windsor in 1911, and mails from the United States, South America, Japan, Scandinavia, and outlying parts of the British Empire showing first flights are all being sought. The big demand for these things sprang up during the past five or six months, when stamp collectors became air-conscious. Flown covers are being bought for the most part by adults, and the small boy who cannot afford them is contenting himself with unused air-mail stamps, which are issued by most countries with the exception of Great Britain. Australia, Newfoundland, South Africa, Canada, India, and Malta all have their air-mail stamps, but, so far, Great Britain has only the little blue cachet, to be used in conjunction with her ordinary stamps.

How great is the interest in flown covers can be seen from the sums being spent on them. At Selfridge's, where a fine collection has been on view for the past month in connexion with their educational exhibition, one woman bought £40 worth yesterday. They are certainly a good investment, as many of them are already very rare and are going up in value.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

COL. C. A. LINDBERGH

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh is to deliver an address in New York to-night on "International Aviation." The address will be relayed from New York and broadcast by the National transmitter at 9.25.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 8, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12:—Elsa Tookey (violoncello); Joyce Rollitt (pianoforte). 12.30:—Organ Recital, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate: Florence L. Legg (soprano). 1.30-2.30:—Recital of Gramophone Records, by Christopher Stone. 4:—Orchestra, from May Fair Hotel.

5.15:—Children: Jonathan and Smiles in August, written and told by J. C. Stobart; The New Umbrella (Besly), and other Songs, by John Huckley; The Story of The Doctor (Ernest Galloway). 6:—In the Garden To-day, by Charles W. J. Unwin. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Brahms's Pianoforte Music, played by Leslie England. 7.5-7.25:—This Surprising World, by Mr. Gerald Heard.

7.30:—1, Fred Spencer, the famous Mrs. 'Arris, assisted by Mary Brauner, in At the Zoo, by P. J. Dewhurst; 2, George Ellis (entertainer); 3, Mabel Constanduros and Michael Hogan in a sketch—Poor Old Snell; 4, Nellie O'List (entertainer); 5, Helen de Frey (international vocalist); 6, Mario de Pietro (banjo and mandolline solos); 7, B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 9:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.25:—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, speaking on International Aviation, relayed from New York, by the courtesy of the Columbia Broadcasting System. 9.40:—Tatiana Makushina (soprano); the London Pianoforte Quartet: May, Harrison (violin), Bernard Shore (viola) John Shineborn (violoncello), Ethel Bartlett (pianoforte). 11 (1,554.4m. only):—Billy Mason and his Capheans; Hal Kemp and his Carolina Orchestra, from the Café de Paris. 12-12.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME—(8.42 kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—Midland Regional programme. 1.15:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. 2.15-3:—Organ Recital, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Doris Lemon (soprano); Liam Walsh (Irish pipes). 8:—Pianoforte Recital by Frank Merrick. 8.30:—Helen Ogilvie (soprano); Melsa (violin); the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. 9.45:—Stop Press, a Miniature Revue; book and lyrics by John Watt, music by Clifton Parker, with Philip Whitewayt's additional numbers by Harry S. Pepper; produced by John Watt; with Reginald Purdell, Harman Grisewood, Peter Creswell, Florence Bayfield, Anona Winn, and Geoffrey Gibson; Harry S. Pepper and Doris Arnold at the pianos. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30:—Regional News. 10.35:—Billy Mason and his Capheans; Hal Kemp and his Carolina Orchestra; from the Café de Paris. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; the Clef Trio. 1.15-3:—London Regional programme. 5.15:—Children—Jill and the Door Knob, a Fairy Story, by Phyllis Norman; Thomas Freeman (violoncello); Tony will entertain; Sharing Friends, a Letter from Cape Province, by Frances Pearman. 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Metropolitan Works Band, conducted by I. Perrin; F. Alison Green (tenor); Jack Venables (syncopated pianisms); W. and Stephens (cornet solo). 8:—London Regional programme. 8.30:—Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Arthur Roberts (pianoforte). 9.45:—London Regional programme. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30:—Midland News. 10.35-11:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—Edinburgh programme. 4.30:—Glasgow programme. 5.47:—Edinburgh programme. 6:—Glasgow programme. 6.15:—National programme. 9.18:—Scottish News. 9.28-11:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 12:—Radio Quartet. 12.30-1:—Gramophone Records. 4:—Gene Louis and his Metro-Gnomes relayed from Caproni's Palais de Danse, Bangor. 5:—David McAlpin (baritone). 5.18:—Children. 6:—Mr. Charles T. Unwin: In the Garden To-day. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—Regional News. 9.25:—National programme. 9.40-11:—Queen's Island Military Band (by permission of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Belfast), conducted by Mr. George Dean: Dorothy King (soprano); W. J. McFadden (piccolo solo).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4-11:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4-12.30:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 5.30:—Birthdays. 6:—Mr. A. G. Prys-Jones: A Holiday with George Borrow in Wild Wales. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—Regional News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

DUBLIN (2RN) (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. 4:—Gramophone Records. 5.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.20:—News. 7.30—Time and Gardening Talk. 7.48:—Poetry Reading. 8:—Concert by Station Orchestra: Overture, Guy Mannering (Bishop); Margaret Dempsey (soprano); the Station String Orchestra, Quartet No. 2: (a) Queen Mab sleeps, (b) Titania; Ian McPherson: Shakespearian Songs. Gramophone Records: the Cumann Ceoil Trio: the Station Orchestra. 10.30:—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—Herring Fishing Bulletin from Edinburgh. 4.5:—Organ of the Astoria Cinema, Corstorphine, from Edinburgh. 4.30:—Glasgow programme. 5.47:—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. 5.53:—Herring Fishing Bulletin, from Edinburgh. 5.57:—Weather Forecast for Farmers, from Edinburgh. 6:—Glasgow programme. 6.15:—National programme. 9.18:—Scottish News, from Edinburgh. 9.28-11:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—Edinburgh programme. 4.30:—The Laing Trio: Alexander Hanna (baritone). 5.15:—Children. 5.47:—Edinburgh programme. 6:—Miss M. L. Stuart: A Talk for Members of the Girls' Guildry: The Girls' Guildry in Jamaica. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News. 9.28-11:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Mr. A. A. Harrison: Holiday Hobbies. 6.15:—National programme of Medieval Beauty, from Leeds. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—North of England News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 9.15:—Local News. 9.28-11:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1-2.30:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—Cardiff programme. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

Relay Stations.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc. (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 4:—National programme. 5.15:—Manchester programme. 6:—Leeds programme (960 Manchester). 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—North of England News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

Note.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Programme for Women. 7.30:—Trio Music and News. 8.10:—Interval. 10:—Chimes, Weather, Exchange. 10.5:—Orchestral Selections. 11:—News. 11.5:—Gent d'aru—Comedy in Two Acts (E. Coca y Vallmitjana). 12 (midnight):—Concert of Light Music and Dance Music.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—7:—Reading. 7.30:—Orchestral Concert. 8.30:—Time and News. 9.45:—Quartet Concert. 10.45:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

BERLIN (Kaiserswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4.30:—Programme from Leipzig. 5.30:—Talk—Local Affairs and Civic Movements. 6:—Talk—The Economic Crisis and Unemployment in England. 6.30:—Talk—Newspaper Curiosities. 6.55:—Talk—The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Call for Dental Surgeons. 7:—Weather for Farmers. 8:—Programme from Breslau, followed by News and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.8kw.—7.5:—Topical Programme. 7.30:—Programme Announcements. 8:—Relay of the Eighth World Assembly of the Youth Union. 8.30:—Talk for over the Ocean—Variety Programme, followed by News and Wind Instrument Concert.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.35:—Time and Weather. 8:—Topical Talk. 8.30:—Orchestral Concert. 8.45:—Popular Programme, Karl Muster—Play in Dialect (E. Kilchenmann), Orchestral Music and Yodelling Selections. 10:—News and Weather. 10.15:—Tourist Report of the Swiss Automobile Club and Programme Announcements in Esperanto.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.35:—Programme from Prague. 9.30:—Programme from Prague. 10.35:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7.5:—Weather Report for Agriculturists. 7.7:—Orchestral Concert. 7.45:—Weather. 8:—The Harbour Almshouse—Wireless Play on Themes from Johann's Book, 40,000 Kilometres (Görn Jörnsen). 9.18:—Choral Concert of Sea Shanties. 9.45:—A. E. Johann reads from his Novel on Japan. 10.15:—Time, Weather, Press Review, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. 10.40:—Shorthand Speed Dictation.

BRNO (343m.), 2.4kw.—7.30:—Programme from Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—3:—Classical Concert from the Kursaal, Ostend—Symphony (Chausson); Concerto in C minor (de Greef); The Flight of the Bumble Bee (Rimsky-Korsakov); Bolero (Ravel). 5:—Trio Concert. 6:—Talk—Belgian History. 6.15:—Talk—The History of Music. 6.30:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15:—Gramophone Records. 8.20:—Topical Talk. 8.30:—Symphony Concert arranged by the Liege Exhibition, from the Royal Conservatoire, Liege: Lénore (Duparc); The Entry of the Gods into Valhalla (Wagner); Symphony (Mozart): Selection from La Vie-tolire and the Second Symphony (Dupuis): News after the Programme. 8.16 (on 338.2m.):—Concert organised by the Flemish Socialist Radio Club of Antwerp (SAROV).

BUDAPEST (550m., 203m., 7.10:—Reading from his own Works by Istvan Zigeon. 7.45:—Aida—Opera (Verdi) on Gramophone Records, followed by Tzigane Music from the Café Spolarich.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—3.30:—Instrumental Concert. 5.40:—Exchange; Market Prices. 6.20:—(from the Aalborg Studio) Talk: A Famous Danish Saga. 6.50:—Weather and News. 7.15:—Time Signal. 7.30:—Talk: Towns and Dwellings: Suitability as a Style. 8:—Town Hall Chimes. 8.2:—Concert from the Frederiksberg Gardens. 9:—Dyrtelt—Play in three acts (Carl Grandrup). 10.30:—News and Report of the Christian Radio Society. 10.50:—Dance Music from Nimb's Restaurant. 12 (midnight) (in the interval) Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (318m.), 1kw.—7:—Miscellaneous Items, Sports Notes, Programme Announcements and Agricultural Report. 7.20:—Answers to Correspondents. 7.45:—Agricultural Report from Warsaw (1,411m.). 8:—Time, Radio Journal parlé, Concert, Talk, and News from Warsaw.

FECAMP (220m., 1kw.—8.30:—Market Prices and Local News. 8.45:—Report of the Radio Agricole Francaise. 9:—Concert of Light Music.

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.5kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—7:—Time; Weather; Economic Notes. 7.10:—Programme from Frankfurt. In the interval at 10.30:—News, Sports Notes and Weather. 12.30 a.m. (Saturday):—Frankfurt and the Lesser Short wave Station (31.38m.) only:—Violin Recital: Duet (Schubert): Sonata in D minor (Schumann).

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (318m.), HANOVER (360m.), and (342.1m.) (877m.).—7:—Talk: The Administration of Employers' Insurances. 7.30:—Travel Talk. 7.50:—Exchange, Market Prices and Weather. 8:—Concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra (from Bremen):—Symphony Concert from Norderney. 10.30:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. 10.50 (from Hanover):—Concert from the Café Kroko.

HILVERSUM (announced Huizen) (298m). 6.5kw.—(After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.).—Programme of the Christian Radio Society (N.C.R.V.). 7.55 a.m.:—Concert. 10.10:—Reading from the Bible. 12.10:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 1.40:—Choral Symphony No. 9, Op. 125 (Beethoven) on Gramophone Records. 3.40:—Concert. 5.10:—Organ Recital from the New Church, Amsterdam. 6.10:—Gramophone Records. 6.40:—A Visit to the Radio Doctor. 7.10:—Gramophone Records. 7.40:—Concert. 10.5:—News Bulletin. 10.10:—Gramophone Concert.

HUIZEN (announced Hilversum) (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.40-11.40 a.m.:—Programme of the Workers' Radio Society (V.A.R.A.). 7.40 a.m.:—Organ Recital and Gramophone Records. 9.55:—Talk by Mme. Sanderszwerzberg. 10.10:—Programme for Hospitals. 11.10:—Programme of Gramophone Records. 11.40:—Programme of the Nijmegen Vereeniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.). 11.40:—Time Signal. 11.55:—Orchestral Concert. 1.40:—Children. 2.25:—Gramophone Records. 3.40-7.40 (approx.):—V.A.R.A. programme. 3.40:—Talk by Mr. Kers. 4.25:—Children 5.25:—Concert. 6.25:—Sports Talk. 6.40:—A Visit to Economical Travel. 7.25:—Police Notes. 10.40:—Gramophone Records (V.A.R.A.).

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw.—4.15:—Children. 6.40:—Violin Recital, relayed from Helsingfors (221m.). 7:—Lilla Helgonet—Operetta, relayed from the Kaivohouse Restaurant. 8.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish. 9.15:—Military Music from Kaupeli and Noroa.

LANGENBERG (473m., 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m., COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (240m.).—1.30:—Violin and Pianoforte Recital. 6.30:—Reading of a Narrative. 6.50:—Topical Talk. 7:—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. 7.15:—Review of Books dealing with Imperial and Social Life-Political Economy and World Politics. 7.40:—Talk: The Importance of Wireless Institutions. 8:—Orchestral Concert. After the Concert:—Sports Notes, and Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Corso Dance Pavilion, Aix-la-Chapelle.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—4.30:—Orchestral concert from Bad Elster. 5.55:—Economic Notes. 6.5:—Talk in Esperanto. 6.30:—Weather, Time, and Talk on Industrial Questions. 7.5:—Viennese Song Recital. 9.10:—Quartet Selections from the Works of Joseph Haydn—String Quartets: A Cycle. (a) Op. 2, No. 2 in E major, (b) Op. 20, No. 2 in C major. 10.20:—Orchestral Concert.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA37 (424m.), 2kw.—8 p.m. Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Dance Music. 9.25:—News. 9.30-11:—Interval. 11:—Chimes and Symphony Concert on Gramophone Records. 1 a.m. (Saturday):—Chimes, and Dance Music.

MOLLAU—Call IMI (501m., 7kw.—7.30:—Announcements. 7.30:—Concert. 8.15:—Giornale radio and Weather. 8.30:—Time and Theatre Notes. 8.40:—Concert of Operational Music—Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 (Liszt): Suite of Old English Dances (Cowen): (a) May-pole Dance; (b) Dance of the Peasants; (c) Love Minuet; (d) Gigue. Suite in the Gardens of Spain (de Falla); Norwegian Dances (Greig); Rhapsodia umbra (Parelli). In the Intervals: Talk, Giornale radio, and Commercial Report. After the Concert: Dance Music.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m., 10kw.—7.35:—Talk on Sports. 8:—Programme Provided by Prague. 10.55:—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.):—**KAISERSLAUTERN (1,276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).**—3.35:—Concert by the Station Trio. 5.25:—Time; Weather, and Agricultural Report. 5.45:—Talk: Fresh Observations about Animals. 7:—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. 7.30:—Orchestral Concert: Cosi fan tutte—Opera (Mozart), relayed from the Residence Theatre. 10:—Programme to be announced. 10.30:—Time, Weather, Press Review, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (346m.):—**HAMAR (587m.):—NOTODDEN (447m.):—PORSGRUND (463m.):—RJUKAN (704m.).**—12.15:—Time Signal. 7.30:—Recital of Poetry. 8:—Time and Concert from the Exhibition at Drammen. 9:—Ba

Imperial and Foreign News

CHINESE AIMS IN MONGOLIA

I.—PENETRATION BY COLONIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN MANCHURIA)

One of the major unsolved problems of the Far East is the destiny of Outer Mongolia. The Mongols have long asserted their independence, the Chinese lay claim to the country, and the Russians have both economic and strategic interests in it. The laying of rails on the new Manchurian route from Tao An to Solun indicates that the problem must now be considered afresh, for the opening of this route will be the first new element that has been added since the Mongols established a *de facto* independence of China.

A stay at the headquarters of General Tsou Tso-hua, who is in charge of the new railway, and visits to all his advanced posts, and to some of the outlying Mongols, have convinced me that this is not only the most important but certainly the most carefully planned and executed project that the Chinese have set on foot in Mongolia since the establishment of the Chinese Republic.

The new Solun line begins from Tao An, 20 miles from Taonan, and follows the upper course of the Tao river for about 140 miles to Solun, in the Solun mountains, the last step up to the Hsingan [Khingan] range and the open Mongolian plateau. The permanent way has been completed to a distance of over 50 miles, and there is hope of carrying both permanent way and rails to a total distance of 90 miles by the end of the year. The essential plan is to cross the Hsingan range at a point where no tunnelling is required—an important advantage over the northern route followed by the Chinese Eastern Railway—and in a region as remote as possible from both Russian and Japanese influences. From Solun it will later be carried across the Hsingan and through the Barga region to Hailar, or, if possible, Manchuli and the Siberian frontier.

A STRATEGIC LINE

Thus the Manchurian Government will control a railway in which no other nation has any financial interest, parallel to the Chinese Eastern Railway, and holding the inner line as regards the Barga region, the potential Alsace of Manchuria, Mongolia, and Siberia. It will be based on the Ssupingkai-Taonan-Anganki lines, one of which cuts the Chinese Eastern Railway, while the other is parallel to the Changchun section of the South Manchuria Railway.

The rapid advance of such a line will drive a wedge between the Barga Mongols and those of Outer Mongolia, and provide direct access and transport for Chinese colonization on the most vulnerable frontier of Outer Mongolia. Such a positive forward movement is the most important event in the relations between Chinese and Mongols since the rout of the Chinese forces at Urga in 1920. It cannot but precipitate a fresh discussion of the status of Outer Mongolia, which has been a question at issue between China and Russia for years, but of which both sides have been diplomatically wary. It is evident that the Manchurian authorities are not prepared to accept as a permanent check the easy Russian occupation of Hailar last winter, but that they intend to take an active part in the campaign of eager expansion which characterizes Chinese policy on every outward frontier, in spite of all internal political dissension.

The new railway is only one department, the department of communications, of a much bigger project, known for the present as the Hsingan Area Colonization Bureau. It is in the hands of General Tsou Tso-hua who, at the age of 35, is commander-in-chief of the Manchurian artillery forces and one of the most ambitious, energetic, and talented of the personal following of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. His methods are new in the Chinese colonization of Mongol lands, and more complete and rapid in effect than any I have seen from Manchuria to Chinese Turkestan.

GENERALS AS PIONEERS

General Tsou's immediate scope of operations is on either side of the upper Tao valley, in a region somewhat vaguely defined, partly Fengtien province and partly in Heilungkiang, but all on the eastern side of the Hsingan, and all within the old Cherim League of Inner Mongolia. It is planned to send an advanced party to spend the summer reconnoitring beyond the Hsingan.

Solun, itself, was the Third Imperial Hunting Reserve of the Manchu Emperors—a tacit acknowledgment that, in Mongol tribal affairs, it had a special status. Thus it was immune from colonization until almost the end of the dynasty. A large tract was thrown open to colonization in 1906, at about the time an effort was made to build up a stronger position in Outer Mongolia, but little development took place, as most of the land was acquired by high officials who held for a later rise in values. More land was thrown open in the first year of the Republic, but suffered the same fate.

The title to a great deal of the land in these grants is now held by the Governor of Heilungkiang. A few settlers approached from Taonan; and smouldering Mongol resentment broke out, at the death of Yuan Shih-kai, in a savage rebellion. After the massacre of many settlers, whose ruined steadings can still be seen, the rebellion was ruthlessly put down by General Wu Chun-sheng—Wu "of the Big Tongue," so called from an impediment in his speech, not because he was a boaster—who was later the chief cavalry general of Chang Tso-lin, and was blown up by the same bomb that killed his master.

Shortly after that event, General Tsou put forward his colonization project, as an expedient for employing usefully some of the troops under his command who were idle after the withdrawal of Manchuria from the civil wars in China, but whose disbandment, as always in China, would have raised problems of finance, politics, and banditry. This accounts for the fact that the Solun mountains have been opened up, and the railway begun under distinctly military auspices, and that work has been pushed energetically in spite of meagre funds.

The "Young Marshal" is reported to have floated the scheme with a million or a million and a half silver dollars. The only revenue since then has been $100,000 a month allotted from the revenue of that part of the Peking Mukden Railway which is under Manchurian control. His method is simply to rely on his military organization to work at all hazards, with or without cash in hand, in the faith that every completed mile of rail will return revenue out of which further construction can be financed.

It is probable that before long the seven *hsien* or counties which centre around Taonan, all colonized within the last 20 years and accounting for the growth of Taonan from a meagre Mongol trading post to a town of 100,000 population, will be merged in the Hsingan Area. This would provide a local revenue, and a good nucleus for a new province to be formed out of parts of Fengtien and Heilungkiang, with as much of Barga and Outer Mongolia as can later be occupied and exploited.

(To be continued)

PEKING AND CHINESE COMMUNISTS

ALLEGED INTERCEPTED MESSAGES

NANKING, Aug. 7.—The National Government has issued a long *communiqué* giving *verbatim* two recent wireless messages which, it alleges, were sent by Wang Cheng-wei from Peking to Li Sung-jen, the leader of the Kwangsi Party, and Feng Yu-hsiang respectively, urging closer cooperation than heretofore with the Communists who are ravaging South China.

Wang is reported as having counselled Li to march into Hunan and effect a junction with Pan Teh-wai, a noted Communist, at Holung, and to have added:—"In view of the situation, I rely on you to capture Wuhan [Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang]."

In the alleged message to Feng Yu-hsiang, Wang is reported as saying that he had a telegram from Chang Fat-kwai [commander of the "Ironsides"] to the effect that Communist troops were now "preparing to launch a general offensive on Wuhan on August 10, according to my previous plan. Kiukiang, Wuhu, and other important cities on the Yangtze are expected to fall by the middle of August."—*Reuter.*

SOVIET INTEREST IN CHINESE EVENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 7

The Soviet newspapers, which are devoting much attention to China, have during the last few days expressed indignation at the alleged intention of the British Government to interfere with the progress of the Red forces there. In their headlines they warn Great Britain to keep her hands off China.

To-day they publish a report from Harbin stating that bands of "White Guards" are active on the Chinese Eastern Railway, removing rails and attacking Soviet railway officials. Altogether, they say, the bands number more than 1,000 men, and in consequence of their activities near Bukhedu, in Manchuria, about halfway between Hailar and Tsitsihar, the authorities have proclaimed martial law in the whole district.

RAILWAY MATERIAL FOR TURKEY

GERMAN GROUP'S £2,000,000 CONTRACT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7

An agreement was signed yesterday between the Turkish Minister for Public Works and a German group for the supply to the Government of a large quantity of railway material until the end of 1934. The value of the contract, including interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, is a little over $10,000,000 [£2,000,000], of which $3,000,000 will be paid during 1930 and the two following years and the balance during 1934-5-6.

Provision is thus made for the rolling-stock required for existing lines and for the completion of the Kaisarieh-Ulu-Kishla, the Irmak-Filios, and the Fevzi-Pasha-Arghana lines, which are being built by Swedes.

BAVARIAN POLITICAL CRISIS

NEW ELECTIONS LIKELY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUNICH, Aug. 7

In order to cover the deficit in the State Budget the Bavarian Government has been compelled to resort to emergency decrees for raising the new taxes rejected by the Landtag.

The present crisis is the direct result of the Government's decision last May to raise 15,000,000 [£750,000] of the 21,000,000 marks [£1,050,000] needed to cover the Budget deficit by a slaughter-house tax, imposing a charge of 1 mark to 15 marks on every animal slaughtered. The Bauernbund, or Farmers' Party (which, together with the Bavarian People's Party and the Nationalists, made up the Coalition Government), were from the first strongly opposed to the proposed tax, which they regard as seriously prejudicial to agrarian interests. All efforts at compromise failed, and the Slaughter-House Tax Bill was defeated in the Landtag in July. The Bauernbund immediately withdrew from the coalition, leaving the remaining two parties to carry on a minority Government with 59 seats out of a total of 132.

An alliance with the Social-Democrats being considered impracticable, and the Ministry being prevented by the Constitution from dissolving the Landtag without the latter's consent, the present Government had recourse to the emergency decrees which will come into force on August 15. But this course will be of no avail, for, when the Landtag returns from the summer recess, its first act will no doubt be to reaffirm its authority by the repeal of the decrees, or by passing a vote of no confidence in the Government. It is quite likely, therefore, that elections for a new Bavarian Parliament will be held simultaneously with the Reichstag elections.

SMALLER WHEAT CROP IN ITALY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 7

The common complaint that the "clerk of the weather is no Fascist" seems more than ever justified this year. Weather conditions have not only damaged the fruit crop, but have also caused a serious setback in the "battle of the grain." According to the official forecast, the wheat crop will this year be only 60,703,000 quintals, as compared with 70,819,900 quintals last year. This result is deeply disappointing, inasmuch as the area under wheat was this year appreciably greater than last year.

SOVIET AND LENA GOLDFIELDS

EVIDENCE FOR THE COMPANY

The Arbitration Court which is considering the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Russian Soviet Government, both of whom allege breach by the other of a concession agreement to which they are parties, sat again yesterday at the Royal Courts of Justice. The Court consisted of Professor Dr. Otto Stutzer, of Freiburg University, neutral arbitrator, who presided, and Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., appointed by Lena Goldfields, Limited. The Soviet Government had withdrawn from the arbitration and was not represented.

Dr. V. R. Idelson, who appeared for Lena Goldfields, Limited, continued his opening statement on behalf of the company, addressing the Court alternatively in German and English.

Counsel then put in a book, in English, which he said was published by the Soviet Government, and called "The Soviet Union Looks Ahead." This book, he added, made the scheme of the Five-Year Plan quite clear. The plan aimed at the very speedy industrialization of the Soviet State. The late spring produced, clearly, a crystallized policy of uprooting capitalism in Russia.

Sir Leslie Scott said it seemed to be no part of the active campaign of "uprooting capitalism" at that moment to include Lena as a capitalistic element to be uprooted, because there were continual references to the capitalism created by the manufacture of things on a small scale.

Dr. Idelson suggested that the references were to State production as a whole. He said they would see that the uprooting policy was applied to Lena most energetically.

Continuing, counsel asked how could a private undertaking work and get credits when in the papers and in speeches its employees read every day that it was a dying undertaking? The Five-Year Plan, he added, ought to have contained a plan for the redemption of all concessions. Admittedly, all the private undertakings were capitalistic elements and could not continue to work, and that was why in their statement of claim the company had alleged that the Five-Year Plan was one of the measures of the Government that had driven the company out of Russia.

MANAGER'S EVIDENCE

Dr. Idelson then read an affidavit by Mr. George Frederick Sampson, a British subject, who stated that he entered the company's service in November, 1925, and went to Moscow as joint manager of the company's chief office. He afterwards was sole manager in Russia for the company. He held that position until March, 1930, when he returned to London on leave. During his absence from Moscow his name had been mentioned (quite untruly) in the course of a trial as a member of a spying organization. When he was preparing to return to Moscow he was advised that it would not be safe for him to return to Russia. The chairman and directors of the company also instructed him that he was not to return to Moscow, because they did not consider it prudent for him to do so.

The affidavit went on to refer to raids on the company's properties and offices on December 15 and on December 16, 1929, by the Ogpu. The Ogpu officers took away from the company's office at Moscow notebooks containing a summary of the company's activities for the past year, as well as the actual trading books from the retail shop in Moscow. The shop was closed for about a week. After several reminders the shop books were returned about three weeks after the raid.

Continuing, the affidavit stated:—

During the next few days after December 15, 1929, I received urgent telegrams, and later on I received reports from the managers of the company's properties in Russia, stating what had occurred in the various local raids. In most cases correspondence, plans, reports, and other documents were removed from the company's files, and, as was only natural, the effect on all the company's employees in Russia, and especially on Russian citizens, was terrifying. Non-Russian employees in all the properties became highly nervous.

ALLEGATIONS OF SPYING

Mr. Sampson further stated in the affidavit that a frequent complaint which he received was that employees were being turned out of the trade union merely because they worked for the company in an administrative capacity, Lena being a private concern. This included even works foremen. During the last four months that he was in Russia reports were received at the head office at Moscow from local managers of the company's properties throughout Russia complaining of the continued trouble occasioned by the workmen and employees leaving the service of the company, causing complete disorganization of the company's business. Two or three employees at the head office in Moscow resigned after the Russian Government's Press campaign started. They told him that they were afraid to remain with the company.

Counsel next read an affidavit by Mr. Andrew Cunningham, a British subject, who stated that he was appointed chief accountant to the company's head office in Moscow, to which he went in December, 1928. One of the first things he did was to prepare the company's balance-sheet for the year ended December 31, 1928. His investigations showed that the company was making profits, but opinions differed as to the fairest method of showing accurately what the company's profits at this stage were.

Dr. Idelson said no distribution of profits took place, and no money was sent from Russia to England and distributed in profits. All the profits made by the company were again reinvested for the purpose of business.

Counsel continued to read the affidavit of Mr. Cunningham, who described a visit paid to his flat by six officials of the Ogpu on the night of December 15, 1929. They showed a warrant to search his flat, and for his arrest in the event of the search, in the opinion of the Ogpu, giving them grounds for this. They took away all his private papers, including personal letters from his friends and family at home. None of these papers had been returned. The officials were very polite and considerate during the search, but when he asked the reason for their visit their chief replied that he did not know, but was merely acting on instructions from headquarters. At the offices of the company he discovered that documents were lying about in confusion, and tin boxes, &c., had been forced open. Mr. Sampson and he went to the British Embassy, where they reported as much of the matter as they knew of at the time to Sir Esmond Ovey, the British Ambassador, who told them that he would report the matter to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He did not hear the result of the Ambassador's report to Mr. Henderson. In the next few days after the raid he learned that the majority of the staff were seeking employment elsewhere, as they were nervous about continuing to work for the company. At the time of his leaving Moscow there was due to the Soviet from the company, on account of royalties, the sum of approximately 600,000 roubles [£60,000].

Shortly before his departure from Moscow in May, 1930, he received instructions from the London board of directors to collect as many of the company's documents as he was able and hand them to the British Embassy. An official told him that the Chief Concessions Committee objected to the removal of any documents from the company's head office. Immediately before his departure the Chief Concessions Committee advised him, in a friendly way, not to endeavour to take documents with him when he left Russia, as it would not be pleasant for him if they were discovered in his baggage at the frontier. He therefore took the advice of the Chief Concessions Committee, and although he had collected a few of the more important of the company's accounts for 1929, he thought it best to leave them at the office.

ESPIONAGE CHARGES DENIED

Counsel then read an affidavit by Mr. George Thomas Eve, an associate of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, who stated that in April, 1928, he was approached by Lena Goldfields, Limited, with a view to being employed by the company as its chief geologist. He accepted the proposal and left England in June, 1928, and went to Moscow.

Mr. Eve referred to a trial at Moscow during which it was stated that he was a geologist by education, but was a scout and spy by profession, and an incendiary in practice. It was too stupid a remark, he continued, to need any refutation from him. Russian newspapers, in reporting the trial, stated that he was considered to know Russia and the Soviet Union in the eyes of Mr. Joynson-Hicks, and was appreciated in Conservative Government circles. He assumed that the allusion was to the present Lord Brentford. He had never met him, nor did he assume that Lord Brentford had ever heard of his existence. If there was any suggestion that he had ever worked in league with the then Home Secretary in regard to Russia the story was without foundation.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT said that in the absence of any definite charge before the Court there was no particular relevance in dealing with the charges referred to in the affidavit, unless Lena Goldfields, Limited, said that the fact that these charges were put forward and were baseless was evidence in support of their con-

(Continued at foot of next column)

FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKES

OVER 100,000 WORKERS OUT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LILLE, Aug. 7

The strike in the Lille area is a more complicated and serious business than the accounts of it which have reached Paris suggested. During several hours spent in talking to representatives of both the employers and the men, I have found little to suggest a likelihood of an early settlement in the flax and cotton spinning industries, in which the trouble is most extensive.

The staple industries of Lille and the surrounding area are the spinning and weaving of flax, cotton, and wool. Lille handles flax and cotton, Tourcoing wool and cotton, and Roubaix wool. Halluin and its Belgian twin, Menin, make up flax and cotton on a smaller scale. The engineering industry is scattered over the whole area. So far the employers in the flax and cotton industries have declared that any increase of wages is impossible and have made no counter-proposals to the men's demands. In the wool industry at Roubaix a number of factories—the total is now 74—have proposed a compromise which the men have reluctantly accepted, and they are now at work. In the engineering industry there has been a slight drift back to work, but promising negotiations between the employers and the union leaders are now likely to break down owing to the premature publication of tentative terms. In general, the position to-day remains unchanged, with about 75,000 strikers in the Tourcoing and Roubaix districts and 27,000 at Lille.

The Lille area is in the grip of that depressing form of deadlock, common in industrial disputes, in which facts and figures appear to be unanswerably on the side of the employers, while the claims of humanity are as undeniably on the side of the men.

The employers' case is, briefly, this. The French cotton industry is at the mercy of international influences. It is a protected industry, and is maintained at an artificial level of production which cannot be absorbed in France. It therefore depends on exports for an essential part of its sales. At present it can undersell the British and Belgian industries; the moment its prices equal or nearly approach British prices it will lose its export market and one-third of its employees will be thrown out of work. Wages cannot be raised without a rise in prices which would immediately produce this result. The employers' contribution to social insurance has already reduced the margin to a dangerous extent, and falling prices have made it impossible to pass this charge on to the consumer. The mills have been working for some time on negligible profits, especially at Lille, which produces "articles de luxe" such as velvets, lace, and ribbon. The sales of these products have been heavily reduced by the new United States tariff.

RISING COST OF LIVING

The men reply that they must have increased wages to make up for the increase in the cost of living, which they estimate at 12 per cent. since the beginning of July. Even so, they do not accept a wage strictly based on the cost of living as permanently satisfactory—it provides only the bare necessities of life. It is true that an increase was granted last May, but it came only after seven months of negotiation. By that time the cost of living had risen again, but a new demand made in June was rejected. There is always such delay between the demand and its acceptance that the value of the concession vanishes before it is made. The men's leaders are very insistent that the social insurance law is not the original cause of their demands; it is only a contributing cause, in so far as it further raises the cost of living of the men. All this is very reasonable in principle, as the employers agree, but they answer that the money simply is not there. The men apparently do not believe this, and there for the present the matter stands. The textile unions are short of funds, but the Socialist municipality of Lille is distributing relief.

In these troubled waters the Communists fish without great success. They tried to storm a building in which employers and labour leaders were in conference, and it was the labour leaders who sent for the police. At Halluin the Communists have called a general strike. Intimidation on the frontier has now been reduced by the Belgian police, and about one-tenth of the Belgian workers have returned. There was a fierce riot in Menin last night, when strikers stoned the police and were charged and dispersed with sabre and rifle butt. At Roubaix pickets smashed the doors and windows of "blacklegs'" houses. At Armentières some of the brighter spirits tarred the windows of a café where the police were quartered, threw the tar-pot on to the policemen's dinner table, and made good their escape.

NEW CHURCHES FOR ROME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 7

The Pope's intention, announced in his consistorial allocution of last June, of providing for some of the more urgent spiritual necessities of the diocese of Rome, has now been put into effect. In virtue of a decree *a motu proprio*, dated August 5 and published in to-night's *Osservatore Romano*, the Pope has established a new "pontifical *opera* for the preservation of the faith and the supply of new churches in Rome," to take the place of the similar *opera* founded in 1902 by Pope Leo XIII.

The new institution differs from its predecessor both as having within its competence the supplying of new churches, and, secondly, as being directly dependent upon the Pope. At its head will be a president designated by the Pope from among the Cardinals, who will submit periodical reports to the Head of the Church. The new church "Opera Pontificia" will, so far as the preservation of the faith is concerned, continue, and where possible improve upon, the efforts of its predecessor, while its fresh duties will consist in the "erection, institution, and endowment of new parishes, where necessary by dismemberment of old parishes." It will further see to the acquisition of building sites, the building of new churches, and the cession of churches which have to be demolished for reasons of public utility.

tention that the Russian Government, in connexion with the trial, was trying to promote an offensive in the Press against the company. He asked whether that was the way in which the company put it.

DR. IDELSON said that was exactly the way in which the company put it. As stated in their statement of claim, they complained of the crushing of Lena's organization and staff in the U.S.S.R. by an accusation that the company and its employees were political agents and spies of England, were wilfully damaging industry in the U.S.S.R., and were deliberately retarding work on the concession properties. They appreciated that the Court was not a court of appeal from the court in Moscow, and that it was not sitting in judgment on the Soviet system or the Soviet State. "Our duty to this Court," Dr. Idelson continued, "is much simpler. It is to prove that all these allegations, which, as far as our company is concerned, had no foundation, have been used against us in the way in which we have outlined in our statement of claim."

Counsel had not finished his opening statement when the Court adjourned until this morning.

Solicitors to Lena Goldfields, Limited: Messrs. Guedalla, Jacobson, and Spyer.

AUSTRALIA AND EMPIRE TRADE

MR. SCULLIN ON IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Aug. 7

In view of the termination of the Session to-morrow, the House of Representatives and the Senate adjourned for a brief while this afternoon so as to enable all the parties to bid farewell to Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, before he leaves for London to attend the Imperial Conference.

Later, in the House, Mr. Scullin made a statement in regard to the agenda of the Conference. The economic side of the Conference, he said, was specially important to Australia because of the need of developing her external trade and fostering inter-Empire trade. Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, complained that Parliament had been given no opportunity to discuss these subjects and also of the absence of any explanation of the Government's policy on them.

SALES TAX BILL PASSED

BUSINESS MEN'S APPEAL FOR ECONOMY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Aug. 7

The Sales Tax Bill was passed by the House of Representatives after cigars had been added to the list of exempted goods. An attempt to include ships built abroad in the exemptions failed. Mr. Scullin stated that the applications for exemption so far received represented an amount of at least £3,000,000, and they were still pouring in.

A deputation representative of the leading business interests throughout Australia with the exception of Queensland waited on Mr. Scullin and requested that he should appoint an advisory committee representing all sections of the community to report on the best and fairest means of effecting economies. The Prime Minister, however, gave no support to the suggestion, and stated that the Government was doing its utmost and would continue to do so. It was "ugly medicine," but Australia must swallow it. Evidently referring to his refusal to follow Mr. Bruce's example and reside at the Prime Minister's Lodge, he said:—"I am taunted with living in a mean way. I am living in absolute simplicity as an example to the rest of the community. My Ministers are living equally parcimoniously."

*** The revenue from the Sales Tax, which will be levied on the sale value of the goods, is estimated at £5,000,000 this year.

ARBITRATION BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Aug. 7

The Conference managers of both Houses of Parliament met to-night to consider the amendments of the Senate to the Arbitration (Amendment) Act restoring the penal provisions and restricting the powers of the Conciliation Commissioners. A compromise was reached and the passage of the Bill is now assured.

THE QUEENSLAND MINES INQUIRY

BRISBANE, Aug. 7.—The Attorney-General of Queensland has announced that a minor amendment of the Crown Remedies Act may be necessary before writs are issued in connexion with the report of the Royal Commission on the circumstances attending the purchase of the Mungana (Chillagoe) Mines. It has already been announced that civil proceedings are contemplated against Mr. Goddard, the mines manager at Chillagoe. Mr. W. McCormack, a former Premier of Queensland, Mr. Theodore, formerly Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia, and Mr. Reid, of the firm of Goddard and Reid.—*Reuter.*

THE U.S. DROUGHT

AID FOR MIDDLE WESTERN FARMERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 7

Mr. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, returned to Washington to-day after his trip in the Middle West and conferred with President Hoover. He regards the situation as serious, though its gravity varies greatly in different districts. The railways have assured the President of their cooperation in the problem of feeding livestock, probably by means of reduced freight rates. The Farm Loan Board has announced its readiness to do whatever is possible to help the stricken farmers by the extension of credits through intermediate credit banks and land banks.

If the drought continues it is feared there may be extensive forced sales of livestock, resulting in ruinously low prices and a scarcity of meat later. Officials of the Federal Farm Board believe that 100,000,000 bushels of wheat may be used as feed for livestock.

A heavy storm over the Santa Rita Mountains brought torrential rain lasting for three hours early this morning. It flooded the streets of Nogales, on the Mexican border of Arizona, destroyed a number of houses, and killed at least four people. Forty others are still missing. The streets are piled high with débris, but the exact extent of the damage is not yet known. The greatest damage was done in the Mexican half of the town.

Other parts of the country again enjoyed scattered showers, but it is too early to know whether they have been sufficient to have any effect on the crops suffering from the long drought. The effect, if any, will probably be small. The Weather Bureau considers the prospects of an immediate break in the drought on a scale sufficient to alter the present situation unlikely.

"ANONYMOUS" PUBLISHING EXPERIMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 7

A new publishing house, Carrefour Editions, has opened in Paris, and issued its first book to-day with the title of "Anonymous." The founders of the business admit in a circular issued to the Press to American citizenship, but refuse further to divulge their identity.

"Anonymous" explains the policy which they intend to follow. The strictest anonymity will be observed in all publications. By this means the promoters hope to put an end to the "infernal personality-mongering" which, they say, is such a degrading feature of modern publishing. Many of the greatest works of art in the world, they observe, the Gothic cathedrals of Northern France, the Winged Victory, and the Authorized Version of the Bible, are to all intents and purposes anonymous. To-day more than half of any artist's energy must be employed in gaining and holding recognition for himself. By renouncing his name he will be free to employ his energy in the more congenial task of living the life which suits him best—that is, of course, if the intrinsic merit of his work is sufficient to obtain recognition and enjoy popularity without the support of personal publicity.

NEW INDIAN RUPEE LOAN

PEOPLE'S RESPONSE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 7

Statistics of the applications from all parts of India for the new Rupee Loan, still more the analysis of the applications, provide the most remarkable demonstration that we have yet seen of the hollowness of the claim of Congress to represent the general mind of the people of India. They also afford a strong endorsement of the attitude of firm support of the Government in dealing with the revolutionary movement which the Legislative Assembly took when it assembled here last month.

The Government of India wanted a loan of 30 crores of rupees (£22,500,000). The grand total of applications, according to the figures received here up to to-night, is 29.46 crores, and some returns have still to come. An analysis of the figures, except those of the last crore of applications, which it is not yet possible to make, shows: Cash subscriptions, Rs.12,880,000; Treasury Bills, Rs.84,600,000; Conversions of 1930 Bonds, Rs.81,200,000. In point of fact, the subscriptions are all really the equivalent of cash to the Government.

Congress leaders have been doing their utmost to make the loan a failure. This accords with their policy of adopting any measures likely to make the performance by the Government of its functions impossible. They have specially appealed to the banks and insurance companies not to subscribe to the loan; they have generally implored everybody to boycott it. As the daily substantial figures of applications have been officially announced they have widely and loudly proclaimed that these were fictitious returns, indicating artful Government arrangements with the great banks. The actual figures of applications show that there are no large contributions from the banks, but that the main supporters of the loan were commercial houses and, still more significantly, Indian investors in all parts of the land. The number of small up-country investors is remarkably and unusually large. The returns are abundant proof of the complete failure of the Congress campaign against the loan and of the wonderful confidence of the people in the Government.

The returns reported here from Bombay to-day are not remarkable in view of the grip which, what the Viceroy in his recent address to the Legislature called "the noxious microbes" of Congress propaganda, appears to have fastened on a section of the mercantile community there. The boycott evidently deterred some local bodies and firms with Indian directors from subscribing, but otherwise it seems to have had no effect whatever. The outstanding feature of the Bombay applications is the large number of small ones, a fact which points to the interest and confidence of the small investor. Of 1,473 cash subscriptions in Bombay, amounting to 217 lakhs [£1,627,500], no fewer than 1,285 were for amounts below Rs.15,000, and a considerable number were for amounts under Rs.1,000.

The figures already announced appear to have surprised the general Bombay public and to have made them happy to discover that Congress is less mighty in its influence with the people than they had supposed. The average estimate in Bombay business circles was that the loan would reach 20 to 25 crores, including 12 crores for conversion of 1930 Bonds; the better figures have produced an immediate increase in the general confidence in those circles. The comparative steadiness of the security market, meanwhile, reveals the general appreciation of the Government policy. Government Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Paper on July 22 stood at 63r. 1a., and yesterday was 63r. 6a., while the 1945-55 Loan now stands at par. The Finance Department appear to be agreeably surprised by the heavy Treasury Bill conversions. They were not expected to be so big because a considerable amount of money from foreign centres is invested in them.

AUSTRALIAN AIRMAN SAFE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Aug. 7

Mr. Andrew Cunningham, the Australian airman who left Wyndham, Western Australia, on Tuesday on a solo flight to England *via* Bima (Sumbawa, Dutch East Indies), made a forced landing on the island of Flores on the same day. He was uninjured and his machine was not damaged.

Telegrams in Brief

President Masaryk has left PRAGUE for the Chateau of Topolcianky, in Slovakia.

Prince Damrong of Siam arrived at THE HAGUE yesterday on a visit to the Queen of the Netherlands.

Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera was inaugurated fifty-first President of COLOMBIA at Bogota yesterday.—*Reuter.*

Mirza Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh, who until recently was PERSIAN Minister in London, has been appointed Minister of Finance.

Captain Frank Hawks, the American airman, flew from NEW YORK to Los Angeles yesterday in 14 hours 50 minutes.—*Reuter.*

Eleven children have died from injuries received in the fire which destroyed a cinema in Tatuape, SAO PAULO, on Sunday, bringing the death-roll to 13.

General Vincente Tosta, Minister of the Interior and a former Provisional President of HONDURAS, died yesterday at Tegucigalpa, at the age of 53.—*Reuter.*

Reuter's WASHINGTON correspondent reports that the resignation of Mr. Vladius H. Huston, national chairman of the executive committee of the Republican Party, was officially announced yesterday.

King Amanullah, who has been spending the summer on the Bosporus in a palace which had been placed at his disposal by the Turkish Government, left CONSTANTINOPLE yesterday on board the Italian steamer Stella d'Italia.

A report on "Economic Conditions in YUGOSLAVIA," by Mr. H. N. Sturrock, Commercial Secretary at the British Legation in Belgrade, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office for the Department of Overseas Trade (price 1s.).

Orphali, the only Jew under sentence of death following the disturbances in PALESTINE in August of last year, has been reprieved, and his sentence has been commuted to 10 years' imprisonment. The case was twice tried before the ordinary Courts and twice before the Court of Appeal. Orphali was last week refused permission to appeal to the Privy Council.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE

LANDSLIP NEAR BENEVENTO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 7

It is feared that the damage caused by the recent earthquake is not yet over. The disturbance has caused a landslip which threatens to destroy the village of Tocco Gaudio, near Benevento. All the inhabitants have been ordered to leave their houses, and they are now in camp, in tents provided by the authorities. Supplies of clothes and food have also been sent.

The news from the other parts of the stricken area is, however, very satisfactory. The first-aid work is now complete, and it has been found possible to suspend this service. According to the latest report of Signor di Crollalanza, the Minister of Public Works, "the encampments have been finished, the various public services have been restored, the need of supplying food has passed, the health services are in proper working order, and the routine of work in the fields has been resumed." The authorities are now able to devote their whole attention to carrying out the comprehensive plan of reconstruction that they have drawn up. About 5,000 workmen are stated to be employed in the work of rebuilding.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN CHILE

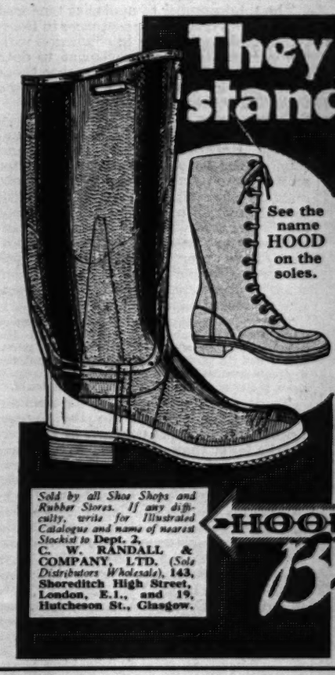
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Aug. 7

The Ministers of the Interior and of Finance resigned yesterday. Captain Frodden, hitherto Minister of Marine, has gone to the Ministry of the Interior, and Vice-Admiral Schroders becomes Minister of Marine. Señor Julio Philippi succeeds Señor Rodolfo Jaramillo as Minister of Finance.

Coinciding with, but, it is commonly understood, not as a consequence of, these Cabinet changes, there is an undercurrent of unrest noticeable among the students, who are parading the streets and protesting against the arrest of subversive elements. The Government has ordered the State University to be closed.

Other Foreign News on following page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NEW AFRIDI THREAT

PLAN TO MARCH ON PESHAWAR

TROOPS READY FOR RAIDERS

R.A.F. IN ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 7

Between 5,000 and 10,000 Afridis bent on making mischief assembled this morning at the lower end of the Bara Valley, which debouches on to the Kajuri Plain at a point some 15 miles from Peshawar City. The intention of the commanders of the *lashkar* [force] was, apparently, to advance across the plain towards Peshawar during to-night. As every warning had failed to convince the Afridis of their folly, aeroplanes to-day have been subjecting them to a preliminary bombing, and ground troops have advanced to positions on the Kajuri Plain in readiness for eventualities.

This new hostile movement represents the result of prolonged propaganda by revolutionary agents from India, and is a temporary triumph over the grave warnings of British Political Officers and over the steadfast advice of the tribal

elders. That the members of the gathering are all Afridis proves the failure of the efforts to induce the powerful Orakzai tribesmen to join their Afridi neighbours in their descent into the plain. One of the most insidious arguments with the Afridis has been the exhibition of baskets of bloodstained clothing, put forward as evidence of the bloody repression exercised by the British authorities in India over the tribesmen's Moslem co-religionists. Many a clansman has by this means been fanatically convinced that he is bound in the name of his faith to rush to the rescue of his struggling brethren.

The written representations sent in by the tribesmen betray, however, a mixture of motives, and show that no stone has been left unturned in inciting the tribesmen. The declared grievances include complaints against the behaviour of the political authorities in connexion with the Foulkes murder and the abduction of Miss Ellis several years ago, and the allegation that the British later infringed tribal rights by intervening on behalf of Shiahs whom the Afridis had ousted from their traditionally held lands. On the other hand, the gibe has been thrown at the Orakzais that they have lost their manliness, being the only Pathans along the Frontier who have not taken part in the recent disturbances against the British authorities. The Afridi young bloods have been stirred up against their *maliks* [tribal leaders] by taunts that in their day their people are less prosperous than formerly.

Tirah is the only part of tribal territory which in recent years has not required particular attention from aerial bombing squadrons. The tribesmen there are acting both in ignorance of the kind of resistance which they are certain to meet and in disregard of the prospect of aeroplanes demolishing their villages—after due warning to their womenfolk—when their backs are turned for their descent into the plain.

CONGRESS FEUD IN CALCUTTA

CORPORATION MEETING BROKEN UP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7

In spite of previous announcements that Mr. Sen Gupta had withdrawn his candidature for aldermanship, the wildest scenes attended this afternoon's meeting of the Corporation, which broke up in disorder with no business done.

Supporters of the rival factions, with many *goondas* among them, invaded the municipal buildings and occupied all the space, not only in the galleries but on the floor of the chamber, even clambering into the mayoral chair. On his arrival Dr. B. C. Roy, leader of the Congress Party, was assaulted by the crowd, who struck him with umbrellas, pelted him with eggs, and then pushed him from the hall. After the Deputy Mayor had taken his seat it was announced that Mr. Sen Gupta was not a candidate for aldermanship, but the announcement only increased the tumult, and, after 10 minutes' ineffectual effort to proceed with the meeting, the gathering broke up in confusion. Later, there were clashes outside between the rival factions, with side battles between the two sections of Congress members and the guards whom some members of the Corporation had hired for their own protection.

While the antagonism between the Congress factions continues it will be impossible to hold meetings of the Corporation, and neither alderman nor Mayor can be elected.

SITUATION AT SUKKUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Aug. 7

Sukkur was fairly quiet to-day. All the shops are closed, no one daring to venture into the streets. Police and troops are maintaining a strict watch at all important points, and machine-guns have been mounted.

Isolated murders are reported to-day, and looting is stated to have occurred at Lansdowne Bridge, between Sukkur and Rohri. Among the robberies reported to-day is the theft of Rs.12,000 [£900] from a woman. Hooligans from outlying villages are said to be awaiting an opportunity to renew the trouble. All Congress activities have ceased.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales flew from Le Touquet to his private landing-ground near Fort Belvedere, Sunningdale, yesterday. He left Le Touquet at 7.25 in the evening and landed at Sunningdale at 9.5.

THE BOMBAY DISORDERS

CONGRESS LEADERS SENTENCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 7

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case of Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Acting President of the Congress, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and 12 others. All were convicted on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly. Mr. Patel and eight others were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment, and Pandit Malaviya and four women, of whom one was Mr. Vallabhai Patel's daughter, were fined Rs.100 [£7 10s.], or, in default, sentenced to 15 days' simple imprisonment. Pandit Malaviya refused to pay the fine, and expressed the hope that nobody would pay it on his behalf.

In his judgment the Magistrate said the lighter sentence in Pandit Malaviya's case was in consideration of his venerable age and of the fact that he did not appear to have intended to defy the Police Commissioner's order, but only wanted to test its legality. The Magistrate held that the Commissioner's order was in accordance with the law, and that there was nothing to show that it was fanciful or opposed to the canons of justice; moreover, the Commissioner had given reasons for issuing the order, one of which was that the procession would cause serious obstruction of traffic.

In regard to the question whether the procession had reached Hornby-road, which had definitely been prohibited, the Magistrate said:—"An assembly becomes unlawful as soon as there is a collection of five or more persons with the common object to commit an offence under the Penal Code, so that when the procession reached Cruickshank-road, and wanted to proceed towards Hornby-road in defiance of the police order, it became an unlawful assembly. The assembly being unlawful, it continued to be unlawful till it was dispersed or abandoned its intention of defying the order; in other words, it never ceased to be an unlawful assembly." It did not matter whether some persons joined it five minutes or two hours after it arrived there.

Pandit Malaviya has made a statement to the Press through his son, in which he says the magistrate misrepresented him and wrongly differentiated between him and the other accused in the matter of sentences.

He disobeyed the order because he considered it to be arbitrary and tyrannical and an utterly unjustifiable invasion on elementary right, which it was the duty of all citizens to disregard. He would do so 20 times again if it became necessary.

Addressing a message to his countrymen, Pandit Malaviya said he was convinced that the existing evil system of government was inimical to the national honour and the national interest and would soon be superseded by *Swaraj*—that was, government of the people for the people by the people. "Carry on the good work; stand the test; bear all the hardships and sufferings inflicted upon you in discharge of your duty to the Motherland. See that the movement does not slacken in any way for want of workers until we attain our object. Above all things, promote the boycott of foreign cloth, use *khaddar* [home-spun] and *swadeshi* [Indian-made goods]. Make all the sacrifices necessary in order that the Motherland should gain her freedom, and once again be in a position to protect the honour and promote the happiness of its own children and occupy a place of honour among the nations of the world."

NEW PROCESSION PLANNED

Among the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee at its meeting in Bombay last week was one demanding that all provincial committees should organize the observance of an "All-India Prisoners Day." In pursuance of that mandate the Bombay "War Council" proposes to hold a procession next Sunday. The only difference between the procession and that recently held is to be the route; instead of going to the Fort, the procession will pass Arthur-road Gaol and House of Correction at Byculla, where the members of the Working Committee were kept in custody pending the Magistrate's judgment to-day.

The total number of apologies tendered by prisoners undergoing sentences in Bombay Presidency prisons in connexion with the civil disobedience movement to date is 62. Most of them are from among those convicted in Bombay City under the Picketing Ordinance.

Five colleges in the Central Provinces, including the Science College, Agricultural College, Robertson Medical School, and Engineering School, have been closed for an indefinite period owing to the frequent absence of students and disturbances caused by them. The Government announces that when the heads of the institutions are satisfied that such conditions have been re-established as will render it possible to resume and to continue studies uninterruptedly the question of reopening will be considered.

The Government trusts, the announcement adds, that the public in general, and the parents and guardians of students in particular, will do their utmost to bring about the requisite atmosphere of calmness and aloofness from political activities among the students.

To-day was the last day for nominations for the elections to the Central Legislature, and the contests in Bombay will be fewer than expected. While there are six candidates for the three seats in the Council of State for the Presidency Non-Moslem constituency, the candidates for the Bombay City Moslem and Non-Moslem constituencies and the European constituency are returned unopposed. For the Bombay City Non-Moslem constituency, which has two seats in the Legislative Assembly, two Parsees, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, jun., and Mr. Naoroji Dumasia, a well-known journalist, are returned unopposed. Similarly, Mr. Jinnah is unopposed for Bombay City Moslem constituency in the Assembly. There are four candidates for the three seats of the Bombay City Non-Moslem constituency for the Legislative Council, and the contest, therefore, is likely to prove keen. The Congress is organizing an intensive propaganda to picket these elections, and this probably accounts for the withdrawal of some candidates.

COST OF LITIGATION

LORD CHANCELLOR TO RECEIVE A DEPUTATION

The Lord Chancellor has consented to receive a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce after the Long Vacation, in connexion with its memorandum on the expense of litigation, a summary of which appeared in *The Times* on April 25.

The memorandum, which was prepared by the London Chamber's Parliamentary and Commercial Law Committee, has created a great deal of interest not only throughout Great Britain but also in other countries. Applications for copies of it have been received from as far afield as Australia, Germany, Palestine, and the United States.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

A bulletin, issued from Lord Birkenhead's London house at 7.40 last night, stated:—"There is a slight improvement in the condition of Lord Birkenhead to-night." A later bulletin, issued at 9 o'clock, stated that he had passed a good day. A bulletin issued at 11 o'clock stated:—"The slight improvement in Lord Birkenhead's condition has been maintained."

EUROPEAN AIR CONTEST

GERMAN VICTORY

BRITISH LOSSES IN FINAL TESTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 7

The second international Round-Europe contest for light aeroplanes has been won by Herr Morzik, last year's winner, flying a B.F.W., with 427 points out of a possible 500. Miss Spooner is fourth, and first in the category for heavier machines. Thirty-two of the 60 starters finished the technical tests, and the first 10 had the following scores:—

Herr Morzik (B.F.W.), 427; Herr Poss (Klemm), 423; Herr Notz (Klemm), 419; Miss Spooner (Moth), 416; Herr Polte (B.F.W.), 409; Mr. Carberry (Warner Mono), 405; Herr von Massenbach (B.F.W.), 399; Captain Broad (Moth), 395; Herr Krüger (B.F.W.), 394; Herr Dinort (Klemm), 385.

All the German machines belong to the lighter category, and those of Miss Spooner, Mr. Carberry, and Captain Broad to the heavier. Captain Broad lost ground through a low score, 20 out of 60, in the take-off and landing tests. In his first take-off his wing tip touched an upright supporting the obstacle to be traversed, and a crash seemed imminent. This incident may have thrown him out of his stride in the next take-off and the landing tests.

Miss Spooner's performance has won the highest praise from all pilots who have watched it. She was handicapped by the lack of wheel brakes, which helped the German competitors in the take-off and landing tests, but nevertheless scored 46 points out of 60, and was only beaten by Herr Morzik with 49. If her machine had had wheel brakes and detachable wings, she would almost certainly have won the competition from a field of 59, of whom 58 were men.

The leading German machines were specially prepared for the contest so as to qualify for all possible points awarded for comfort, appliances, and so on. The Moths would very possibly have won if they had had wheel brakes.

The general opinion among pilots here is that many of the "practical qualities" for which the high proportion of 140 out of 500 points was awarded do not greatly advance the object of the contest, which is to produce a cheap and practical touring aeroplane combining the qualities of speed, trustworthiness, comfort, and economy.

The organization of next year's contest again falls to Germany, as the winner.

BRITISH MACHINES' PERFORMANCE

Our Aeronautical Correspondent writes:—

The British machines failed, as they did two years ago, to secure a high enough proportion of supplementary marks after the tour was over. In speed and reliability over the 5,000 miles of the flight, however, Captain Broad's Moth was an easy winner.

The most surprising success in the taking off and landing was that of Miss Spooner, who with an ordinary Moth beat the Klemms in this matter. It is known that she spent much time after her arrival in Berlin practising the quick take-off over the 40ft. obstacle and the short landing over it. Knowing her machine well, she took risks with it and imposed fairly heavy strains on the undercarriage in her landings, with the result that she secured five marks more than the best German and 36 more than Captain Broad for these tests.

The lightest types of British aeroplane have been deliberately developed along lines of reliability rather than luxury. The representative types of cabin machine, like the Puss Moth and the Desoutter, which are superior to anything of the kind in Germany, were excluded from the competition by their weight. The Germans, on the other hand, have given special attention to comfort in their smaller machines and have made up on that score what they lost in speed on the actual flight. They have also attached brakes to slender under-carriages which would not have satisfied the requirements of the Air Ministry concerning wheel brakes, and have gained their reward in points.

The competition has set a final seal of approval on the new inverted type of engine, for, though none of the British machines was fitted with the latest Gipsy, all the Klemms which secured high places had inverted Argus engines.

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

MAIN ARCH NEARING COMPLETION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Aug. 7

One of the lower chords of the last panel of the Sydney Harbour Bridge was placed in position to-day, bringing the two sections within 42in. of each other. The next step will be the closing of the arch by lengthening the supporting cables.

Mr. Ennis, the director of the construction, walked across planks placed over the gap, being the first man thus to cross the harbour.

❦ The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which will span with a single arch the harbour from Dawes Point and Milson's Point, is the largest arch bridge in the world, the main span being 1,650ft. long. The top of the arch is 440ft. above the water, and there is clear head room underneath for shipping of 170ft. at low water. The total width of the deck of the bridge is 160ft. It carries four lines of electric railway in addition to a 57ft. roadway. The work is being carried out by Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., and the contract price was £4,217,721 11s. 10d., but the total cost will probably exceed £6,000,000. A picture of the bridge was published in *The Times* of July 26.

THE CATERING TRADE

PROPOSED APPLICATION OF TRADE BOARDS ACTS

The Minister of Labour notifies that she intends to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the catering trade. The general effect of the proposal is to apply the Acts to restaurants, tea and dining-rooms, and publichouses. In the event of objections being made to the draft Special Order before October 17, which are not met or withdrawn, it will be necessary, before an Order is made, for a public inquiry to be held, of which public notice would be given. Copies of the draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Under the Act of 1918 a Trade Board is required to fix a minimum rate of wages for time work in the trade to which the Acts are applied, and may also fix a general minimum rate of wages for piece work, a minimum time rate to apply in the case of workers employed on piece work for the purpose of securing to such workers a minimum rate of remuneration on a time-work basis, and a minimum rate in respect of hours worked in any week or day in excess of the number declared by the Trade Board to be the normal number. Any of the rates may be made to apply universally to the trade or to any special process, special area, or class of workers in the trade.

Workers in restaurants and on licensed premises are not generally organized in any trade union.

UNEMPLOYMENT ABROAD

OVER 5,000,000 IN U.S.A.

ANXIOUS OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 7

Information available concerning unemployment in the United States shows that the situation has become worse since the beginning of July. Accurate figures do not exist, but a few weeks ago it was the view of the best-informed, impartial investigators that the total number of the unemployed in the United States was at least 5,000,000. The head of the National Unemployment League has estimated the figure at 6,600,000, and there are many experienced observers who agree with his estimate.

Mr. Green, president of the Federation of Labour, has announced that reports from 24 cities of unemployment among members of unions affiliated to the Federation of Labour show that during July the number out of employment rose to 21 per cent. of the total, compared with 20 per cent. in June this year, and 9 per cent. in July last year. In the building trades the number of union labourers out of work is 37 per cent., double the number of unemployed at the same time last year. The Federation of Labour has compiled statistics, based on unemployment among the union labourers, which indicate that more than 16 out of every 100 wage earners in the country are now unemployed. According to the statistics unemployment among unorganized workers has increased during July more rapidly than among union members.

Figures now being collected by the New York State Department of Labour are understood to show a further increase in unemployment in the past few weeks.

Evidently the latest increase of unemployment is due in part to the summer slackness of industry, including the prolonged closings in the automobile industry. Unfortunately, the latest reports from the motor and steel industries do not encourage the belief that they can be depended on to do much to reduce unemployment in the immediate future. Moreover, it is beginning to be realized at long last that even if a recovery in business on a scale no longer thought probable should occur in the autumn, it would not go very far to solve the unemployment problem. Throughout the years of fabulous prosperity that preceded the crash of last autumn unemployment was steadily increasing. The same processes of technological change, including the rapid substitution of capital for labour in industrial and agricultural production, were going on before the crash, are going on now, and will continue.

PROBLEM IN GERMANY

STRICTER INSURANCE PROVISIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 7

The fact that there are now over 2,000,000 unemployed in Great Britain is prominently reported here. The similarity of the respective unemployment problems causes developments in Great Britain to be followed closely in Germany, where particularly strenuous efforts are being made both to combat unemployment and to relieve the State of the burden of unemployment insurance.

The number of unemployed in Germany receiving relief—1,850,000 on July 15—is less, and relatively to the population much less, than the number of registered unemployed in Great Britain. There is no fixed State contribution, for the fund is, in theory, self-supporting, but the Reich has had to meet the deficit when the funds of the Unemployment Insurance Institute did not cover its demands. In this way the Institute has borrowed, and should nominally repay, £35,000,000 from the Reich, but its future borrowing powers are now severely limited.

Under the reforms carried through by Dr. Brüning's Government by decree, contributions, shared by employers and employed, have been raised from 3½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. Full benefit (from 1 to 22 marks, according to wage rates, with allowances for dependents) will be granted in some classes only when 52 weeks' continuous employment in the preceding 18 months can be proved. Refusal of work is penalized by disqualification from benefit for six weeks, instead of 14 days, as in the past. The Reich grant to enable the Institute to meet its demands is, for the first time, fixed by the Budget at some £9,000,000.

Apart from the reforms in the system of unemployment insurance, the Government is showing great activity in attacking the unemployment problem itself. The decreed Budget empowers it to guarantee the interest on £12,500,000 worth of Debentures which the State Railway Company, at the instance of the Government, is issuing to finance large contracts for rolling-stock, locomotives, &c., as the first part of a £17,500,000 programme. The Post Office is spending up to £10,000,000 on mail-vans, telephone and telegraph cables, and other works.

UNEMPLOYMENT

BUSINESS MEN'S REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT

The unprotected state of the home market and high costs of production (to which an important contribution is the increase in real wages in sheltered occupations) are the main reasons given by the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce for loss of trade and increasing unemployment. The argument, together with suggested remedies, is set out in a report presented to the Government by the Council after questions addressed to over 100 Chambers of Commerce in all parts of the country.

The report, a detailed summary of which appears on page 7, says that the situation is growing steadily worse, and demands "urgent and adequate action" by the extension of safeguarding and the adjustment of "sheltered wages." The Government are urged to request the Economic Advisory Council to investigate this question of wages and social services. The report also calls for drastic reductions in national and local expenditure in order to increase the amount of capital that could be devoted to developing industry.

Other proposals are the reduction of transport and dock charges, a stop to legislation which imposes new regulations that add to cost of production, the abolition of such trade union restrictions as increase those costs, and encouragement of the emigration of young people within the Empire. The vital importance is emphasized of developing the resources of the Empire.

IMPORTED LABOUR IN FRANCE

MORE WORK THAN WORKERS

HEAVY PRODUCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 7

The latest official unemployment returns for France, dated July 26, show that there were on the books of the local unemployment funds only 856 workers, of whom 655 were men and 201 were women. The average number of unemployed in France during the seven months of the current year was 1,247. Of the 856 thus registered as unemployed Paris and its surroundings accounted for 602. Only four other districts made any return at all. The monthly average for 1929 was 836. The highest number of unemployed since the War was in February, 1927, when relief was granted to 80,941 workers. The monthly average for that year (which still ranks in France as the year of the labour crisis) was 33,546.

The figures are not comparable with the figures of unemployment in Great Britain, as they include only those unemployed workers registered on the books of the 278 unemployment relief funds (17 of which are departmental and 261 municipal). Also, they take no account of strikes or voluntary absenteeism. It may be said, however, that there is practically no unemployment in France at the present time. The number of places offered by employers during the week July 21-26 was 14,739 in excess of the number of applicants. There is thus really a deficiency, and France is an importer of labour. The number of foreigners entering France during 1929, to take up employment was 179,321, compared with 97,742 in 1928 and 64,000 in 1927. These figures, however, merely represent those foreigners who were registered by the immigration authorities as having crossed the frontier with a contract for employment in France, and they take no account of the large number permanently resident in the country or those who enter on passport and then take up employment.

Rough estimates place the amount of foreign labour in France at much more than 1,000,000 workers. The majority are Italians and Poles.

The satisfactory state of the French employment market may be traced to a variety of causes. The general index of production in May, 1930, was 114 (1913 = 100), the highest since the War. In the same month the output of coal was 4,622,000 metric tons (only once exceeded—namely, in October, 1929). The output of pig-iron in May was 899,000 metric tons, the largest amount ever produced by France in a single month, and more than double the pre-War average. The output of steel in May, 1930, was 853,000 metric tons, the highest output ever recorded in France.

CONCILIATION IN SHIPYARDS

INDEPENDENT CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

Mr. T. Graham Robertson, K.C., one of the leading members of the Scottish Bar, has accepted a joint invitation from the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the shipyard trade unions to act as independent chairman at national general conferences under the conciliation machinery agreements concluded between the employers and the shipyard trade unions in the industry in 1927, in succession to Lord Macmillan, who was the first holder of the office, but resigned in February on being made a Lord of Appeal.

Mr. Graham Robertson has been closely associated with Lord Macmillan throughout his career. Lord Macmillan was Mr. Graham Robertson's examiner in Law at Glasgow University, and later Mr. Robertson himself became the examiner. After the War Lord Macmillan was Senior Legal Assessor for Edinburgh and Mr. Graham Robertson served as his junior in the Assessorship. In 1924, when Lord Macmillan resigned the Edinburgh appointment to take, on a non-political basis, the office of Lord Advocate for Scotland in Mr. MacDonald's first Ministry, Mr. Graham Robertson, again succeeding Lord Macmillan, became Senior Assessor, a position which he still holds. This is an advisory judicial post and involves advising the Dean of Guild and Corporation Borough Court on legal cases. The office he has now accepted in connexion with shipyard conciliation machinery is an honorary one.

Mr. Graham Robertson is a native of Glasgow. He took his M.A. and LL.B. degrees with honours at Glasgow University, and was the Andrew Cunningham Scholar of his year. He was admitted to the Scottish Bar in 1906 and became a K.C. in 1922.

The agreements under which the appointment is made provide that in case of a dispute arising work shall be continued while the question is being considered. Adequate procedure is provided for discussion of questions in the yard where they arise and for dealing with local questions in the district, with a right of appeal to a national central conference failing local settlement. Beyond this there is a final appeal to a national general conference, and it is here that the independent chairman is called upon to preside.

When the agreement was concluded great importance was attached by the trade unions to this new feature of the procedure. In a statement issued on behalf of certain unions when a vote was being taken upon the agreement, it was pointed out that the conduct of the general national conference was for the first time in the hands of an independent chairman, and that this had been urged by the trade union representatives as likely to give their members greater confidence. During Lord Macmillan's term of office there was no serious dislocation in the industry. On several occasions he was called on to preside at the final effort to arrive at agreement without a stoppage, and when he resigned all the parties to the agreement warmly expressed their appreciation of the great services he had rendered in the promotion of peace in the industry during the two years in which he had held office.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Tuesday, Lord St. Davids in the chair, a number of schemes of works submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £479,000, to provide employment for approximately 1,500 men.

Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 810 and are estimated to cost £13,200,000. Full particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

EIGHT-LOOM TEST CASE

The question whether a cotton weaver who declined an offer from his employer of work under the eight-loom system (one operator to run eight looms instead of four as hitherto) was entitled to draw unemployment benefit was the subject of an important test case before the Colne Court of Referees yesterday. The case arose on the complaint of the Springbank Weaving Company, Limited, Kelbrook, that a weaver had refused their request to run eight looms. The operative was supported in his attitude by the local weavers' association. The hearing was adjourned for further evidence.

NEW CANADIAN CABINET

REPRESENTATION OF PROVINCES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 7

Mr. Mackenzie King tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to the Governor-General, Lord Willingdon, this afternoon. A new Cabinet, with Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader, as Prime Minister, was sworn in immediately thereafter.

The new Cabinet is as follows:—

Mr. Bennett	Prime Minister, External Affairs, and Finance
Mr. Hugh Guthrie	Justice
Dr. Robert Manion	Railways
Mr. H. H. Stevens	Trade and Commerce
Mr. E. B. Ryckman	National Revenue
Mr. Robert Weir	Agriculture
Mr. Hugh Stewart	Public Works
Mr. Arthur Sauvé	Postmaster-General
Mr. Alfred Duranleau	Marine
Mr. Maurice Dupré	Solicitor-General
Mr. Charles Cahan	Secretary of State
Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes	Fisheries
Colonel Donald Sutherland	Defence
Dr. Murray MacLaren	Pensions and National Health
Senator Gideon Robertson	Labour
Mr. Thomas Murphy	Interior
Mr. W. A. Gordon	Immigration
Sir George Perley, Mr. J. A. MacDonald	Ministers without portfolio

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—In the new Cabinet the Province of Ontario is represented by the Ministers of Labour, Railways, National Revenue, Immigration, Public Works, and Defence; Quebec by the Postmaster-General, Minister of Marine, Solicitor-General, Secretary of State, and one Minister without portfolio; Alberta by the Prime Minister; Nova Scotia by the Minister of Fisheries; Manitoba by the Minister of the Interior; Saskatchewan by the Minister of Agriculture; British Columbia by the Minister of Trade and Commerce; New Brunswick by the Minister of Health; and Prince Edward Island by a Minister without portfolio.—*Reuter.*

THUNDERSTORMS AND RAIN

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Thunderstorms were widespread over South-East England yesterday for the third day in succession, and showers again visited most other English districts. At Blackpool over three-quarters of an inch of rain fell, and several places in the South had nearly half an inch, but on an average there was a slight decrease in the amount of rain. In Scotland, on the other hand, the weather was mainly fine, with nearly continuous sunshine at many resorts both on the east and west coasts. Temperature reached 70 degrees at St. Andrews.

The prospects for England and Scotland are now distinctly better, for the depression to the north of Scotland continues to fill up, and although there is a depression out on the Atlantic it is not expected to advance far during the next two days.

Local showers are probable to-day with a tendency for thunder during the warmer part of the day but with long fine periods. It is likely to become gradually warmer, with a possibility of temperature exceeding the August average in England for the first time this month.

The roof of Alexandra Palace was damaged by lightning during a violent thunderstorm which broke over North London at 5 o'clock yesterday. "There was a vivid flash of lightning," an official stated, "and then there was the sound of falling brickwork. The part of the roof which was struck is just above the east entrance, and it is anticipated that repairs will cost about £500."

Several men working in a house on the Becontree Estate (Essex) were injured when the chimney-stack was struck by lightning. A bricklayer named G. A. Gallagher, of Brooklands-road, Romford, and a labourer named G. H. Burrough, of Fanshawe-crescent, Dagenham, were taken to hospital, and are reported to have been badly burned. Altogether five workmen were struck; the other three are suffering from shock.

Torrential rains overnight and yesterday in the Mendip district of Somerset did much damage. Cheddar village was inundated. Furniture from many houses was afloat, the occupiers wading in water to recover it.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF GOD

The following official record of the proceedings at the Lambeth Conference was issued last evening:—

The Lambeth Conference at its morning session concluded the discussion of marriage and sex. The following spoke:—

The Bishops of Winchester and Carlisle, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Exeter, Bishop Perrin, the Archbishop of Sydney, the Bishop of Fredericton, Bishop Shaw, the Bishop of Nasik, the Bishops of Pretoria, Armidale, Chota Nagpur, and Willochra, the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Bishop of Birmingham, Bishop Hobson (Southern Ohio Coadjutor), the Bishop of Melanesia, Bishop Howells, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Whitby, Nassau, Woolwich, and Dover.

In the afternoon the conference considered the Christian Doctrine of God: (*a*) In relation to modern thought. (*b*) In relation to non-Christian religions and ideals. (*c*) As determining the character of Christian worship. (*d*) To be realized throughout the Church by teaching and study. The subject was introduced by the Archbishop of Armagh. The following spoke:—

The Bishops of Nagpur and Gloucester, Bishop Knight, the Bishop of Pretoria, the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Winchester, Madras, and Middleton, Bishop Lindel Tsen, the Bishops of Gibraltar, London, and Wakefield, Bishop Nash, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Guiana, Ripon, and Grafton, Bishop Green (Mississippi Coadjutor), and the Bishops of Liverpool, Jarrow, and Western Massachusetts.

THE R 100

The Air Ministry issues the following announcement:—

Given suitable weather R 100 will start on her flight to Ottawa and Toronto on Sunday afternoon next, returning to St. Hubert on Monday night. After taking on gas and fuel at the tower, she will then return to England at the first favourable opportunity.

DEARER FLOUR

The London Flour Millers' Association yesterday advanced the price for London straight-run flour by 1s. per sack, to 34s. 6d. for country deliveries and 33s. 6d. for the London area.

THE HOTEL CECIL

A beginning has been made with the demolition of the Hotel Cecil in the Strand. Some 200 men are engaged in the task, which is expected to take about 16 weeks.

AIR EXERCISES

PLANS FOR OPENING ON TUESDAY

FICTITIOUS TOWNS AND SEAPORTS

The Air Exercises, which will begin on Tuesday and continue until the end of next week, will differ entirely from the last two sets of exercises. Those were concerned with home defence and particularly with the defence of London. This year a wide area of England will be used to represent a mythical island, divided by a frontier between two hostile Powers, who are compelled to carry on their war by air in the absence of land or sea forces. The land is thinly populated and mountainous. Its value consists in the mineral deposits of the north, and the objectives apparently will be the mines and smelting furnaces, the railway junctions and ports, and the few roads which serve these industries.

Even this realism is to be mythical in fact, for though there are actual centres which would have served as such objectives, the chief strategic points in this unnamed island are far from the big cities. Two of the small ports are really bombing grounds of the Royal Air Force; the main port is the great camp at Catterick, linked by an imaginary canal with the sea; the chief railway junction is the Air Force station at Cranwell, 14 miles from the nearest small town. Even the approaches to such places are defined as far as possible to avoid centres of population. The Air Force, in short, is going to carry on its week of intensive campaigning as far as may be from those places over which it would have to operate if home defence became necessary.

INITIATIVE

The scheme has been devised primarily with a view to inviting in the staffs and squadrons the exercise of initiative such as might be demanded in real operations, particularly overseas. For the bombing squadrons there will be long-distance raids, made in the face of heavy opposition, requiring ingenuity in the selection of routes, possible changes of plan at short notice, and the choice of suitable methods of particular objectives. The conditions will clearly allow a wide latitude and will demand quick decisions. For the fighter squadrons this will mean useful experience in strategic defence with the element of uncertainty that would exist in an oversea campaign. Their problems and difficulties will change as the fighting and bombing of the week proceeds. They start with nothing but a knowledge of the enemy's strength and positions. Only his methods can determine their share in the war.

The nature of the territory obviously places the offensive with the force south of the frontier. This is the Blueland force, occupying a land wholly unattractive and valueless. Its air stations lie roughly along the south-eastern part of the frontier, which is also a partial barrier of mountain ranges with passes only near Chelmsford, Reading, Gloucester, and Chester. Not far to the north of these passes are most of the stations of the Redland force, ready to dispute any crossing of the frontier or to forestall it on the outbreak of war by a raid on the enemy stations. Farther north still are the vital points of Redland's territory. The capital and political centre is Cranwell, the mines and big towns are at Hucknall and Bircham Newton, and the ports are farther off still.

The railways, few though they are, must be important. The chief one goes northwards through Catfoss and Skipsea, crosses the Humber by train ferry, and runs on to Catterick. The only roads are those linking the principal towns, and there are no telegraphs, and the only telephones are those laid alongside the railway lines. The normal communication in the Red Colony is by wireless telegraph, a method which should help the Blueland force provided a key to the codes can be discovered. The Redland squadrons, on the other hand, have the advantage of telephones laid along their roads, but entirely unprotected, so that Red Colony may expect no benefit from the tapping of enemy wireless messages until they have disorganized his telephone system.

War has been brewing for some time in this island, divided as an oversea possession between two different Powers. Either side of the frontier preparations have been made in accordance with the needs of the respective sides. The Blueland force has assembled a variety of bomber squadrons. Of its 12 squadrons only three are fighters such as might oppose offensive operations from the north. The rest are all bombers, fast day bombers like the Hart and the Fox, with a speed of at least 170 miles an hour, the comparatively slow Wapitis of the Auxiliary Air Force squadrons, the two-engined Virginias, capable of carrying 3,000lb. weight of bombs, the Sidestrands also built for fairly heavy loads and faster than the Virginias, and the Hinaidis, capable of heavy loads and long night journeys. This force evidently does not expect to have to resist many attacks on its own bases.

RED COLONY

It is perhaps justified in that belief by the knowledge that the Red Colony is equipped chiefly for defence. Five only of its 12 squadrons are bombers, but the majority of them are day bombers capable of high speeds and of working at high altitudes. The Fairey III F and the Hart may both be

(Continued on page 12, col. 4)

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

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Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
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London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	AROUND THE CORNER	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	VENGEANCE	2.15 to 11

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind west to north-west, light or moderate; showers with local thunder and bright intervals; rather cool.

Week-end Forecast for England, E. and S.E. —A temporary improvement, then perhaps unsettled again. Becoming warmer. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A very different scheme from that of last year has been devised for this year's Air exercises which open on Tuesday. (pp. 10 and 12)

Suggested remedies for the existing state of unemployment are contained in a report presented to the Government by the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. (p. 7)

The Lambeth Conference completed yesterday its discussion of "Marriage and Sex," and afterwards considered "The Christian Doctrine of God." (p. 10)

A discussion on "The Relationship of the Veterinary Surgeon to Animal Husbandry" was opened by Professor J. Share-Jones at yesterday's meeting of the International Veterinary Congress. (p. 6)

The arbitration proceedings in the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Russian Soviet Government concerning the company's concession were continued at the Royal Courts of Justice yesterday. Affidavits by officials of the company were read. (p. 9)

Mr. T. Graham Robertson, K.C., has accepted a joint invitation from the Shipbuilders Employers' Federation and the Shipyard Trade Unions to act as independent chairman under the conciliation machinery agreements concluded in 1927, in succession to Lord Macmillan. (p. 10)

The success of the Dublin Horse Show was again interfered with yesterday by heavy showers of rain. (p. 5)

Entries at the Tring Agricultural Show yesterday were well above the average. (p. 5)

Messrs. Dorman Long and Co., of Middlesbrough, have secured the contract for the new bridge over the Nile at Cairo. (p. 12)

The Home Secretary proposes to introduce a scheme for the training of probation officers. As a beginning, seven selected candidates will be trained, and will be paid during the training period. (p. 7)

Many residents in Bromley whose names appear on the new register of voters will be unable to vote in the forthcoming by-election, as the contest will be fought on the old register. (p. 7)

The annual show of the Bakewell Agricultural and Horticultural Society held yesterday included a total entry of 3,400 exhibits, which was the largest on record. (p. 5)

The chief features of the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Llanelly yesterday were the visit of Mr. Lloyd George and the Chairing of the Bard. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Malaviya, and 12 others were convicted in Bombay yesterday on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly. Mr. Patel and eight others were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment, and Pandit Malaviya and four women were fined, or, in default, sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment. The Pandit announced his intention of going to prison. (p. 10)

New trouble is threatened on the North-West Frontier. An Afridi force, numbering from 5,000 to 10,000, assembled yesterday morning with the intention of marching against Peshawar. Aerial action has been taken against the raiders, and troops have moved out from Peshawar. (p. 10)

The drought in the United States continues, although yesterday there were scattered showers, and in Arizona a heavy storm killed four persons and destroyed much property. (p. 9)

Our Special Correspondent sends an account of the textile strikes in the Lille area, as a result of which over 100,000 workers are idle. (p. 9)

Herr Morzik has again won the international light aeroplane contest, of which the flight round Europe formed part. Miss Spooner holds fourth place and Captain Broad eighth. (p. 10)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales returned to Fort Belvedere, Sunningdale, yesterday, having flown from Le Touquet. (p. 10)

SPORT

The Brighton Race Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 4)

Nottinghamshire scored 216 for six wickets against Kent's first innings total of 279 when the Canterbury Cricket Week was continued yesterday. (p. 5)

Cowes Yachting Week was continued yesterday. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Reaction in the Exchanges; French Investors and Foreign Bonds; Columbia Graphophone Profits; Banker's Views on Fiscal Policy; Oil from Coal; Insurance for the New Cunard Liners; and Industrial Companies' Results. (p. 15)

In Lombard-street loans were in moderate demand at 2-2½ per cent. Discount rates were steady, 2 9-32 being the general working rate for three months' fine bills. At the Bank of England £27,951 in bar gold was sold and 100,000 sovereigns were released. Silver was steady at 15 15-16d. per oz. Exchange on New York weakened to $4.87, and this caused a sympathetic movement adverse to sterling in a number of the Continental exchanges. (p. 16)

In the Stock Markets yesterday British Funds continued strong. There was a better tendency in the Foreign market, and Argentine Railway securities advanced. Industrial shares were inclined to recede, New York advices being adverse. (p. 15)

THE THREAT TO HANKOW

The warnings of Chinese and foreign observers of the spread of Communism and brigandage in the Valley of the Yangtze have been tragically justified by events. Last week Changsha, the capital of the Province of Hunan, a city more populous than Leeds, was captured by an army of Reds who indulged in an orgy of murder, pillage, and incendiarism. Hankow, the largest of the many great cities of the river valley, is now reported to be in danger, and the Cabinet has sanctioned the movement of British war vessels and the dispatch of a detachment of the Green Howards on board H.M.S. Cumberland to stand by in the event of danger to the lives and property of British residents. That this danger might be very serious is shown by the accounts of the sack of Changsha. Though they met with no resistance from the Government troops, the Communists fired upon the American river gunboat Palos, which returned their fire after several of her crew had been wounded. Almost all the members of the foreign community were removed from the town by the Palos and H.M.S. Aphis, but looting and fire wrought great havoc to their property before the Reds, bought off, it is said, with a ransom of a million Chinese dollars, departed from the city. The fate of the British Consulate is uncertain, but there is little doubt that American and Japanese official and private buildings have been destroyed, that the premises of British firms have been pillaged, and that there will be large claims against the Chinese Central Government for the damage that has been done. The Nanking Government has expressed its regret to the Governments of the United States and of the Japanese Empire, and HU HAN-MIN, the President of the Administrative Council of the Republic, in other words its Home Secretary, has stated that the Nationalist Government will hold itself responsible for acts committed by Chinese citizens. Most foreign Governments, however, would be better pleased to learn that serious measures, not only repressive but remedial, were being taken by Nanking against the alarming growth of Communist banditry in the Central and Southern Provinces of China. As our Correspondent in China pointed out in an interesting but painful article which appeared in *The Times* on Tuesday, it is only one of the numerous Communist bands, some of which can justifiably be called armies, that are now preying upon China. The Nanking Government has no force available to defeat the rebels. The prosecution of a civil war, which no one expects will end in a decisive victory over the Northerners, is occupying its military energies, exhausting its financial resources, and driving great numbers of the peasantry to a despair which is the best recruiting sergeant for the Communist organizer or the bandit chief.

The explanation of the increase of anarchy in all but the Northern Provinces of China is simple enough. The countryside has been scourged by a series of civil wars usually waged by predatory generals and unpaid soldiers. Taxation is excessive, and the political and military turmoil has so weakened the provincial Governments that they have lost authority and prestige. The misery or rage of the peasantry has driven them to follow the Communist banner which numbers of professional brigands have adopted as their badge. Great numbers of military deserters, who find brigandage more lucrative than regular warfare, have brought their arms and experience to the service of the Reds. That this Jacquerie is organized by Russian heads and counts some professed Chinese Communists among its leaders is certain enough : the interest in its progress manifested by the Russian Press is sufficient proof of this apart from the evidence now in the possession of the Chinese authorities. But it is improbable that the vast majority of the men of these "Red Armies" are at present actuated by any motives beyond the desire for plunder, and our Correspondent describes most of the leaders as bandits who naturally regard Communism as a branch of their ancient profession. The worst sign of the decay of authority in Central and Southern China is the fact that the numerous organizations which are laying the country waste are no longer in need of subventions. Communist brigandage has become self-supporting, and the capture of a few more cities like Changsha may give the movement an impetus which will be as dangerous to the Republic as the Taiping movement was to the Manchu dynasty. A combination of the Northern and Southern generals and politicians against the banditti, and the reform of the military and fiscal administration of the provinces, would be the best cure for the disease; but the ambitions of the rival factions may well blind them to the necessity until they discover one day that the Red movement from a nuisance has become a menace. The mutual recriminations of Northern and Southern chiefs who blame each other for the spread of Communism are unlikely to weaken the Reds or to inspire foreigners with confidence in the future.

The recent increase of anarchy in the wealthiest provinces of China cannot but arouse the apprehensions of foreign Governments and foreign traders. The news that the BRITISH MINISTER to China has prepared proposals with regard to the modification of the extraterritorial rights of foreigners in China would be more interesting if foreign missionaries could live in Chinese country towns without fear of being kidnapped and held to ransom under threat of murder or torture, and if foreign merchants and their agents in the larger cities were not exposed to the risk of having to escape on gunboats and to leave their property and premises to bands of looters. At present there is a certain unreality about negotiations which postulate the existence of a tolerable measure of public security in a country which is daily growing less secure. Similarly statistics proving that the import trade of China has increased in spite of disturbances until this year do not justify the belief that it will continue to flourish if the present anarchy persists. They certainly say much for the industry and the recuperative powers of the Chinese people ; but if the Central and Southern Provinces are to become the theatre of a new Taiping movement, and the war between North and South continues to bleed the country white, trade and especially foreign trade must inevitably suffer in the end. The statement recently made by the SECRETARY of the OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT on the occasion of the appointment of an Economic Mission to the Far East contained gratifying allusions to the expansion of the foreign trade of China in 1928, but it is to be hoped that his Department is not under the impression that China is so rich that no disturbances can cause a serious decline in its commerce with other countries. Any wide extension of the Communist movement would unquestionably affect that commerce, and there is good reason to believe that the organizers of such a movement would single out British trade for attack. The reinforcement of British naval strength on the Middle Yangtze is a necessary precaution after what has happened at Changsha. It would clearly not be needed if the Nanking Government were in a position to protect British lives and interests; but they are manifestly not in a position to do so, and will not be so long as they are at war with the North.

Noise at Brighton

Oxford is not the only town to suffer from noise and vibration caused by motor traffic. Brighton is now growing restive under the intolerable tyranny. On the Brighton front it is so bad that the ratepayers of the West Ward —so it was reported yesterday—have unanimously asked the town council to abate it. No one can pretend that arduous intellectual labour is the staple occupation of those who live on the Brighton front. There are indeed those who would say that the Brighton front is anyhow so noisy that a little more noise could make no difference ; that already it quivers under the tramp of a myriad feet and the grinding of a myriad wheels, from perambulators and goat-carts to very large and high-powered automobiles ; that no number of motor-lorries or motor-cycles (against which the West Ward ratepayers chiefly protest) could make it more tremulous.

Such an opinion does injustice to the Brighton front. The penalty which that great playground must pay for its popularity is to be teased about it ; and every one knows it for a fact that even in the summer holiday season there are hours in the day (or night) when it is possible on the Brighton front to hear the water lapping on the sands and the long ripple washing on the wall. But, in truth, the noisier Brighton's popularity compels it to be, the stronger is the argument against permitting any noise that is not entirely necessary. Things must be bad indeed when a place that has the best of reasons for rejoicing in happy, healthy noise at the proper time protests against impertinent noise at improper times. The resolution stands out as new evidence of the extent to which the slackness of the many and the selfishness of the few have allowed the nuisance to dominate us all. In the most famous resort for pleasure and health in England the residents and the visitors cannot sleep at night. The absurdity is patent; and there can be little doubt that Brighton will soon do what a correspondent to-day reports that Cheltenham has done, and put an end to it.

Encouragement of Trade

The Report of the Executive Council of the Associated Chambers of Commerce adds one more authoritative document to the pile of evidence that the nation, as distinct from the Government, is beginning to face the facts of our economic position. The Report may be summed up in the sentence that unless there is a drastic change in the national policy the productive system of this country cannot much longer maintain the present standard of living. The changes which it suggests to strengthen our productive system are briefly economy instead of extravagance in public expenditure; the protection instead of the exposure of the home market ; the development of inter-Imperial trade; and some adjustment of the extraordinary differences which exist between wages in sheltered and unsheltered industries. It is really remarkable that an almost complete harmony appears to exist both in the diagnosis of and the prescription for our present distresses among practical men who earn their living in or by industry and commerce. Last March a sub-committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions reported that "excessive taxation has psychological consequences and weakens the will to save"; and they added, "When they (*i.e.*, anonymous critics) advise the workman that all his insurances, pensions, housing, and education expenditures can be extracted from capital without endangering his industrial existence they badly mislead him." Last month a representative meeting of bankers and business men resolved that "the immediate step for securing and extending the markets for British goods lies in reciprocal trade agreements between the nations constituting the British Empire" ; and specifically renounced the hope, expressed by many of the same persons four years earlier, that Great Britain could rely upon other countries turning or returning to the free exchange of goods. It will be seen that both these views are echoed in the Report of the Chambers of Commerce, and that it would therefore be wholly unjustifiable to describe the views expressed as the complaints of incompetent industry or the camouflage of selfish capitalism.

They are indeed self-evident deductions from the facts. The competitive position of this country has definitely deteriorated. The reason is not so much because of any great variation in the comparative wages costs here and abroad —the Balfour Committee showed that wages in Germany in 1905 were about 64 per cent. and in 1924 (over a range of trades) about 65 per cent. of those in Great Britain. But other costs of and discouragements to production have increased far more here than abroad. In 1928 British taxation per head was 58 per cent. heavier than French, and nearly 100 per cent. heavier than German and American. The tendency in all these countries is to lower taxation, whereas in Great Britain MR. SNOWDEN has increased taxation this year by £46,500,000, and at the present rate of unemployment will have to find £9,500,000 more than he anticipated for the dole and borrow £25,000,000 for the Insurance Fund. British industry is not only the most heavily burdened, but has the least hope of relief. Again, it is quite true that the ratio of wages in sheltered to wages in unsheltered industries is grotesque. In 1925 the percentage increase over 1914 in the engineering trade was 52.5 and in shipbuilding 44, but in the railway service it was 125.6 and in road transport 108. The deduction from this analysis of taxation and of the distribution of wages is clearly that industry as a whole is carrying a crushing burden and that some industries are carrying more than their fair share of the burden. It may be retorted that even if the burden were lightened and the injustice redressed, British trade would still suffer from the present world-wide depression. But there is no reason why it should suffer more heavily than the trade of others, as it undoubtedly is suffering. The Empire Industries Association pointed out only this week that between February and May unemployment in Germany decreased by 838,000 and in Great Britain increased by 231,000; and that generally speaking Great Britain and the United States were the only countries in which employment was not improving about that time. It is true that during the present year up to the end of July there has been a fall of 11.6 per cent. in wholesale prices, but that should affect all countries equally. World causes cannot therefore be held responsible for the peculiarly distressing situation of this country; and the Chambers of Commerce are justified in asking that both our financial and our fiscal policy should correspond more closely to that of happier lands.

The Value of Time

These are iconoclastic days. Good old ideas, long accepted by most of us unquestioningly, are now constantly being called in question, analysed, broken up, and either resolved into something totally different or handed back to us almost unrecognizable in unfamiliar garb. Father Time has been a conspicuous sufferer. Not very long ago one school of philosophy set him up, under the more resounding title of Duration, as the monarch of all knowledge and all existence. The doctrine of relativity soon thrust space upon him as a consort of equal status, and a four-dimensional space-time continuum, infinitely criss-crossed by co-ordinates, became the eloquent expression of the whole substance of man's experience. The consort is now swelling alarmingly into the tyrant. The latest phase of doctrine threatens to make time, along with other trifles such as gravitation and magnetic fields, a mere function or appendage of an all-conquering and all-absorbing space. In a sense this is true even for the plain man in his plain world. He cannot think of time except under the spatial picture of a movement from point to point. And yet it is on time and not on space that his mind habitually dwells—fondly, regretfully, or resentfully, as the case may be. He has had a good time, or a bad. Time goes too fast, and there is never enough of it ; or, with even greater hurt to his happiness, too slowly, and he is bored to death. In the lowest depths of disappointment, anxiety, or sorrow he is buoyed up by the hope that, somewhere and somehow, there is a good time coming. Even when he thinks of himself as a disembodied spirit, and therefore freed from the gross tyranny of space, he still conceives himself as being in eternity, which seems to him just time going on for ever and ever.

Men do not often stop to think of the uses to which they put this indispensable furniture of life and thought. When they do, the result is apt to be surprising. It is at once obvious that one-third of their whole stock of time goes in sleep, in the evening preparation for it and in the morning recovery from it. For the mass of men at least another third is spent in getting to and from and in performing the daily task. It is not quite so obvious that the modest allowance of an hour and a half a day for meals is the equivalent of eating and drinking day and night without intermission for more than three weeks in every year. The moderate golfer, who limits himself to two rounds a week, still manages to spend a sleepless fortnight of each year on his game and its accompaniments. Even the harmless, necessary morning shave consumes annually something like two and a half days and nights of the sadly diminished remnant. When life's mechanics and life's trifles eat so large a hole in the supply of time, a man may well begin to give some thought to the use to which he puts the rest. There is no great margin left for the not uninteresting and not unimportant problems of whence he came, whither he goes, and what he is expected to make of this talent of existence, which has mysteriously been entrusted to his keeping. Most men, if they think about such questions at all, think also, with a comfortable vagueness, that there is still plenty of time left for that sort of thing. But that is just what no one knows. Every man, it is true, has a balance at the bank of Time, and is under the necessity of making drafts upon it; but he can find no one to tell him what the size of his balance is. For all he knows he may be overdrawn to-morrow. It is no wonder that moralists have argued that a man should live as if each hour were to be his last. Literally obeyed, the admonition would be simply paralysing. No one wants to see the kindly race of men permanently on its knees in an agony of impending dissolution. What the moralist really means is that men should seek a way of life, grounded in religion or philosophy, such that even the swift dividing stroke of death cannot rob it of its spiritual wholeness and consistency. To find and follow such a way is to overleap the bounds of time, and to win access here and now to an eternity which is something other and greater than mere everlastingness.

THE BOLIVAR CENTENARY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The centennial anniversary of the death of Simón Bolívar, the Venezuelan patriot, known to South America as "The Liberator," will be celebrated on December 17 next. In France, Italy, the United States, in every Latin-American country, and even in Spain, against whose Imperial rule Bolivar was a rebel, the centenary of his death will be marked by imposing ceremonies in which the different Governments will officially participate.

It is worthy of note that Bolívar came to London in 1810 as the first accredited representative of a South American State seeking recognition as an independent nation. He was received by our Foreign Office and at Apsley House by Wellington. The brilliant and imposing young patriot became a favourite in London society.

I understand that some special effort is to be made to celebrate in London the centenary of Bolívar's death, and it is hoped that the British Government will find it possible to participate formally and officially in the ceremonies. In answer to a question in the House of Commons last week I was assured that consideration was being given to this proposal, and consequently I hope that Great Britain will accord due recognition to an event which is rightly regarded throughout Spanish-America as one of great historical importance. It is, I feel, of vital concern in the strengthening of our cordial relations with the South and Central American countries that officially and otherwise every effort should be made to show our sympathy for the ideals and work of Bolívar when so many other nations celebrate the centenary of his death.

I am, Sir, &c.,
LEONARD W. MATTERS.
House of Commons.

RISING UNEMPLOYMENT

THE REMEDY OF LOWER WAGES

PART OF TRADE UNIONISM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Most are agreed that we must have either increased efficiency in industry or a lower wage. The rising tide of unemployment warns us that we may not be able to confine ourselves to one only of these remedies. If lower wages have got to come eventually, it is better to have them at once than to wait until they are forced upon us after much intermediate suffering.

Reduced wages would mean increased employment. Lower costs in the sheltered undertakings would react on the export industries. Trade would be stimulated. Confidence would be restored. The national gain from an agreed reduction would be unquestionable. The unemployed would gain by finding work. Those now in work would benefit by the removal of the present fear of unemployment, by a further reduction in the cost of living, and by the prospect of an eventual rise in wages which would more than compensate for present loss.

It is sometimes urged that if wages are reduced there should be an all-round sacrifice and the reward of capital should also be decreased. The suggestion is plausible, but would only serve to defeat the object in view. What is required is to increase the ratio of capital to labour. *The Times* in a recent leading article quoted the capital cost of employment at £400 per head. Not long ago Mr. Molteno told us that in America the figure is £1,200. The higher the figure, the greater the product of the individual worker will tend to be and the greater the scope for raising the standard of life—provided that all are employed. To employ all on such a basis requires more fixed capital than is now available as well as wide readjustments for which at present there is little incentive. If the reward of capital is lowered, not only will savings be reduced, but such capital as there is in liquid form will tend to be transferred to more profitable uses abroad. What we want to see is capital competing for labour, not labour competing for capital.

To propose a temporary wage reduction is not to suggest that low wages are intrinsically desirable. But high wages can only come with high productivity. Productivity cannot be high when 15 per cent. of the population are unemployed. We have got to retire in order to reform our forces. Once we have reformed, the only limit to a rise in wages will be that imposed by the growth of our capital, the increase of our industrial efficiency, and the capacity of manual workers, brain workers, and capital providers to work together in harmony.

It is frequently said that the trade unions will never allow a wage reduction. This is an attitude of defeatism. There appears to be no justification for assuming that trade union leaders are less intelligent, less adaptable, or less patriotic than other classes of the community, nor for supposing that once they are convinced of the soundness of a remedy they will not be prepared to work for its adoption. Trade unions are rapidly changing their angle of vision. The recent report of the General Federation of Trade Unions on the effect of taxes upon prices would hardly have been predictable a few years back. It is a new feature for the ex-secretary of a trade union to declare in the Reichstag that privately and publicly Germans had for years been living beyond their means. Now we have the recent report of the T.U.C., which suggests a new orientation in tariff policy.

Fiscal reform may help us to win back prosperity. But its benefits are hardly likely to materialize during the coming winter. It is certain, moreover, that in any tariff negotiations we may undertake, whether with foreign nations or with members of the Empire, our position will be incomparably stronger if we have first put our own house in order. A semi-bankrupt firm does not get the best terms in a merger. A nation with 2,000,000 unemployed can hardly expect to fare better.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LENNOX RUSSELL.
Crooksbury Hurst, near Farnham, Surrey,
Aug. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that the Socialist Government has at length achieved the distinction of raising the unemployment figures above the 2,000,000 mark, it may be of interest to recall a few criticisms and promises which were made by them before taking office.

Miss Susan Lawrence, when the figures were slightly over a million and falling, said in the House of Commons :—"What would do the Government harm in the country was not so much the wickedness of their policy as their incapacity." (*The Times*, March 9, 1929.)

Mr. Shaw, in a debate in the House of Commons, looking back with satisfaction upon his former efforts, said :—"When the Labour Party were in office for a few months unemployment went down and wages and exports went up." (*The Times*, March 26, 1929.)

While Mr. MacDonald, in the more spacious days of political irresponsibility, playing the part of the Pharisee to Mr. Baldwin's Publican, gave utterance to the remarkable statement :—"In dealing with unemployment we have a programme, we have ideas, and we have the power that no other party possesses." (Quoted by Mr. Steel Maitland, *The Times*, March 26, 1929.)

Since then the Socialist note has changed if we are to judge from Mr. Thomas's appeal to his audience on Wednesday not to be "too keen on this humbug of breaking records."

Your obedient servant, H. J. MARSHALL.

ALPINE CLIMBING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The climbing season has certainly been delayed this year, as your Swiss Correspondent in your issue of August 5 writes, but more of the higher peaks than those mentioned by him had been climbed in July. Between the 2nd and the 10th of the month I was one of a party who did the Aletschhorn, Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn, and the traverse of the Schreckhorn. It is true we were first on the Aletschhorn, at any rate from the north side, and that conditions were very bad ; but each of the others had then already been climbed by other parties. The Jungfrau was, of course, being done almost daily.

Probably your Correspondent was speaking of the Vallais, where, like many other climbers, we spent a very disappointing second half of July ; or was he using "higher" as applicable to only 14,000-footers and over instead of, as usual, to the 4,000-metre peaks ?

I believe the climbs have been opening up again this week, with improved weather conditions.

Yours obediently,
F. G. BRETTELL.
59 and 60, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2, Aug. 7.

BLACK CURRANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of August 6 you print a letter from a Mr. Arthur Hirst, who writes, "it is certain that such an impost (import duty) would be nothing other than a direct premium on inefficiency both in growing and marketing."

Is it certain ? I am afraid this statement is an illustration of "fools rushing in where angels fear to tread"—an ounce of experience is worth a ton of theory. The following is typical of the situation of the majority of growers in my district :—

Four years ago I planted 20 acres of black currants with pedigree stocks, costing, according to variety, from £16 to £90 per 1,000 bushes. The average price per lb. received for the first crop in 1929 just covered the cost of picking and marketing, leaving nil for redemption of stock and two years' cultivation costs. In 1929 Britain imported some 5,000 tons of cheap preserved pulp from foreign sources; labour for picking alone at the usual rates would cost over £45,000.

This experience, coupled with the insecure market outlook, forced me to cut subsequent growing expenses to a minimum, *i.e.*, inefficiency. My action was justified, for to-day I have over 50 tons of fruit dropping for the want of a market of any description. An insecure market is obviously a premium on inefficiency, as one dare not spend money or take any risk.

The feeling of security which a tariff wall gives to the producer is a direct incentive to him to improve the quality of his products, extend his operations, take reasonable commercial risks, and, incidentally, to employ more labour. For instance, British motor-cars—are they either less efficient or dearer since safeguarding duties were imposed ? Of course not.

Horticulture, one of the most highly technical, difficult, and hazardous of all industries, should be left severely alone by those who do not understand it.

Yours faithfully,
R. SEYMOUR COBLEY.
Solent Court Farm, Hook-Warsash, Hants.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS

SIXTY YEARS OF WAR AND PEACE

1870-1930

The British Red Cross Society to-day celebrates its diamond jubilee and the anniversary offers an occasion to survey the history and achievements of a splendid national institution. There may be in some minds a little surprise that the society has now had a life of 60 years for many think of it only in relation to work for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war and with a further limitation of association to the Great War, which made all earlier conflicts seem by comparison small and localized resorts to force. But the Red Cross movement in Great Britain had its beginning in August, 1870, and in a new era of international peace it is active, organized, well equipped, and authorized by an enlargement of the original Royal Charter, to give heed to "the prevention of disease, the improvement of health, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

Experiences in the Crimean War, which were repeated in Lombardy in the Italian War in 1859, showed the insufficiency of army medical services properly to care for the wounded, and an international conference at Geneva in 1863 established the basis for the Red Cross work of the future. It was then decided that each country should have its own society, which should be autonomous, that the Aid Society should in each case secure close relations with its Government, and that preparation must be made in peace-time for war work. No definite action was taken in Great Britain, however, until the year of the Franco-Prussian War, when a strong desire arose to offer some help to the wounded of both belligerents. Lord Wantage (then Colonel Loyd-Lindsay) took the matter up and wrote to *The Times* calling attention to Great Britain's participation in the Geneva Convention, and suggesting the formation of a committee which would be responsible for the proper use of contributions.

Events moved rapidly, the committee was established and the Prince of Wales consented to become president. An organization first known as the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War was soon spoken of more generally as the "Red Cross Society," and branches were formed throughout the country. In a little more than a month a fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London had collected £200,000, and 40 doctors had been sent out to the war zone, 20 going to the Prussian Army and 20 to the French. By the end of the war the *personnel* had risen to 200. Later a part of the surplus funds of the society was used for the training of women nurses at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley—the beginning of the present Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Help was given during the Turco-Servian War of 1876-77, the Zulu War of 1879, the Transvaal War, 1881, the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, the Sudan Campaigns, 1884-85 and 1898, and the Greco-Turkish War, 1897. In the South African War the Central British Red Cross Committee which had been set up supplied and ran two hospital trains and a hospital ship, opened a number of big hospitals, privately furnished, and arranged for the supply of doctors, nurses, and medical stores.

CONTINUITY OF EFFORT

If definition is to be rigid to-day's celebration should be of the anniversary of the National Aid Society founded by Lord Wantage, as the use of the title British Red Cross Society followed a meeting in 1905 at Buckingham Palace called to consider a closer union of agencies giving voluntary help to the Army Service. The British Red Cross Society inaugurated at this meeting included the old National Aid Society and the more recently formed Central British Red Cross Council. There has, at least, been 60 years of continuity of endeavour and progress.

The work of the Red Cross in the Great War is still vividly remembered. From time to time steps had been taken to place voluntary aid under the Red Cross in effective relation with the Army Medical Service, and after the War began a Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem was officially recognized by the War Office. A fund was opened by *The Times* and of a total sum of £21,885,035 received by the Red Cross £16,510,023 came in cash through this fund. The total staff, at home and abroad, on October 20, 1918, numbered 9,234 ; the number of doctors engaged was 400, of whom 236 were sent abroad ; and there were 6,158 trained nurses. In addition the Joint Society controlled 126,000 V.A.D. members, of whom 90,000 were women. As the need grew during the War there was a steady flow of voluntary labour from all classes to meet every call, irrespective of danger or drudgery. Between October, 1914, and June 30, 1920, more than £2,000,000 was spent on the transport of wounded, £5,000,000 on work and provision for prisoners of war, £5,000,000 on "commissions" abroad, and £1,500,000 on stores. The Red Cross had altogether more than 2,000 ambulances in all the fields of warfare, only 331 being kept for the British Isles, and these ambulances carried over 10,000,000 sick and wounded. The total fleet of cars for all purposes was nearly 3,500. The King George Hospital was entirely equipped and largely maintained by the Red Cross. A very large sum of money was spent in conjunction with the Ministry of Pensions on institutional treatment of nervous cases, epileptics, the paralysed, the tuberculous, and on orthopaedic surgery. In 1916 the Joint Committee undertook to inquire for all the missing in the War. with or without the request of the relatives and friends. Valuable service was given in educating, training, amusing, and safeguarding the interned in Holland and Switzerland. There were many other phases of work, and this bald summary can convey only a general idea of the enormous range and efficiency of effort developed in response to the immensities of the War.

NEW GROUND

When peace came it was felt that so vast an organization as had been constructed could not be allowed to lapse, and it was decided to turn to peace-time uses the services which had been so beneficial when the world was in conflict The Covenant of the League of Nations recognized the value of the Red Cross and envisaged for duly authorized societies fresh fields of work in the prevention of disease and the alleviation of suffering. In 1919 the British Society obtained the supplemental Royal Charter which enabled it to add these new channels of work to the primary object of assisting the wounded in time of war. The history of the past 10 years is the history of transition from war to peace conditions. As soldier patients were discharged the majority of the auxiliary hospitals were closed, but a number still remain in operation as convalescent homes or special hospitals. Motor ambulances which at the time of the Armistice were still effective were adapted for the purpose of a home ambulance service. This was set up in 1919 to provide a better means of transport for the sick and injured. The scheme has been successful. During the first 10 years 733,488 patients were carried and there are now over 350 ambulances either affiliated or belonging to the service. The equipment includes a mobile X-ray service designed to provide physicians with facilities for conducting radiographic examinations of patients confined to bed. It may be recalled that the service was brought into use at Buckingham Palace during the long and severe illness of the King.

Another valuable service is that providing for blood transfusion in conjunction with the hospitals. During last year 1,360 calls for blood donors were received by the London service, and an analysis of the case reports showed 645 in which the results were good, very good or excellent,

and 238 in which there was satisfactory improvement. It is stated that of 5,239 transfusions rendered by the London service in eight years there is no record of any donor having suffered in the least from the loss of blood. In the application of the supplemental Charter of the society the unit of organization is the detachment of which there are two categories, the Red Cross Detachment and the V.A.D. There are in all about 1,000 detachments with an approximate *personnel* of 23,000. First-aid posts are formed on the roads, which work in association with the Automobile Association and the R.A.C. Members go to camp with the Territorials in the training season and form small hospitals. The County of London branch does excellent work in the Kent hopfields, and the Red Cross dressing station at Yarmouth dealt with something like 10,000 casualties last autumn during the herring fishery. The assistance of V.A.D. members is welcomed by many hospitals. Several other activities could be mentioned, such as the organization of lecture courses and tours, particularly in slum and rural areas, and the provision of medical supply depôts where sick-room requisites can be hired at a small charge. A junior section is now an integral part of the national Red Cross Society. In Great Britain it exists mainly as a voluntary movement in schools, but is also incorporated by a "link" system with the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and other organizations.

In conclusion attention may be directed to the initiation this year by the Red Cross of a campaign against rheumatism. The Queen in February opened a fully equipped clinic at Regent's Park for the treatment of rheumatic diseases, which is intended to be the centre of a network of similar clinics spread throughout industrial and densely populated areas. In recent years chronic rheumatism has been recognized as a health and economic question of the first importance, and it is hoped by means of the clinics to promote a concerted effort to deal with a serious problem.

SIR ARTHUR STANLEY'S APPEAL

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Society, Sir Arthur Stanley, chairman of the Executive Committee, has sent the following letter to presidents of British Red Cross branches at home, and of the various Red Cross organizations in the Dominions and Colonies oversea:—

On August 8, 1870, an appeal was issued by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, afterwards Lord Wantage, for money to help the sick and wounded in the Franco-Prussian War. The appeal was made in the name of the National Aid Society, of which Queen Victoria became Patron and the Prince of Wales President of the Central Committee. From the beginning the Society was looked upon as the British Red Cross.

So it happens that on August 8, 1930, the British Red Cross is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee. Sixty years is no great age, it is true, in the life of a national institution, but it is a proper occasion on which to look back upon the past and forward to the future.

On looking back one cannot help being struck by the wonderful generosity of the British public, who between 1870 and the present day (including the Great War, when the main activities of the British Red Cross Society were carried out in conjunction with the Order of St. John) have subscribed well over £23,000,000 for its work.

We may, perhaps, be allowed to take this generous support given to us by the public as an indication that we have filled a useful place in the community, and that our efforts in ministering to the sick and suffering of the Naval, Military, and Air Forces of the Crown as the agents of the public have met with their approval.

In looking forward we see an even greater and ever-expanding field for Red Cross work and workers. Our Royal Charter has been enlarged and now includes "the prevention of disease, the improvement of health, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

It is a great endeavour, and its appeal to the hearts and minds of all classes of his Majesty's subjects was shown by the British Empire Red Cross Conference held in London last May, when Red Cross workers and representatives from all parts of his Majesty's Dominions and Colonies oversea met the Red Cross of the Mother Country, and, after discussion of our problems and difficulties, parted strengthened and encouraged to carry on the work not our own country alone but for the whole British Empire.

Let us go forward, then, in the true spirit of the Red Cross, helping when we can, succouring where succour is needed, ever remembering that we are only the channel through which British generosity and kindness of heart flow to those who are in suffering and distress, and that our responsibility is great.

EDUCATION AND MODERN PROBLEMS

MR. LANSBURY ON DEMOCRACY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, addressing the students at the City of London Vacation Course, which was resumed at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday, said there was a sort of feeling abroad today that democracy was not functioning as well as those who advocated it would. He thought it was rather too early to judge whether democracy would succeed or not. Up till the present full-blooded democracy had never been tried. One thing was certain in his mind, and that was democracy could not make a much worse mess of things than the ancients did.

There was one thing we had not yet learned, added Mr. Lansbury, and that was how to occupy all the men and women in this country who had a right to be occupied. The tragedy of life was that there were multitudes of people in this country for whom society in effect said there was no room. When he thought of all the waste places in the world, of all that men and women suffered during the War, and of all that had been said about unemployment, he prayed that the young people who came out of the schools would stand up and say that such a condition of things would have to end somehow. If it meant smashing up all the protection and free-trade shibboleths then let them be smashed up, so long as they really got down to these problems.

THE ISOLATION OF DISEASE

PRESENT DANGERS OF DISPERSAL

Sir John McFadyean was in the chair last night at the official dinner of the eleventh International Veterinary Congress, of which he is president, held at the Connaught Rooms.

Proposing the toast of "Veterinary Medicine," Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell said that in 1863 Professor John Gamgee, an English veterinary surgeon, conceived the idea of bringing together veterinary surgeons from all parts of the world. The idea was received with enthusiasm, and in 1863 the first of these congresses was held. Since then its successors had done much to improve the knowledge of veterinary medicine and the status of the veterinary profession. In those days veterinary surgeons dealt almost entirely with domestic animals, and it was interesting to recall that at the period of the first congress the world was in the throes of a debate about Darwinism. He thought that one of the most important things those international congresses had accomplished was to bring together people who had studied arts and crafts based on the same general science of biology under the common aegis of the science of life.

To-day conditions were alarming concerning the intercommunication of diseases of animals and man. Motor-cars which had been touring in Normandy in infected areas might be shaking off in England the mud they had brought over with them. The transport of animals and infection by aeroplane was another thing that had to be considered. The fact had to be faced that the interdependence of the nations was greater than ever before, and that diseases should be shut up in the places where they broke out. Those congresses should endeavour to bring before the Governments and the peoples of the world the vast importance of the veterinary profession and the large fields of work that lay before them.

The President (Sir John McFadyean) replied.

Colonel J. W. Brittlebank, submitting the toast of "Agriculture," remarked that they owed much to the gentleman who contributed to the literature on agriculture which appeared in *The Times*, and he referred to a recent article on that subject.

The toast was responded to by Captain Norris, President of the National Farmers' Union.

FORESTERS' HIGH COURT

THE INSURANCE SYSTEM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GREENOCK, Aug. 7

To-day's session of the Foresters' High Court at Greenock unanimously declared its opposition to the linking of National Health Insurance with Unemployment Insurance or other forms of social service.

The executive reported that no official indication had yet been given of the result of the Government's general survey of insurance schemes, but in their view no departure from the principles of insurance underlying the existing health insurance scheme should be permitted. There were existing social services, other than health insurance, which it was not possible to provide upon the insurance principle, and any attempt to link such services with health insurance would be fraught with ill-consequences and result in uneconomical administration.

Mr. J. Roberts (Llanelly), in moving the report, said the linking of National Health Insurance with Unemployment Insurance would mean the abolition of the approved society system and would place the whole of those services under Government control. He regretted very much the position of the Unemployment Scheme, which had a debt of £50,000,000 to £60,000,000, but he suggested that the Government must find the necessary money in some way other than at the expense of the sick people of this country. He knew that certain people had got their schemes ready for the linking up of the sickness and unemployment insurance. The friendly societies had been providing for sick people for over 100 years. They were anxious to carry on that work, and they hoped no Government would take away from the approved societies the right of carrying on this work, in which they were experts.

Mr. Hudson (Leicester) seconded the report, and said there was a danger of sickness insurance being administered by those who knew nothing about it. There were Government officials who knew nothing about the work of friendly societies, yet these were the men who were going to draft the legislation.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. R. W. Denness (Southampton) was elected High Sub-Chief Ranger for the coming year.

SIR BASIL PETO ON EMPIRE TRADE

NEEDS OF THE DOMINIONS

References to the question of Empire preference were made by Sir Basil Peto, Conservative member for the Barnstaple Division, at a Conservative fête yesterday at Harracott, North Devon.

The Conservative policy, he said, aimed at combining the Empire into one economic unit, with the greatest freedom of trade within, and protection from competition from outside the Empire. We wanted a free hand to negotiate agreements with the Dominions, and to build up trade within the Empire, getting further markets for our manufactured goods and so increasing employment for the workers. The Conservative Party should ascertain the wishes of the people on this matter at the next election and not afterwards by referendum as there was not time for the latter alternative in face of the 2,000,000 unemployed.

"The only difference between Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook," he declared, "is one of procedure. There is no difference in policy or principle between what are called Empire free-traders and Conservatives. They are one and the same thing. It is entirely a difference of machinery—whether you are to trust the people with their own destinies and to trust them at the next election, telling them what the party proposes to do if they are returned to power, or whether you are to say 'No, we believe that it will in the long run be inevitable, but until we know what the Dominions are going to do about each individual thing we shall not ask for this power.'"

He urged that they should tell the people what was necessary in order to revive the industries of the country and put our cotton operatives and steel workers back into work. Conservatives were convinced that what was needed was a free hand to work out agreements with every part of the Empire. It should be remembered that out of every pound's worth of goods that the Empire exported to this country 18s. represented primary products, mainly food supplies. It would thus be seen how utterly impossible it was to make any fair reciprocal trading agreement with the oversea Empire to take our manufactured goods if we were not prepared to give them some real advantage.

He did not want any great range of taxation, but just to give them the turn of the market, to enable them to put their own goods into our market in preference to goods from foreign countries. No agreement that would really help British industry could be mutually agreed upon between this country and the Dominions that did not involve some taxation upon some foreign food.

AMERICA AND INDIA

REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM "THE TIMES"

Many readers have written to ask for reprints of the articles on "America and India," by Dr. Edward Thompson, which appeared in *The Times* recently, and from more than one quarter the suggestion has come that they would be welcome in a convenient form for posting to friends in America. The articles were an exposure of the misrepresentations of Indian conditions which are being widely circulated in the United States. The writer is an Englishman, well known as poet and novelist, who has had missionary experience in India and is Lecturer in Bengali at Oxford University.

The articles have been republished as a pamphlet, and the first supply has been sold out. A reprint has been put in hand. The pamphlet is sold at 2d.; single copies post free 2½d.

Special rates for quantities, carriage paid, are as under:—

Copies	
25	4s.
50	8s.
100	15s.
250	£1 15s.
500	£3 5s.
1,000	£6

Copies may be ordered from The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or from any bookstall or newsagent. Copies may also be obtained from the New York office of *The Times*, 280, Broadway, New York City.

HENGISTBURY HEAD SITES

Hengistbury Head estate, Bournemouth, was offered by auction at Bournemouth by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. It originally comprised about 700 acres, of which Bournemouth Corporation recently acquired 472 acres, including Hengistbury Head, for recreation purposes, and a small area of building land, at a total figure of £25,250, and the Christchurch Corporation recently bought 146 acres, known as Stanpit Marshes, for £4,000. This left 131 acres to be sold. In very few cases did bidding reach the reserve; two of the principal lots sold were about four acres of building land adjoining Solent-road, Southbourne, for £1,500, and about 32 acres, including Wick Farm buildings, to Bournemouth Corporation for £3,000. The total realized at the auction was £5,750 for about 39 acres. Some lots were afterwards sold privately.

RUSSIA AND CAPITALISM

Dr. Joseph Kruk, of Poland, speaking at the I.L.P. Summer School at Welwyn yesterday on the political problems of Eastern Europe, said the most important was Russia and her relations with her neighbours. He believed that to restore capitalism in Russia was not so easy as it seemed. Thirteen years of radical changes in the political outlook of 140,000,000 people, the growing up of a new generation which either did not know normal capitalism or knew it only at a very early age—all this had left its mark too deeply on the history of the country. It had to be borne in mind that youth grew up very quickly in Russia and played a prominent part in politics.

FIRE IN OLD BAILEY

Girl typists and clerks made a hurried exit from premises when fire broke out in Old Bailey yesterday, and the firemen found it necessary to wear gas masks. The outbreak was discovered in the sub-basement of the offices of John Dickinson and Co., Limited, paper manufacturers, by the watchman, who gave the alarm. The outbreak was confined to the sub-basement, which is used for storing old records and correspondence.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

IMPERIAL AND AUSTRALIAN CRUISER EXCHANGE

Approval has been given for the next exchange of cruisers between the Imperial and the Australian Navies to be made by the Shropshire and the Canberra. H.M.S. Shropshire, Captain R. W. Oldham, O.B.E., will leave the Mediterranean Station for Australia, *via* the Suez Canal, about October, and H.M.A.S. Canberra, Captain L. S. Holbrook, M.V.O., will arrive on the Mediterranean Station about the middle of December. The ships will return to their respective stations about January, 1932.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET ASSEMBLY

After their visits to various ports in the Levant, the ships and flotillas of the Mediterranean Fleet are to assemble to-morrow at Argostoli, in the island of Kephalonia, one of the Ionian Group, belonging to Greece, Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield should have under his command there a force of about 63 units of all types. Among them should be the battleships Queen Elizabeth, Revenge, Royal Sovereign, Ramillies, and Royal Oak; the aircraft carriers Glorious and Eagle; and the cruisers London, Devonshire, Shropshire, and Sussex (First Squadron), Curacoa, Curlew, and Calypso (Third Squadron), and Cairo (destroyer flagship); with about 35 destroyers and leaders, five submarines, and eight auxiliaries. The Fleet will leave on August 18 for Malta, on the conclusion of the first part of its summer programme. The second part begins on September 2.

COMMAND OF THE COMUS

Commander D. C. Pillans, late of the Caradoc, has been appointed to command the cruiser Comus in reserve at Devonport, in succession to Commander J. A. V. Morse, D.S.O. Commander Pillans served during the War as lieutenant and lieutenant-commander of the battle-cruiser Australia, until January, 1918, when he became executive officer of the monitor Mersey. He was senior naval officer at Jaffa, Syria, in August, 1918, and after the armistice became first lieutenant-commander of the Revenge, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle. He was promoted to commander in June, 1920, and his subsequent service has been largely with the Royal Australian Navy. He became commander of the cruiser Sydney in October, 1921, and of the Brisbane in April, 1923. About two years later he took command of the Platypus, depôt-ship for destroyers and fleet repair ship.

AIR STAFF CHANGE

Group Captain Hugh L. Reilly, D.S.O., who has been posted for Air Staff duties at Fighting Area Headquarters, Uxbridge, was promoted in January last, and in March was relieved in the Signals Branch, Air Ministry, by Wing Commander L. T. N. Gould, M.C., p.s.a. Group Captain Reilly was born in New Zealand, entered Sandhurst in 1904, and joined the Indian Army in 1906. He was one of the early officers to take up flying, and became an instructor at the Indian Central Flying School at Sitapur in December, 1913. During the War, he served in France, Egypt, and Iraq, and for a few days in November, 1915, was a prisoner of the Turks. In the post-War R.A.F. he was granted a permanent commission as squadron leader, and promoted to wing commander in 1922. Since leaving the Air Ministry he has taken a course at the Royal Naval War College, Greenwich.

ARMY PROMOTION

Major G. C. Gowland, Royal Engineers, has been promoted lieutenant-colonel with effect from August 9.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

Berehaven, Aug. 6.—Seawolf arrived.
Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, Aug. 4.—Wistaria arrived.
Changsha, Aug. 4.—Gnat left for Chenglin.
Chenglin, Aug. 4.—Gnat arrived.
Changkiang, Aug. 4.—Cockchafer left for Ichang.
Dar-es-Salaam, Aug. 5.—Effingham left.
Devonport, Aug. 6.—Leeward and Malaya left for Portsmouth.
Dindings, Aug. 5.—Iroquois arrived.
Erissos Bay, Aug. 6.—Sunset left for Skiathos.
Esquimalt, Aug. 5.—Despatch left.
Hexham, Aug. 4.—Cyclamen left.
Ichang, Aug. 5.—Cockchafer arrived.
Kiukiang, Aug. 5.—Scarab left for Nanking.
Macedo, Aug. 5.—Delhi left for Port Natal, Brazil.
Nagasaki, Aug. 4.—Kent left for Wei-hai-wei.
Nanking, Aug. 4.—Peterel left for Hankow.
Navarin, Aug. 6.—Wryneck left for Patras.
Plockton, Aug. 5.—Flinders left.
Portland, Aug. 5.—P 59 and Submarine H 30 left.
Port Said, Aug. 6.—Dahlia left for Malta.
Quarentine Bay, Aug. 6.—Seawolf left for Berehaven.
St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, Aug. 4.—Wistaria left.
San Thome, Aug. 4.—Delphinium arrived.
Seattle, Aug. 4.—Despatch arrived.
Stornoway, Aug. 5.—Flinders arrived.
Tanga, Aug. 5.—Enterprise left.
Vila, Aug. 6.—Veronica left for Suva.
Wuhu, Aug. 4.—Peterel arrived, and left Aug. 5. Aug. 5.—Scarab arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

Capt.—G. H. Knowles, D.S.O., to Victory, for Senior Officers' Technical Course (Aug. 11).
Lieut.-Comms.—J. Reid, to Dundalk (July 27), and S. N. Blackburn, D.S.C., to President, for tempy. duty with D.T.D. Admiralty (Aug. 18).
Actg. Sub-Lieut.—I. W. Gwynne-Evans, to Dryad (Aug. 11), and to Excellent (Sept. 22).
Instr. Lieut.-Commrs.—A. W. Turvey, B.Sc., to President, for Admiralty Compass Observatory, Slough (Sept. 8); J. A. Jago, M.A., to Vivid, for R.N. Engineering College, Keyham (Sept. 17); and D. M. Steel, M.A., to Dorcastria.
Chaplain.—Rev. W. B. G. H. Maytrewys, to Dorsetshire (Sept. 16).
Surg. Rear.—A. L. Beckett, to Calcutta (Aug. 7).
Cr. Surgns.—W. D. Thomas, to Vulcan (Aug. 8); G. A. Evans, to Barham (Aug. 11); G. W. Potter, to Hood; and H. M. Hay, to Concord (Aug. 29); H. S. Brice, to Centurion (Aug. 30); and A. W. G. Todd, to Emperor of India (Sept. 2).
Wt. Shipt.—H. C. Hill, to Curacoa (Sept. 15).

ENTRY

Rev. F. D. Bunt, M.A., as Chaplain, and apptd. to Suffolk (Sept. 1).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

Commrs.—H. L. Upton, D.S.C., R.D., and R. S. Hulme-Goodier, O.B.E., R.D., to Victory, for Senior Officers' Technical Course (Aug. 10); and C. J. Goble, R.D., to Victory, for Senior Officers' Technical Course (Aug. 19).
Lieuts.—L. R. Sharp, to Victory (Aug. 9), to Defiance (Aug. 30), to Vivid (Sept. 13), and to Devonshire (Oct. 11); R. G. James, to Victory (Aug. 9), to Defiance (Aug. 30), to Vivid (Sept. 13), and to Royal Oak (Oct. 11); and W. R. Bothergas, to Victory (Aug. 9), to Defiance (Aug. 30), to Vivid (Sept. 13), and to Sussex (Oct. 11).
Sub-Lieuts.—G. Dibley, to Malcolm (Aug. 9); G. E. Moore, to Victory (Aug. 9), to Defiance (Aug. 30), to Vivid (Sept. 13), and to Royal Oak (Oct. 11); and F. Jeyes, to Victory (Aug. 9), to Defiance (Aug. 30), to Vivid (Sept. 13), and to Revenge (Oct. 11).
Midshipmen.—A. C. D. Coombes (probv.), to Tiger (Aug. 16); and R. S. Frost, promoted to Actg. Sub-Lieut. (senr. Aug. 4).
Paymr. Comdr.—H. F. Cheshire, R.D., to Barham (Aug. 9).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

Lieut.—H. Hardy, to Skate (Aug. 9).
Surgn.-Lieut.-Commrs.—W. H. Butcher, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., to Tiger; and D. A. Drue, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., to Victory, for R.N. Hospital, Haslar (Aug. 18).
Surgn. Lieut.—W. T. Donovan, to Victory, for R.N. Hospital, Haslar (Aug. 18).
Paymr. Lieuts. (C.).—R. A. Barber, to Victory, for R.N. Barracks (Aug. 9); and C. G. Batty Smith, to Tiger (Aug. 19).

MAGISTRATE'S NOTION OF HELL

During the hearing of a case in Dublin yesterday in which compiaint was made of a jazz band performance by the occupier of a room in a city tenement, Mr. Little, the District Justice, said: "There will be a particular department in hell, and there will be nothing in it but jazz bands, gramophones, loud-speakers, and motor horns, all going at the same time. People who had these things in this world will be listening to them for all eternity." Mr. Vincent Brady, solicitor, said, "That would be a terrible sentence," and Mr. Little retorted, "A jazz band is a form of hell."

AIR EXERCISES—continued from page 10, col. 7

troublesome in day raids, though there are only two squadrons of them, and there is another squadron of Horsleys, slow in speed but remarkable for single-engined machines in the matters of weight-carrying and range. The two other bombing squadrons have Hinaidis, which will presumably be used for night raids only. Most of the fighters are Siskins, which climb quickly, though their speed is not equal to that of the new interceptors. There are two squadrons of Bulldogs, which are faster and easily manoeuvred, and one of Gamecocks, which have a higher climbing rate than either.

There will probably be scope for all the machines on both sides. The distances for possible bombing raids are very great. The Blueland aerodrome nearest its objectives is Eastchurch, 130 miles from Cranwell. Upavon, another of the Blueland stations, is cut off by a mountain range from direct attack on most of the centres, and will have to make detours. Tangmere, the most southerly of Blue Colony's aerodromes, is 240 miles from Catterick, the chief port of the Red Colony. Theoretically, neither side has any knowledge as to the distribution of the enemy's forces, and though non-offensive movements of aircraft may begin to-morrow, there may be no reconnaissance flights until the ultimatum, sent by Blueland, expires at 11 a.m. on Tuesday. It may be rationally concluded that fighter squadrons and day-bombers will be found near the frontier, and that the long-range machines will be stationed at more distant points, since they have little to gain by shortening their journeys and little probably to fear until they cross the frontier.

In war the early strokes are often the most valuable, and it is no doubt unwise to base assumptions wholly on reasoning. Tuesday will find Air Vice-Marshal H. C. T. Dowding (commanding the Red Colony forces) and Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Steel (commanding the Blue Colony forces) with all their vital information to collect. The Red Colony will be based on Cranwell, where Group Captain H. L. Reilly will be chief staff officer; and the Blue Colony on Andover, with Group Captain John T. Cull as chief staff officer. Squadrons will work at the start from certain allotted and known aerodromes, but as operations proceed the situation may need their removal or exchange. They will not, however, use any stations not already chosen.

One squadron, No. 7 (Virginia night bombers), is equipped with "pilots' assisters," the gyroscopic device which enables a machine to be controlled automatically on a given course. This method relieves a pilot of the strain of continuous duty during a long flight, and has the advantage of preventing fatigue and of releasing him for other duties either in an emergency or when an objective has been reached. As the Virginias are a long-distance type of machine, this fact has no special significance to the commanding officer of the Red forces, but it is interesting that the device is to be used in conditions similar to those of modern warfare.

The following are the squadrons of the respective forces:—

RED COLONY

Sqdn.	Type	Machines	Offr. Cmdg.
No. 1 Wing			Gr. Capt. C. E. H. Rathborne
10 ..	Night bombers	Hinaldis	W. Cdr. A. T. Whitelock
99 ..	" "	"	W. Cdr. H. G. Smart
No. 2 Wing			W. Cdr. E. R. Manning
35 ..	Day bombers	2 Harts	S. Ldr. B. E. Harrison
100 ..	" "	Horsleys	S. Ldr. W. B. Farrington
207 ..	" "	III. F's	S. Ldr. E. A. Beaulah
No. 3 Wing			W. Cdr. R. Graham
3 ..	Fighters	Bulldogs	S. Ldr. E. D. Johnson
17 ..	"	Arrows	S. Ldr. R. Harrison
19 ..	"	Siskins	S. Ldr. C. R. Keary
No. 4 Wing			W. Cdr. J. S. T. Bradley
23 ..	Fighters	Gamecocks	S. Ldr. H. W. Wollett
32 ..	"	Siskins	S. Ldr. R. E. Baker
41 ..	"	"	S. Ldr. P. Huskinson
No. 5 Wing			
29 ..	Fighters	Siskins	S. Ldr. E. J. D. Routh
111 ..	"	"	S. Ldr. L. H. Slatter

BLUE COLONY

Sqdn.	Type	Machines	Offr. Cmdg.
No. 51 Wing			G. Capt. C. H. K. Edmonds
9 ..	Night bombers	Virginias	W. Cdr. W. V. Strugnell
7 ..	" "	"	W. Cdr. C. E. H. Pulford
58 ..	" "	Hinaldis	W. Cdr. E. W. Norton
No. 52 Wing			W. Cdr. W. B. Harcrave
12 ..	Day bombers	Foxes	S. Ldr. F. H. M. Maynard
33 ..	" "	Harts	S. Ldr. J. J. Breen
101 ..	" "	Sidestrands	S. Ldr. F. H. Coleman
No. 53 Wing			W. Cdr. F. P. Don
600 ..	Day bombers	Wapitis	S. Ldr. F. E. Guest
601 ..	" "	"	S. Ldr. Sir Philip Sassoon
605 ..	" "	"	S. Ldr. J. A. C. Wright
No. 54 Wing			W. Cdr. J. B. Graham
1 ..	Fighters	Siskins	S. Ldr. E. O. Grenfell
43 ..	"	"	S. Ldr. C. N. Lowe
25 ..	"	Bulldogs	S. Ldr. R. S. Aitken

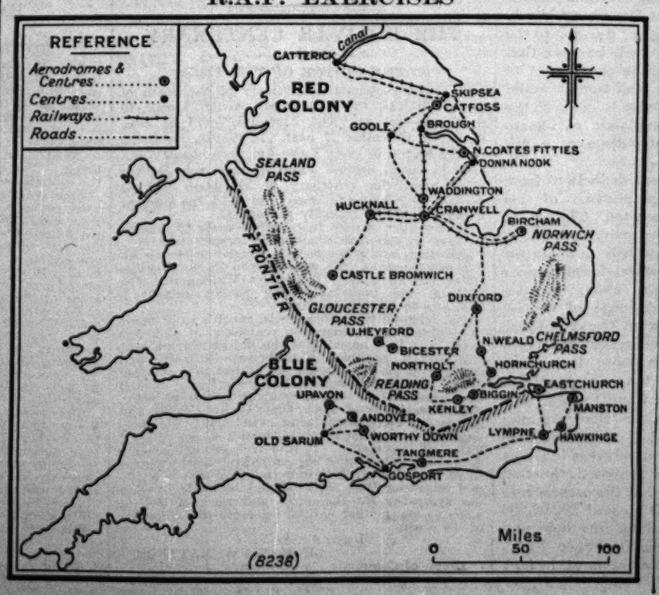
ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

HIGH STANDARD MAINTAINED

The 172nd report of the Alexandra Orphanage at Haverstock-hill, with which is incorporated the Orphan Working School, states that the average number of children in residence last year was 348. The cost per head was £50 4s. 6d., the lowest for the past 12 years, in spite of the fact that the comforts and benefits to the children were maintained and further variety introduced into their dietary. During the year 58 children left and 61 were admitted.

At the annual festival, which was held at Grocers' Hall under the presidency of Sir Edward Iliffe, record contributions of £8,801, of which Sir Edward himself gave £1,000, were announced. After nearly 25 years spent in the service of the school as headmaster, Mr. Francis William Smith retired in April last, having reached the age limit. Mr. Smith succeeded his father, who held the same post for over 40 years. To fill the vacancy the board had chosen Mr. Charles F. Fife, who had already had several years' experience of the school, and was selected out of 450 candidates. The Headmaster reported that a thoroughly satisfactory year's work had been accomplished. The high standard of efficiency was maintained throughout the school, and the general bearing and happy working spirit of the boys were admirable. The Headmistress stated that the team system which had been in existence during the year had produced a good spirit of cooperation. The income of the school last year was £16,990, and the expenditure £17,779. The board had maintained their policy of capitalizing the legacies—£2,637—received during the year. The committee state that a further £1,000 in annual subscriptions would remove the greatest cause for anxiety.

R.A.F. EXERCISES



Books of the Week

IN THE WAR AREA

THE BATTLEFIELDS TRANSFORMED

Goodbye to the Battlefields. By Captain H. A. Taylor. With a Foreword by Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby. (Stanley Paul. 21s. net.)

The visitor to the battlefields of the B.E.F. to-day will find little trace of the great conflict except cemeteries, memorials, and a few small dumps of old shells and metal by the roadside. These, indeed, as Captain Taylor tells us, "are now the only links between the Flanders that was and the Flanders that is." The aim of his book has been to describe the battlefields as they now appear, and to connect the cemeteries and memorials and the localities with the story of the War and the deeds of the various contingents and units. By the arrangement of his book he takes us first to the Somme and, following the chronological order of the battles 1916-18, to Arras and Vimy Ridge, Messines and Passchendaele, Cambrai, and then to St. Quentin, Amiens, the Lys, the Chemin des Dames and Le Cateau and Mons of 1918.

Such a pilgrimage—Captain Taylor himself made a series of visits—calls up many a reminiscence, and the book leaves a very definite impression of what was and what is. It should appeal to all who are interested in the War, but particularly to those who have had no opportunity of revisiting France or Flanders. The towns and villages with historic names, once heaps of brick-rubble, are all, except Thiepval and Serre apparently, rebuilt; the trenches, shell holes, and wire are gone; there is not a trace of the Hindenburg line; the land is again under cultivation. Incredible as it may seem, for instance, to those who saw the brown devastated mud flats of the Ypres of 1918, "there is close to Shrapnel Corner an extensive array of glasshouses, the central feature of a prosperous seedsman's business." The great Spanbroekmolen crater is full of water and reeds, and with a little landscape gardening has become "Lone Tree Lake," growing every year in beauty. Vimy Ridge, by the care of the Canadians, has been laid out as a park. The author states: "The only ground [in the Ypres area], so far as I can discover, which still retains something of its War-time appearance is near Frezenberg." There are, in fact, only a few small patches in the old British area where the trained eye will in the tumbled ground see the form of what once were trenches. There are 65 photographs and a map.

CROMWELL AND COMMUNISM

Cromwell and Communism, Socialism, and Democracy in the Great English Revolution. By Eduard Bernstein. Translated by H. J. Stenning. (Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d. net.)

In spite of its title, Herr Bernstein's "Cromwell and Communism" is not a study of the relations of the Protector to Communistic thought or practice, relations hardly important enough to justify a whole book—even to a German mind. What Herr Bernstein has done is to study in a series of essays those sides of the "English Revolution" (that is the Civil War period) which illustrate best the growth of ideas which we may call socialistic or communistic. The resulting volume is of great interest to English readers. Herr Bernstein is not a great original researcher; he depends on the spadework of others, usually choosing his secondary sources wisely, but primarily interested in providing materials for thought. Written originally as part of Karl Kautsky's "History of Socialism," the volume shows a slight but not fanatical Marxian bias and is marked by the sober judgment which earned Herr Bernstein his wide reputation.

After a brief and not very profound sketch of the background comes the first full-dress essay, an account of the life and labours of "Free-born John Lilburne." In that indomitable fighter Herr Bernstein sees, if not a true Socialist precursor, at least a leader who was not thralled to the triumphant bourgeoisie, one whose life was a standing criticism of the professions of the Parliamentary Party. Beside, if not with, Lilburne fought the Levellers and the other rebels, who had not fought the King to put the gentry and the magnates in the saddle, who had in that distressingly common way taken seriously the promises of a new heaven and a new earth. The endeavours of the extreme section of the army to establish a thoroughly reformed England win Herr Bernstein's sympathy; Burford is for him the death-bed of a real English Revolution.

Harrington and Hobbes provide variety in the opportunity for a discussion of the social theories of the seventeenth century, Harrington being ranked far above Hobbes. The last section is devoted to the place of the Quakers as a revolutionary force, an approach that results in James Naylor being given far more space than George Fox, by a discussion of the social reformer, Bellers, and of the ingenious Dutchman, Peter Cornelius Plockboy, with his model community. Apart from its rather misleading title, "Cromwell and Communism" calls for little but praise. Its chief interest is owing to its point of view, for if Herr Bernstein is not always quite at home in English history, he sees much that a native might miss, and he has recalled many worthies who, if not forgotten, were at least neglected.

SOME NEW BOOKS

Mysticism. By Evelyn Underhill. (Revised Edition. Methuen. 15s. net.)
English Monasteries in the Middle Ages. By R. L. Palmer. (Constable, 24s. net.)
Studies in Keats. By John Middleton Murry. (Milford. 7s. 6d. net.)
Cricket Memories. By a Country Vicar. Introduction by P. F. Warner. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

MOTORISTS ACQUITTED

Three men charged with having been drunk in charge of motor-cars—in one case a taxicab—were *Acquitted* at the London Sessions yesterday, and were accordingly discharged. They were Curtis Paul Uhlig, 28, importer, described as of Gloucester-place, accused of being drunk in charge of a motor-car in Rupert-street, W.; Ernest Augustus Turner, 59, taxicab driver, of Crampton-street, Walworth, accused of being drunk in charge of his taxicab in Westminster Bridge-road; and Reginald Edward Green, 43, manager, described as of Deauville-court, Clapham Park, indicted for being drunk in charge of a motor-car in Blackfriars-road, S.E.

PEDAL CYCLISTS KILLED

Alfred William Ives, aged 9, of St. Mary Magdalene-street, Brighton, was killed in Lewes-road, Brighton, last night, when he was knocked from his bicycle by a motor-coach in the presence of his mother.

Stanley Pittam, a 14-year old Boy Scout, of Diana-street, Scunthorpe, was crossing Frodingham-road, Scunthorpe, yesterday on a bicycle when he was knocked down by a motor-lorry and killed.

THE WEATHER

SLOW IMPROVEMENT

Meteorological Office, Aug. 7

General Inference from Observations at 7 p.m.—A shallow area of low pressure over Scotland and the Faroe Islands continues to fill up. Weather is tending to improve slowly, but showers are still probable locally, especially in the south-east.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., Midlands, E.—Wind west to north-west, light or moderate; showers, with local thunder and bright intervals; rather cool.

England, S.W., N.W., N.E., Midlands, W., N., Wales, S., N., Scotland, S.E., W., S.W., Isle of Man, Ireland.—Wind west to north-west, light or moderate; bright periods, local showers; rather cool.

Further Outlook.—Mainly fair except in West Ireland; warmer.

Week-end Forecast for E. and S.E. England.—A temporary improvement, then perhaps unsettled again; becoming warmer.

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
East Coast					
B'wick-on-T.	5·9	—	50	62	Shower.
Scarborough	4·9	4	53	68	Shower afternoon.
Bridlington	4·4	2	49	67	Thunder, rain.
Cleethorpes	3·9	7	48	64	Thunderstorm.
Mablethorpe	3·7	—	47	68	Shower afternoon.
Skegness	4·2	12	49	65	Heavy shower.
Hunstanton	4·5	·5	52	67	Thunderstorm.
Cromer	4·1	5	50	66	Thunderstorm.
Yarmouth	4·5	0·5	50	67	Thunderstorm.
Lowestoft	3·5	6	51	64	Showery.
Felixstowe	·47	1	53	65	Thunderstorm.
Dovercourt	5·0	1	51	68	Thunderstorm.
Walton-on-N	4·0	1	54	65	Thunderstorm.
Clacton	4·2	1	53	65	Thunder shower.
Maldon	3·2	3	54	66	Shower afternoon.
Southend	6·2	1	52	70	Showers.
Margate	5·3	1	52	65	Showers.
Ramsgate	6·3	0·4	52	65	Shower.
Deal	5·9	2	52	65	Thunderstorm.
Dover	2·3	12	54	63	Thunderstorm.
South Coast					
Folkestone	4·3	3	51	63	Thunderstorm.
Hastings	7·1	6	52	64	Shower morning.
Bexhill	7·5	14	54	64	Unkr.
Eastbourne	5·9	12	53	63	Light shower.
Brighton	5·2	—	56	63	Slight shower.
Worthing	5·9	2	55	64	Shower.
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Court Circular

H.M. YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT, COWES ROADS, AUG. 7

The Marquess and Marchioness Camden, Colonel the Viscount Bury, and the Hon. Mrs. Britten had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht this evening.

By command of The King the Earl De La Warr (Lord in Waiting) was in attendance at Liverpool-street Railway Station this evening upon the departure from London of King Faisal of Iraq.

The Princess Royal left Knockenhair, Dunbar, where she has been staying with General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, for Braemar yesterday.

The Spanish Ambassador has left town for a stay of several weeks on the Continent. Correspondence will not be forwarded.

The Dowager Countess of Lichfield has left 63, Montagu-square for Brockenhurst, South Ascot. She expects to be away for about five weeks.

Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted are returning from the Continent to-night to 1, Carlton-gardens and will leave on Sunday night for Phones, Newtonmore, where they will remain in residence until about the middle of September.

Lady Marjorie Beckett has just returned from Finland, and has left Yorkshire for the west coast of Scotland, where she will be yachting with the Hon. Sir Gervase Beckett during August and September.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, and Mr. H. R. Boyd, Ceremonial Secretary to the Home Office, who are staying at Airlie Castle as guests of the Dowager Countess of Airlie, motored to Glamis Castle yesterday and lunched with the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and the Duke of York.

Lord Lloyd has left London for the Continent, and will be away for three weeks.

Lord Cushendun has left 18, Cadogan-place for Cushendun, Co. Antrim, where he will remain for some time.

Lord Glenconner returned to 76, Sloane-street yesterday from Scotland. He will leave for The Glen, Innerleithen, shortly.

Lord Berners left 3, Halkin-street on Wednesday for Ireland.

Lord and Lady Brownlow have recently received on behalf of their son David, born last March, a fine silver rose bowl from the Mayor and Corporation of Grantham, and further, a massive silver inkstand of modern design from the tenants of the Bridgewater Estate at Ellesmere, Salop. The principal farm tenants on the Belton and Bridgewater Estates are being entertained at luncheon at Belton House on Saturday, August 16.

Lord and Lady Louth have left Summerfield House, Elstree, for Ireland.

Lord and Lady Grantley left Weeke Manor, Winchester, yesterday for Ostend and Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will leave London to-morrow for Aix-les-Bains, and will be away for a few weeks.

Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley are making a long stay at the Kurhaus, St. Moritz. Mr. Robert Hichens is also at the hotel.

Sir Ian Malcolm left London on Wednesday for Poltalloch, Argyllshire.

Sir Daniel Stevenson sails from Glasgow to-day in the Transylvania to visit friends in Canada and the United States.

Mr. and Lady Evelyn Giffard have returned to Charts Edge, Westerham, from Marienbad.

Mr. P. J. Pybus leaves to-day for Cape Town and will be away until early in October. Urgent communications addressed to him at Queen's House, Kingsway, W.C.2, will receive attention.

Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies leaves for South Africa to-day by the Carnarvon Castle, and will not be back in London until the end of September. Letters will not be forwarded.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Elliott Alves have left Devonshire House for Bryn Bras Castle, Carnarvonshire.

The Dowager Lady Inchiquin and the Hon. Griselda O'Brien regret they were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Commands to attend the garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 24. They regret the delay of acknowledgment owing to their absence abroad.

COWES REGATTA

ANOTHER COLD DAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

COWES, AUG. 7

The weather has been unsettled here all day, and the wind has been so cold that most people have worn warm coats as well as mackintoshes. The King and Queen and Princess Helena Victoria remained on board the Royal Yacht all day.

Yet, though the weather was poor, Lady Cynthia Colville was out sailing with her sons in the morning, and Lord Fairhaven was one of the many people who took a party of friends on board their yacht. The Countess of Hardwick and Lady Elizabeth Yorke went sailing with Mr. H. A. Andreae on Candida. Lady Champion de Crespigny, in a duck-egg-blue coat and skirt, was sitting on the Squadron lawns in the morning with Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, and they were talking to Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley, who was wearing a strawberry-pink kasha coat and skirt and jumper to match under a long fawn cloth coat, and a black and pink straw hat. Lady Blanche Conyngham wore a long navy cloth coat faced and hemmed with royal blue over her navy skirt and white blouse, and was talking in the Squadron with the Earl of Albemarle and the Countess of Albemarle, who was also in navy. Lady (Edward) Beauchamp had a blue-grey kasha coat and skirt under a long navy silk marocain coat and a navy hat, and Priscilla Countess Annesley wore a white pleated skirt and white jumper with a short navy coat, navy felt hat, and cherry-red mackintosh.

The Dowager Lady Glentanar wore a white serge coat and skirt with a reseda-green straw hat and a shaded green scarf. The Marchioness of Ailsa wore navy, and Lady Baring was also in navy.

Last night the Countess of Hardwicke and Mrs. Shenley entertained the Earl and Countess of Albemarle and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Andreae to dinner at Staffa House, and among the many tea parties given was one by Sir Ernest and Lady Roney on the Marguerite Dorothea. Among their guests were Commander and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Commander Richards, Commander Berthon, Mr. Morgan Giles, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Piper, Mr. and Mrs. E. Roney, Mr. and Mrs. Esmond Roney, and the Misses Roney.

Commander and Mme. Hemeleers-Shenley are entertaining Prince Charles of Belgium at The Cottage, Warsash, which has been lent them by Mme. Hemeleers-Shenley's mother, Mrs. Shenley, this week. Among others seen during the day were the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, Miss Minnie Cochrane, Mr. W. G. Jameson, Colonel and Mrs. Hilder, Colonel and Mrs. R. Sloane-Stanley, who are staying at Beech House; Viscount Bury, who is at Shamrock House; Sir Fisher Dilke, who is sailing Lord Forster's Nona during the latter's convalescence from his recent illness; Sir Ralph Gore, who was sailing Suzette; the Misses Dorrien-Smith, who are staying on board their yacht in the Roads; Captain the Hon. Henry Denison, who was taking an early morning walk along the front; the Earl of Brecknock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drummond, and Miss Angela Drummond.

A dance was held on board the Warspite this evening, for which the captain and officers issued invitations to nearly all the yachting visitors to Cowes.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN B. E. THOMPSON AND MISS A. E. BUCKNER

The engagement is announced between Captain Basil Edward Thompson, The North Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's), younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thompson, of Burton-on-Trent, and Augusta Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Commander W. H. P. Buckner, R.N., and Mrs. Buckner, of Totnes, South Devon.

CAPTAIN J. E. MURPHY AND MISS E. MORROGH

The engagement is announced between Captain James E. Murphy, The East Lancashire Regiment, eldest son of Mr. Charles E. Murphy and the late Mrs. Murphy, of Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, and Eve, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morrogh, of Clontymon, Cork.

MR. A. K. K. CALWELL AND MISS C. E. MEGLAUGHLIN

The engagement is announced between Alexander K. K. Calwell, Royal Air Force, son of the late Captain and Mrs. A. McD. Calwell, and Constance E. (Betty), daughter of Master and of the late Mrs. Barry Meglaughlin, Belfast.

MR. R. S. R. BERRY AND MISS D. M. LUARD

The engagement is announced between Richard Stephen Robert, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Berry, of 16, Molyneux-park, Tunbridge Wells, and Dorothy Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. Harold Luard, M.A., and Mrs. Luard, of Cambridge.

MR. C. D. B. HAWKSLEY AND MISS J. E. BALLANTINE

The marriage arranged between Cyril Dickens Bourchier, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bourchier Hawksley, of Ongar Hill, Addlestone, and Joan Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Robert Ballantine, M.B., C.M.Edin., and of Mrs. Henry McLintock Sinclair, of Golf Hotel, Le Zoute, Belgium, will take place on September 8 at St. Charles's Church, Weybridge.

MR. R. FINLAYSON AND MISS HILLARD

The engagement is announced between Ronald, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Finlayson, of Windwhistle, Godalming, and Paula, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Hillard, formerly of St. Paul's School and now of Braeside, Seale, near Farnham.

MR. G. B. CROW AND MISS D. MCVITIE

The marriage arranged between Geoffrey Beves Crow, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Crow, of Haslemere, Surrey, and Doris, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John McVitie, of Hove, Sussex, will take place on September 6, at St. John's, Hove.

MARRIAGES

MR. T. KEMP AND MISS SARGENT

The marriage took place very quietly at All Souls Church, Langham-place, yesterday afternoon of Mr. Thomas Kemp, son of Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Kemp, of Potter-street, Worksop, and Miss Nancie Sargent, daughter of Sir Percy Sargent and Lady Sargent, of 20, Harley-street. The Rev. Douglas Sargent (uncle of the bride and vicar of St. Luke's Church, Redcliffe-square) officiated.

Sir Percy Sargent gave away his daughter, who wore a simple gown of ivory satin, made with a long full skirt and a close-fitting bodice with long sleeves. Her long square train, which fell from her shoulders, was of old point-de-rose lace, and her ivory tulle veil depended from a coronet of orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations. Miss Diana Berners was the only bridesmaid, and her frock of delphinium-blue chiffon was made with a long handkerchief-pointed skirt and a fitting bodice with a rounded cape collar. She wore a wide-brimmed hat of black crinoline straw and carried a bouquet of delphiniums. Mr. Rowland Usher was best man.

A reception was held by Lady Sargent at 20, Harley-street, and among the guests present were:—

Dr. G. L. Kemp, Mrs. Douglas Sargent, Dr. and Mrs. George Kemp, Mr. John Sargent, Mr. H. J. Sargent, Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Finucane, Dr. and Mrs. Mennell, Lady Moss, Mr. W. Stanhope Furber, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lund, Miss Augustus, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, Mr. H. W. Hunting, Mrs. P. Hall, Mrs. Ash, Miss Jean Smith, Miss Doreen, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Long, Miss M. Ainsworth, Mrs. Heyworth, Mrs. E. Pearce, Dr. Paul Saint, Mr. Eric Muir Smith, Mr. Colin Kingham, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Curren, Mr. J. Spencer, Mr. R. Walker, Mr. H. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. B. Atkinson, Miss E. Rosenberg, Dr. and Mrs. F. Holman, Miss F. H. Bruce, Mr. G. Usher, Mrs. R. Nicholson, Miss Brenda Becker, and Mrs. L. M. Dreyfus.

The honeymoon is being spent in Cornwall.

CAPTAIN J. C. CHAYTOR AND MISS BRITTAN

The marriage took place at St. Bartholomew's, Failand, Somerset, yesterday of Captain John Clervaux Chaytor, late Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Chaytor, of Marlborough, New Zealand, and Miss Olive Mary Brittan, only daughter of Colonel Reginald Brittan, late The Sherwood Foresters, and Mrs. Brittan, of Failand Hill, Failand, Somerset. The Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, officiated, assisted by Prebendary J. W. Firth and the Rev. H. G. Barnes.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long medieval gown of parchment-tinted satin with long, tight-fitting sleeves. Her satin train was hung from the shoulders and her veil was of old Honiton lace. Miss Audrey Oliver and Miss Joan Robinson carried the train, and the bride was also attended by five other little girls, Miss Joan and Miss Yvonne Brittan (her nieces), Miss Gillian Williams, Miss Judy Love, and Miss Frances Burrell (niece of the bridegroom). All the maids wore long, full frocks of parchment-tinted satin, with close-fitting bodices and short puffed sleeves. They had turquoise-blue satin slippers and wore wreaths of white gardenias and carried bouquets of the same flowers. Sir Patrick Coghill was best man.

A reception was held at Failand Hill, and the bride and bridegroom afterwards left for the honeymoon, which is being spent in Cornwall. The bride travelled in a wistaria-coloured tussore dress and coat and hat to match.

MR. E. C. V. RUTTER AND MISS P. ELSTON

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, yesterday afternoon of Mr. Eric Charles Victor Rutter, younger son of Mr. F. W. Pascoe Rutter and of the late Mrs. Pascoe Rutter, of Coombe Ridge House, Kingston Hill, and Miss Pauline Elston, third daughter of Mr. Ralph Elston, of 5, Barn-park, Teignmouth, and of the late Mrs. Elston. The Rev. W. H. Thomas, of Cardiff, and the Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. C. Lewis Hains, wore a gown of heavy satin and crêpe marquisette, with a close-fitting bodice and long sleeves, and a long full skirt with a wide hem of satin. Her gown was draped in the front of the waist and held by a diamond brooch, and her ivory tulle veil, which fell to the ground as a train, depended from a wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a sheaf of Lilium auratum and lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. Hains was *dame d'honneur*, and she was dressed in a long frock of pale coffee-coloured marquisette and lace. She wore a cloche hat of velvet to match her frock and carried a bouquet of cream roses. Mr. Reginald Harvey was the best man.

A reception was afterwards held at the Hans Crescent Hotel.

FUNERAL

MRS. W. B. LETHBRIDGE

The funeral of Mrs. Lethbridge, widow of Mr. Walter Buckler Lethbridge, youngest son of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, took place at Radipole, near Weymouth, on Wednesday, the Rev. W. J. Graham Hobson (the rector) officiating. The mourners were Captain Sir Wroth and Lady Lethbridge, Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas and Lady Brownrigg, Mrs. Grant-Suttie, Sir Harry Courthope-Munroe, Colonel and Mrs. Ernest Lethbridge, Mrs. Pittis, Mr. Bulkeley Gavin, Miss Neil, and Mr. Charles Forward.

KING FEISUL OF IRAQ

King Feisul of Iraq left London last evening for Berlin, travelling from Liverpool-street Station by Harwich and the Hook of Holland. At the station the King was represented by Earl De La Warr, Lord Passfield (Secretary for the Colonies) by Mr. S. Robinson, and the Prime Minister by Mr. N. M. Butler. There were also present the Turkish Ambassador, Sir Francis Humphrys (the High Commissioner for Iraq), Mr. L. V. H. Campbell (representing Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air), General Nuri Pasha (Premier of Iraq, who is staying on in London for a few days), and the Chargé d'Affaires (Hussein Beg Afnan).

The Hon. John Charles Lyttelton, the only son and heir of Viscount Cobham, Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, comes of age to-day. The celebrations began yesterday with a garden party at Hagley Hall. A tenants' dinner, at which a presentation will be made, will be held to-day.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LADY LEITH OF FYVIE

MARY LOUISE LADY LEITH OF FYVIE, of Hartwell House, Aylesbury, who died on June 9, aged 83, left estate of the value of £95,463, with net personalty £87,104. She gives:—

£1,000 to her secretary and friend, Joan Bracket Saltmarshe; £300 to her secretary, C. L. Black; £500 to the Fyvie Cottage Hospital; £250 to George Leslie Cruickshank; £50 each to David Grieve, gamekeeper, Peter Macandrew, gardener, Alexander Mitchell, housekeeper, Mary McLennan, laundrymaid, and Jemima Wood, housemaid; an annuity of £50 to Charles Pellitt; £150 each to Harry Rogers Foster, butler, and Alfred W. Holbrough, chauffeur; £100 each to Sarah Coxon, maid, Dora Phillips, cook, and Donald Macandrew, gardener; and legacies to other servants according to length of service.

DAME JANE CHARLOTTE GODSON, of Bayons Manor, Tealby, near Market Rasen, Lincs, who died on May 12, widow of Sir Augustus Frederick Godson, a former Conservative member for Kidderminster, left property of the value of £49,893, with net personalty £49,217.

MR. ALAN DELANCY CURWEN, of Workington Hall, Cumberland, and Belle Isle, Windermere, whose family had their seat at Workington in the reign of Henry VI., and later when Sir Henry Curwen afforded a refuge in his mansion to Mary Queen of Scots in her flight from Scotland in 1568, died on January 7, aged 60, leaving unsettled estate of the value of £15,894, with net personalty £4,643.

DAME BERTHA MARY COODE-ADAMS, of Kensington Park-gardens, Notting Hill, W., who died on June 17, wife of Sir John Coode-Adams, Kt., left unsettled property of the gross value of £2,275, with net personalty £2,134.

MR. ERNEST JOHNSON, of Ashton Hayes, Chester, head of Messrs. Richard Johnson and Nephew, Limited, The Bradford Ironworks, Manchester, died on March 30, aged 59, leaving a fortune of £433,604, with net personalty £401,926. He left:—

£500 each to Ancoats Hospital and Dispensary, the Bishop of Manchester's Fund, the Chester Diocesan Clergy Stipends Fund, the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Incumbent and Churchwardens of Christchurch, Bradford, Manchester, and his coachman, Robert Sault; £50 each to his servants of 10 years' service; and six months' wages to those of three years' service.

The RIGHT HON. THOMAS ROBINSON FERENS, P.C., LL.D., of Holderness House, Holderness-road, Hull, chairman and managing director of Messrs. Reckitt and Sons, Limited, starch, &c., manufacturers, a director of the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, and of Reckitts (Ireland), Limited, Radical M.P. for East Hull, 1906-18, who died on May 9, aged 83, left estate of the gross value of £292,843, with net personalty £248,575. Details of the will, which contains large charitable bequests and provision for the payment of £2,000 a year for some years to the University College of Hull, appeared in *The Times* of May 28.

Mr. GEORGE SHEFFIELD BLAKEWAY, of Stanforth, Tuffley, Glos, solicitors, for 44 years Town Clerk of Gloucester, Hon. Freeman of the Borough, who died on May 19, aged 76, left estate of the gross value of £25,988, with net personalty £18,220. He left:—

£100 each to his former clerks, Joseph Bruce and A. H. Derrett; £50 each to his female domestic servants, and his gardener and chauffeur, if of three years' service.

Mr. GEORGE HERBERT BUCKLEY, M.P.S., of Hagley-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, chemist and druggist, who died on February 19, left estate of the gross value of £11,795, with net personalty £8,024. He left:—

His freehold premises, 171, Hagley-road, together with the stock-in-trade, &c., to his friend and business manager, John Leslie Dunscombe (subject to certain liabilities); £750 each to his lady assistants, Mary Pritchett and Nora Eileen Cass.

And the ultimate residue of the property as to two-thirds to Mary Pritchett and Nora Eileen Cass in equal shares.

Mrs. EMILY MORTIMER HEATH (Mme. EMILY FOXCROFT), of Dunstan-road, Golders Green, N.W., who died on May 28, wife of Charles Heath, Civil servant, left estate of the gross value of £3,052, with net personalty £6,592. She left:—

£900 Local Loans Three per Cent. Stock to the Royal Veterinary College, Great College-street, Camden Town, N.W. All her stock in Harrods, Limited, to the fund for the upkeep of St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, "in which parish I was born."

And the ultimate remainder of the property as to one-half to the Royal Academy of Music, to provide funds for a vocal scholarship, tenable for three years and renewable for a further three years if exceptional talent be shown, the holder to study pianoforte and harmony as well as singing, the scholarship to be called "The Emily Foxcroft Scholarship," and to be for English-born contraltos.

And one-half to the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, Grove End-road, St. John's Wood, conditionally to endow a bed to be called "The Charles Heath Bed," in memory of her husband.

Mr. PHILIP HENRY HICKING, of Compton-street, Chesterfield, retired corn merchant, who died on June 18, left estate of the gross value of £12,371, with net personalty £10,683. He left:—

£100 to the trustees of the Derby-road Wesleyan Chapel; £200 to the trustees of Saltergate Wesleyan Chapel, Chesterfield; £100 to the trustees of Old Hall-road Wesleyan Chapel, Chesterfield; £200 each to the trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and Chesterfield Royal Hospital; and the residue of the property equally between the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and Chesterfield Royal Hospital.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ASHWELL, Mrs. Eliza Blow, of Salisbury House, Salisbury-road, Worthing, widow of the Rev. A. H. Ashwell (net personalty £6,233)	£6,901
BLACKBURN, Mr. Richard (78), of Westhead-road, Croston, near Preston, for many years a partner in Messrs. Joseph Blackburn and Co., grocers (net personalty £3,417)	4,902
BONHAM, Mr. John Frank Brown, of Binley-road, Coventry (net personalty £2,842)	7,375
BURTON, Dr. Henry, D.D. (90), of Charnwood, Cholmondeley-road, West Kirby, Cheshire, Wesleyan minister (net personalty £8,769)	2,861
CAMPBELL, Mr. Robert (69), of Holm Acre, Suffolk-road, Dunham Massey, Cheshire, and of Princess-street, Manchester (net personalty £21,605)	£5,054
CHAPMAN, Mr. Thomas Walbey, of Ivy Nook, Portman-road, Boscombe, Hants (net personalty £5,148)	5,941
DANIELL, Miss Mary Elizabeth (70), of Coombe Cottage, Haslemere, daughter of the late W. Daniell, of Newport, Mon (net personalty £16,469)	17,681
DUNCAN, Mr. Thomas (78), of Wester Dullatur Farm, Dullatur, near Glasgow, retired farmer (personal estate in Great Britain)	12,489
GRIFFITHS, Mr. John, of Typices Farm, Llangewad, Carmarthen, farmer (net personalty £5,885)	6,138
HARRISON, Miss Annie Winship, of Brunswick-terrace, Hove, daughter of the late Fairless Harrison, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (net personalty £21,317)	£3,614
HARTLEY, Major Charles, F.R.C.V.S., of Friars-lane, Lincoln, son of the late Charles Hartley, F.R.C.V.S. (net personalty £7,184)	13,194
HAYES, Mr. John Williams, of Haselmere, Nelson-road, Clacton-on-Sea (net personalty £6,396)	10,779
HENSON, Miss Mary Beatrice, of Highcroft Villas, Brighton, daughter of the late G. Henson (net personalty £3,750)	4,446
JEFFREY, the Rev. Dr. James, D.D., of Westbourne, Albert-drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow (personal estate in Great Britain)	8,081
JESSOP, Mrs. Mary Annie, of The Broadway, Woodhall Spa, Lincs, widow of J. W. Jessop, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Clarence House, Horncastle (net personalty £1,015)	1,087
LANDON, Mrs. Caroline Adelaide (95), of Northmead, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, widow of the Rev. E. H. Landon (unsettled estate) (net personalty £3,844)	6,721
MANSEL-JONES, Mrs. Mary Catharine, of Bossington House, Stockbridge, Hants, widow of H. M. Mansel-Jones, and daughter of the late W. H. Deverell (unsettled estate) (net personalty £14,290)	16,089
OWEN, Mr. Leslie, J.P. (49), of Sandmoor-drive, Alwoodley, Leeds, chairman of Owen and Robinson, Limited, pawnbrokers and jewellers, a well-known solicitor (net personalty £6,373)	11,256
PATRICK, Mr. John Bowman, of Haselwood, Eldon-street, Greenock, boot and shoe merchant (personal estate in Great Britain)	29,115
RILEY, Engineer Commander Edgar William, O.B.E., R.N. (retired) (53), of Hazeldene, Junction-road, Norton-on-Tees, Durham, and formerly of H.M.S. Falmouth, one of the chief officials of Imperial Chemical Industries' Factory at Billingham (net personalty £1,773)	2,195
SAITTENTHWAITE, Colonel Benjamin Arthur, late The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (80), of Holycrod, Harrogate (net personalty £49,126)	55,365
SCOTT, Mr. Kenneth, R.A.M.C., of Argyle-place, Thomson-street, Dundee (personal estate in Great Britain)	1,070
SHILLINGLAW, Mr. Edward James, of Combe Down, Hambledon, Hants, formerly of Croft Cottage, Derby-road, Woodford, Essex (net personalty £1,434)	4,768
SMILEY, Mr. Joseph, of Fairview, Burnfoot, Co. Donegal, and of Waterloo-place, Londonderry, proprietor of T. and J. Smiley, iron merchants, (personal estate in England and Northern Ireland)	8,198
THOMAS, Mr. David (69), of Ravensdea-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., and of Messrs. David Thomas, Limited, drapers, of Falcon-road, Battersea, S.W. (net personalty £12,204)	26,128
TREASURE, Mr. Ernest Ivor (45), of Kingswood, The Parade, Whitchurch, Glamorgan, stock-broker, a member of the Cardiff Stock Exchange (net personalty £6,191)	9,600
WATSON, Mr. Henry Norman, of Eldon-street, Tuxford, Notts, formerly a railway clerk, and later postmaster (net personalty nil)	8,805

MAHARANI DULEEP SINGH

A LINK WITH THE OLD PUNJAB

The death of Ada, Maharani Duleep Singh, which took place at Ferring, Sussex, on Wednesday, severs one of the last personal links with events of early Victorian days, culminating in the annexation of the Punjab. She was the widow of the Maharajah Duleep Singh, who as a child of five was placed on the Lahore *gadi* by the Sikh Khalsa in 1845 on the doubtful ground that he was a son of the famous Maharajah Ranjit Singh.

Ranjit Singh, "the Lion of the Punjab," with the help of foreign soldiers, acquired a dominion which reached from the confluence of the Indus and the Sutlej in the West to Peshawar and Kashmir on the North, and the Kangra Valley on the East. On his death, in 1839, six years of storm and anarchy ensued, until Duleep Singh, the son of Chand Kour, an ambitious dancing girl, was proclaimed Maharajah. The Khalsa compelled Chand Kour and her councillors to authorize the invasion of British territory by crossing the Sutlej. The first Sikh war resulted, and by the Treaty of Lahore large cessions of territory were made to the British. The government of the Punjab was to continue in the hands of the youthful Maharajah, under the supervision of Sir Henry Lawrence, who was appointed Resident. The arrangement did not work satisfactorily; the semi-independent Governor of Multan revolted, and the second Sikh war, in 1849, was followed by annexation. The boy Maharajah was required to resign for himself, his heirs and his successors, all right, title, and claim to the sovereignty of the Punjab, or to any sovereign power whatever.

The deposed Maharajah was placed under the guardianship of Dr. Sir John Logan, of the Bengal Army, and brought to this country. All his personal effects and jewels were made over to his guardians, but the famous Koh-i-noor diamond was presented by the East India Company to Queen Victoria. Duleep Singh was liberally treated, having a pension of Rs.5 lakhs (then the equal of £50,000) settled upon him. He embraced Christianity, and, purchasing a large estate at Elveden, in Suffolk, he settled down as a country gentleman. On public occasions he appeared in rich Oriental costume and decorated with magnificent jewels. He married, at the British Consulate at Alexandria, an Egyptian Christian lady, by whom he had a large family. The eldest son, Prince Victor, who married Lady Anne Coventry, died in 1918. The second son, Prince Frederick (1868-1926), was a keen antiquary and lover of East Anglia.

The Maharajah's extravagance necessitated an inquiry into his debts. Obtaining permission in the late eighties to pay a visit to India, he re-entered the Sikh pale, and had wild visions of the restoration of his kingdom, which were promptly dispelled. His turbulent mother, Chand Kour, had died in a London suburb in 1863, and his wife, much troubled by his vagaries, died in 1887. He married two years later, in Paris, Miss Ada Douglas Wetherill, the lady whose death is now announced. The Maharajah died of a paralytic seizure in Paris in 1893, and in the intervening 37 years his widow has lived a quiet life in the country.

A memorial service for the Maharani will be held at Golders Green Crematorium Chapel to-morrow, at 2.45.

MR. R. H. COBB

Mr. Rhodes Hawtyn Cobb, a member of a well-known Surrey family, was yesterday afternoon found dead with a gunshot wound in his head in a meadow next to his residence, The Grove, Lower Green, Esher. A double-barrelled shot-gun was by his side. Mr. Cobb, who was 68, had been in ill-health for about six months. He was a well-known rowing man and was stroke of the Kingston Rowing Club crew which won the Stewards' Cup at Henley in 1884. His younger brother, Mr. Francis Cobb, rowed at bow. In addition to rowing he took a great interest in athletics and shooting. He joined the Kingston Rowing Club in 1876 and became vice-president in 1908, a position he held till his death. He was a handsome man of commanding stature, and was a notable figure at Thames regattas for over 30 years. His father, Mr. Rhodes Cobb, was the first vice-president of the Kingston R.C. when it was formed in 1858, and in 1883 he became president, holding that office for a long period.

THE REV. T. J. JONES

The Rev. Thomas Jesse Jones, Precentor of Llandaff Cathedral, died at Gelligaer Rectory on Wednesday after a long illness. A graduate of Oxford (Merton College), he was ordained in 1882, was appointed rector of Gelligaer in 1890, and Precentor of Llandaff in 1922. From 1913 to 1922 he was a canon of Llandaff. He took an active part in local administration, and was an authority on the history of his parish. His archaeological researches led to the discovery at Gelligaer of the site of an old Roman fort and baths, many of the relics of which are now in the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SOLOMON

Lieutenant-Colonel Clive Garsia writes:—

Having served with Harold Solomon in the British Mission to the Serbian Army at the time of the latter's disastrous retreat, and become thus personally acquainted with his work, I should be grateful if you would allow me to add a few words to Mr. Lesser's short note about him which appeared in *The Times* of Wednesday.

He was a man of extraordinary energy and resource. The difficulties he encountered on every side in a situation of endless complexity served only to give these qualities fuller play. Nothing ever defeated him. He quickly won the confidence of the stricken Serbs, not only through his ability, but thanks also to his unfailing cheery optimism and genuine liking for them. It was in fact partly with the object of renewing many friendships formed during those dark days that he undertook the long and arduous motor tour in the Balkans from which he never returned. He made a success of whatever he touched, and, but for the hunting accident which eventually crippled him, he must have reached the top of the tree.

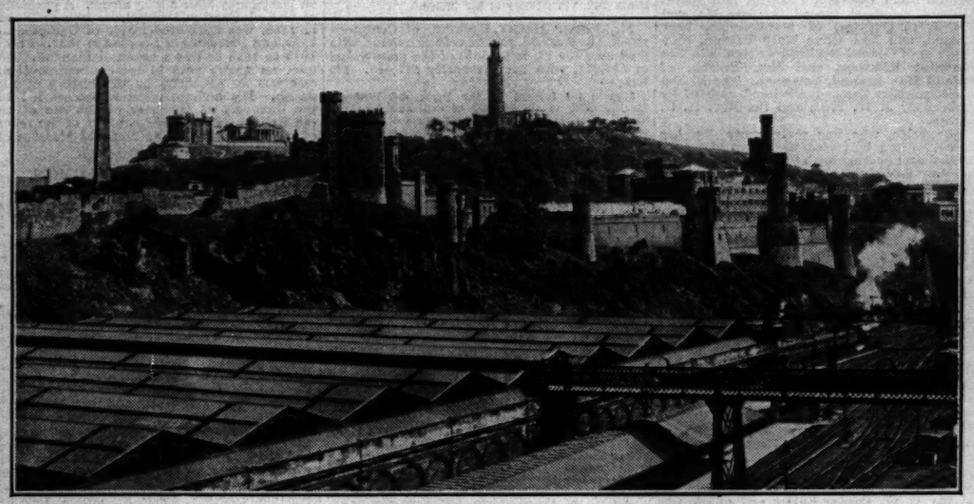
Many things might be written about Harold Solomon—his varied interests, his warm sympathies—but what was perhaps the most striking thing of all was the way in which physical misfortune broadened and strengthened his character until one came to wonder whether the loss was not after all a gain. It is on that note of pride rather than sadness I would choose to end these few words about a man whose friends, and they were many, mingled admiration with their love.

SISTER MARION

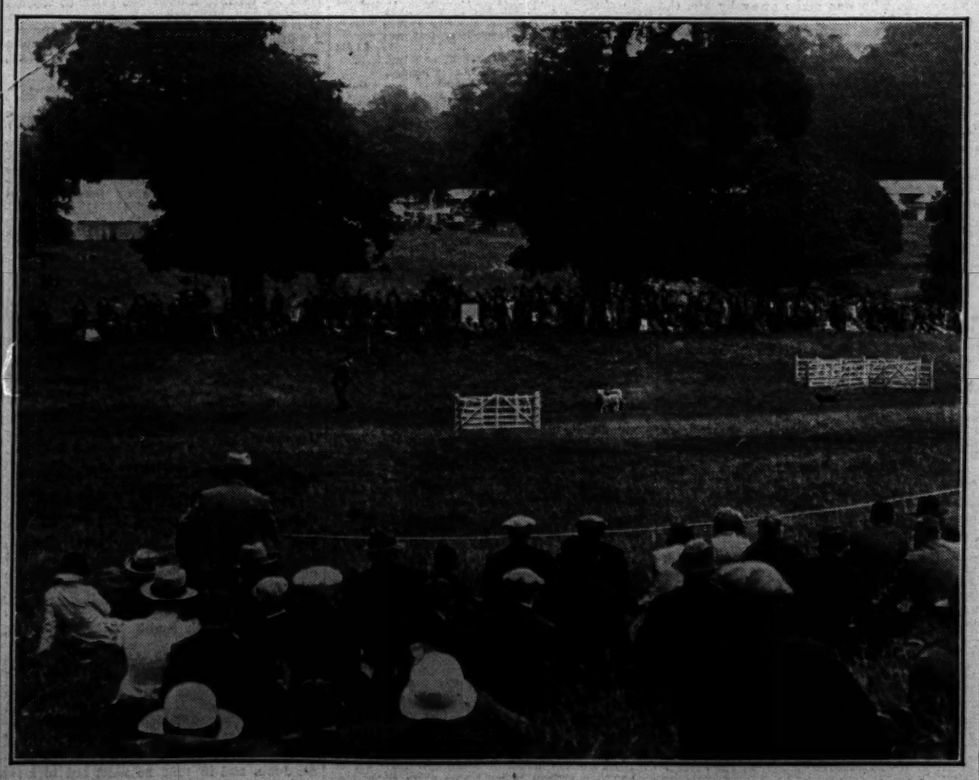
A correspondent writes:—Miss Anna Maria Thomas (Sister Marion, of the Community of the Sisters of the Church), whose death was recently announced in *The Times*, was no ordinary personality. The daughter of the late Mr. Charles Shea Thomas, of Doctors' Commons, she was born on September 23, 1843. In 1875 she joined the Community—then in its infancy—of the Sisters of the Church, for which she worked indefatigably till her death. As secretary for many years to the Church Extension Association, she raised very large sums of money for its various works. Of these, perhaps, convalescent homes for children were the nearest to her heart, and the last 38 years of her life were spent at the Ormerod Home, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, Lancashire, which, by her efforts, was greatly enlarged and beautified. Her devotion to the children knew no bounds, and they in return loved her whole-heartedly. Indeed, her rare and beauti

EDINBURGH FROM CALTON HILL: GOVERNMENT BUILDING PROPOSAL

THE VIEW FROM NELSON'S MONUMENT.—A Scottish National Committee is being formed by the Council of the Cockburn Association to oppose the erection of new Government buildings, as planned by the Office of Works, upon the historic Calton Gaol site in Edinburgh. Our photograph, taken from Nelson's Monument on Calton Hill, looking along Princes-street, shows how this and the Castle Hill dominate the city. In the foreground is a corner of the gaol site on which it is proposed to erect the new buildings.



THE GAOL SITE.—A view of Calton Hill, showing the gaol site, which is being cleared, and, behind, the monuments which, with the hill's commanding position, have earned for it the name of "the Acropolis of the New Town." It is argued that the proposed new building would destroy the hill's amenities.



SHEEP DOG TRIALS.—The annual show of the Tring Agricultural Society was held yesterday in the grounds of Tring Park, Lord Rothschild's Hertfordshire residence. A photograph taken during the sheep dog trials.

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CITY NOTES

THE REACTION IN THE EXCHANGES

PROFITS FROM GRAMOPHONES

The recent generally favourable movement of the exchanges received a rather sharp check yesterday, nearly all the leading currencies moving against sterling. New York, which had been moving in our favour for some months from a point well below parity to a figure well above it, yesterday fell back from $4.87 15-64 to $4.87. In view of the preceding rise the decline does not cause any misgivings. As the rise in the American dollar was accompanied by a sharp rise in the Argentine dollar, it is not unnatural to assume that the strength of the grain markets, which has become rather marked in the last day or two owing to the damage done by drought in the United States, is the cause of the changed tendency of these exchanges. A movement more difficult to account for is the sharp reaction which occurred yesterday in the Paris rate, which fell from 123.85f. to 123.79f., and puts the exchange back to where it was a week ago and therefore threatens a fresh outflow of gold. This week's return of the Bank of France shows an increase of 778,199,000f. (£6,275,800) in the gold stock, but a decrease of 97,814,000f. in holdings of foreign exchange. Requirements of currency, probably for holiday purposes, have caused a big increase in the note circulation, which shows an expansion on the week of 1,898,091,000f., and is reflected in a decrease of 1,432,473,000f. in deposits.

French Investors and Foreign Bonds

Although the more thoughtful bankers and members of the Bourse are anxious to develop the Paris market as an international financial centre and to encourage lending abroad on long-term securities, it is to be feared that this development will come very gradually. The French investor has suffered very heavy losses abroad, especially in Russia and South-Eastern Europe, and these losses appear to have left him with a strong distaste for foreign securities. It is true that he has also made very heavy losses through the depreciation of the franc, but nevertheless the average French investor is, at any rate for the moment, showing a very marked preference for internal securities, even though these yield him a lower return than could be obtained from equally good foreign stocks. For instance, British Government stocks give a better return than French Government securities; a yield of more than 4 per cent. is difficult to obtain on high-class French securities. A fortnight ago some interesting discussions took place in Paris between representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of France, and the Bourse Associations. While there was a general agreement that the basis of the financial market should be widened by once more permitting the flotation of foreign issues and the introduction of foreign stocks, no important action in this respect is to be looked for, even though the Bourse Associations have expressed themselves strongly in favour of amending the present law which interferes with the evolution of the French financial market as an international centre. In the course of time the French investor will doubtless overcome his prejudice against foreign securities, for a higher return has an irresistible attraction for most investors in the long run.

Columbia Graphophone Profits

The directors of the Columbia Graphophone Company yesterday declared a final dividend of 25 per cent., making 40 per cent. for the year ended June 30. For the previous year 45 per cent. was paid, but the reduced payment now announced does not mean that profits were smaller. On the contrary, the company's earnings, according to the preliminary statement, amounted to £580,139, which is a new high level and compares with £505,121 for 1928-29. The company brought in £261,572, and the reduction in the distribution should permit of an addition to the undivided surplus. The satisfactory nature of the past year's profits will not be altogether a surprise to the market, for, at the end of June, the board, after announcing the non-payment of a dividend by an important subsidiary undertaking—Columbia (International) Limited—stated that this action was due to the fact that the major portion of that company's investments were in America, where conditions were abnormal, and it should not necessarily be taken as an indication of a reduction in net earnings of the Columbia Graphophone Company for the year then ending. The declaration of a smaller dividend, notwithstanding the larger profit shown, is presumably dictated by the current state of general business in the world as a whole, and its inevitable reaction upon the gramophone industry.

A Banker's Views on Fiscal Policy

This month's review of Barclays Bank contains an article on the resolution which was recently adopted by a number of leading bankers and other City business men. As the name of the chairman, Mr. F. C. Goodenough, was associated with that resolution, it may be assumed that the article is an elaboration of his own views on the fiscal question. From certain passages in it it is clear that his attachment to free trade as a practical policy has weakened, not because of any loss of faith in its fundamental advantages, but in consequence of the course of recent events both in this country and abroad. The writer recalls that in October, 1926, a manifesto, signed by many bankers and merchants was issued pleading for the removal of restrictions on European trade, and adds:—

Unfortunately, these hopes have not been realized and it is difficult for a dispassionate observer to avoid the conclusion that, taking the world as a whole, the tendency at the present time is towards an increase rather than a reduction of tariffs. The restrictive influence upon international trade which this movement inevitably involves is particularly inimical to Great Britain in view of her very great dependence upon external markets for the disposal of her goods, and the high level of unemployment in this country is partly attributable to the protection afforded by tariffs and other similar measures to industries established in recent years in different parts of the world.

The development of British trade has also been retarded owing to the ability of many foreign competitors to reduce their production costs below those of manufacturers in the United Kingdom. This cheaper production exists largely because labour conditions in most foreign countries are distinctly less favourable than in Great Britain, wages, as a rule, being lower, and the system of social services less highly developed and less expensive. Moreover, the existence in foreign countries of a protected market frequently enables foreign material to be sold elsewhere at prices which are actually below production costs.

Figures are given showing that on the basis of 1924 values imports of foreign manufactures not re-exported from this country increased between 1924 and 1929 by 25 per cent., while exports of British manufactures rose by only 9 per cent. As the writer says, it is impossible to ignore the implications of these figures.

The Alternative to Safeguarding

The writer contends that a position has now arisen owing to the imposition of high protective tariffs in almost all foreign countries which makes it expedient that certain tariffs should be imposed by this country sufficient to enable us to bargain for preferences within the Empire or with other countries. But as a prudent banker it is clear that he would not support any hastily devised or ill-conceived scheme of protection. He writes:—

The practicability of such a policy (the gradual substitution of the Empire for the nation as the economic unit) can only be effectively demonstrated by careful investigation and to some extent by actual experiment. The former is being undertaken at the present time by the Empire Economic Union, of which Lord Melchett is the president. In every part of the Empire there is a natural and growing desire for industrial expansion expressing itself in tariffs designed to protect and foster infant industries, yet there remains a large number of commodities in respect of which a safeguarding tariff need never arise as between one part of the Empire and another as in the case of commodities for the production of which the Dominion in question is not particularly suited. The first step towards the realization of an Empire policy would seem to be the compilation of a list of such commodities. The second step would be to decide upon what commodities produced by the Dominions this country could impose an import tax, in order that the Dominions might be given preferences in exchange for and producing approximately the same benefits as those granted to the United Kingdom.

The alternative to safeguarding, the writer proceeds to show, is a lowering of costs of production which would probably involve a reduction in wages. But he points out that there would be no guarantee that any reduction in costs of production in this country might not, in the future, be negatived by higher tariffs imposed by foreign countries.

Oil from Coal

An interesting allusion to the policy of converting crude coal oil into petrol and fuel oil was made by Sir Arthur Hazlerigg at yesterday's meeting of shareholders of Petroleum Refineries, Limited. As was pointed out in this column yesterday, the petroleum industry has in the past few years been growing much more rapidly than the coal trade, owing to the advance of the internal combustion engine, and oil has in fact in many instances taken the place of coal. Every industry must adapt itself to changing circumstances or perish, and therefore there is a strong case for encouraging as much as possible the economic production of petrol and fuel oil from coal, the huge reserves of which constitute one of the nation's greatest assets. Another reason for such a policy was given by Sir Arthur Hazlerigg yesterday. At the present time, he pointed out, the Navy was converted to fuel oil, as well as the mercantile marine; the Air Force was based on petrol; and the whole of the Army moved on petrol and fuel oil, which had to be imported. He pointed to the disaster that would face this country in the event of war should it be found impossible to bring supplies of fuel oil and petroleum from abroad. That the importance of producing petrol and fuel oil internally is recognized is apparent from the fact that the product already receives assistance from the State in the shape of exemption from the duty on imported petrol.

Insurance for the new Cunard Ships

Presumably during the next few weeks there will be much discussion in the London market respecting the arrangements for insuring the projected two large vessels for the Cunard Steamship Company. In the official announcement by the company issued a week ago the statement was made that the Government would undertake, at reasonable rates, the proportion of the insurance of the vessels which could not be accommodated by the market in the ordinary manner. The exceptional dimensions and character of the first of the proposed vessels placed her, it was added, outside the ordinary insurance market. During the last few days the sum of £6,000,000 has been freely mentioned as the possible cost of each vessel, although it would seem very doubtful if, at this stage, the cost could be estimated closely, and the figure would appear to be probably a considerable over-estimate. The London marine market will certainly wish to absorb as much of the insurance as it can prudently do, and it would seem not unnatural that, in the special circumstances, consultations should take place between the marine underwriters and the directors of the companies and between underwriters at Lloyd's and those for whom they write as to the maximum lines which it would be justifiable to accept.

Possible Extension of Facilities

Many of the marine insurance companies are now associated with insurance offices transacting fire and various forms of accident insurance, and it would seem to be a question for consideration whether, in the exceptional circumstances, companies which transact miscellaneous forms of insurance would be justified in accepting lines on the vessels, apart from those written by their associated marine offices or marine departments. In recent years the activities of the fire and accident companies have been very much extended to cover risks due to the forces of Nature, such as earthquake, hurricane, tornado, and floods, which have, indeed, been responsible for some of the heaviest losses which have fallen on the offices. Some of these risks are not directly associated with the other types of insurance written by the companies. If the companies transacting miscellaneous forms of insurance decided that it would not be appropriate to include marine risks with these accounts, an alternative method might be to set aside special funds for a term of years and to credit them with the interest earned and the premiums received. If such a plan were adopted the capacity of the London insurance market to absorb exceptionally large amounts would be very much increased, and it might be found that very little insurance, if any at all, would remain to be placed otherwise. In any event, the circumstances seem to deserve the very careful consideration of the managements and directors of the powerful companies—of all those, in fact, who have contributed notably to place the London insurance market in its present position of pre-eminence. While it is important that individual institutions should limit their lines in accordance with the principles of sound underwriting, the point undoubtedly deserves to be examined whether the present is not an occasion when all the available insurance facilities should be drawn upon, if needed, to provide all the cover that the Cunard Company may want.

Industrial Companies' Results

A moderate improvement in earnings is shown by the latest report of Charles Roberts and Co., the Yorkshire manufacturers and dealers in railway wagons, but there is again no dividend for the Ordinary shareholders. The profit for the year ended March 31, after providing for Debenture interest, was £60,125, which compares with £40,743 for the previous accounting period of nine months. Deducting depreciation (£39,277), there is a net profit, subject to income-tax, of £20,848. This suffices to meet taxation and a dividend on the Preference shares with a surplus of a few hundred pounds,

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET MARKETS

INDUSTRIAL SHARES LOWER

Quiet conditions prevailed in the stock markets yesterday. Business was inactive in most sections of the "House," and movements in prices were usually small. British Funds remained strong. There was a better tendency in the foreign market, Brazilian bonds enjoying a general rise, and Argentine Railway securities were also in demand. Industrial shares, however, in many cases failed to maintain their rises of the last day or two, owing to unfavourable advices from New York, which adversely affected the international group. There was, however, no pronounced weakness. Mining shares were quieter, Rhodesian shares reacting after their sharp rise of the preceding day.

The GILT-EDGED market was active, some big buying being reported. The Funding Loan rose ¼ to 91½, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan showed an advance of similar amount at 79½. A further rise, to 103¾, occured in the Five per Cent. War Loan, and gains of 1-16 to ⅛ were marked in new Consols, Victory Bonds, and the Four-and-a-Half and Five per Cent. Conversion Loans. New scrips were again in demand, L.C.C., at 1 premium, and South Africa, at 2½ premium, both being ¼ higher. Johannesburg scrip changed hands up to 9-16 premium, but failed to maintain the rise. India Three and Three-and-a-Half per Cents. gained ¼. HOME RAILWAY stocks weakened in the morning, but rallied later, showing little change on balance. Great Western and L.M.S. both finished ¼ down.

A better tone prevailed in the FOREIGN market. There was a general advance of ¼ in Brazilian bonds on the statement regarding the service of the San Paulo 1930 Coffee Loan. The discount on the latter narrowed to 4¼. There was an improved tendency in Chinese bonds, though little change occurred in quotations. Peruvian Corporation issues weakened further, the Preference falling to 36½ and the Ordinary to 5. Among the new scrips Austrian "Sevens" and the Reparation Loan were both a shade firmer at par and 2½ discount respectively. The leading ARGENTINE RAILWAY securities were mostly a point higher, though B.A. Great Southern rose 2 to 91; the movement was attributed to the possibility that the drought in the United States may cause that country to buy Argentine maize.

OIL shares were steady to dull. Small falls were the general rule among RUBBER shares, though the price of the commodity became a little firmer during the day. TEA shares were idle.

FALL IN INTERNATIONALS

In the MISCELLANEOUS market the receipt of adverse New York advices caused a fall in International shares and had a depressing effect sentimentality on other Industrial shares. International Nickel fell 11-16 to 23, and Hydro Electric a point to 36, while Brazilian Traction were ¼ down at 37, having been lower. Gramophone shares were weak, H.M.V. showing a net fall of 7-32 to 2 21-32, after being lower, while Columbia declined to 3 9-16. Tobacco shares were easier, small falls occurring in British-American, Imperial, Carreras, and Godfrey Phillips. Brewery shares maintained a firm front, though Bass was 6d. lower at 67s.; Guinness (106s. 6d.) gained a similar sum. In the Engineering group Swan, Hunter hardened to 20s. on the maintenance of the interim dividend. Motor shares as a rule were steady, though Ford reacted rather sharply to 82s. 6d., and was even lower in the street. Leyland was firm at 63s. 9d. and Austin advanced to 26s. Swedish Match remained dull, and Kreuger and Toll likewise was easier. Among banking shares further small rises were marked in Bank of Australasia and English, Scottish, and Australian. Courtaulds reacted slightly to 2 5-32, and Snia Viscosa was lower at 10s. Rylands remained under the influence of the passing of the interim dividend, and declined 9d. to 15s. 6d. In the store group a further rise occurred in Army and Navy, and Harrods also was firmer, but Selfridge Preferred lost a little ground. Shares of the companies concerned in the grocery merger were a shade easier. United Molasses (1 11-16) and Turner and Newall (3) were both a little harder. Sudan Plantations again weakened. Salt Union fell 3-32 to 1⅛.

In the MINING market Rhodesian shares, after a firm opening, reacted. N'Changa fell ½ to 3½, and Congo Border also was easier on balance at 14½. Bwana M'Kubwa fell to 12s. 6d. There was no decided tendency among South African gold shares, movements being small. Burma Corporation declined to 10s. 1½d.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION

BANK CHAIRMAN ON COSTS

MELBOURNE, Aug. 7.—At the annual meeting of the Commercial Bank of Australia, Mr. Webb, the chairman, forecast a decided improvement in Australia's position and a return to more normal conditions, provided that satisfactory prices ruled in wheat and wool in the ensuing season. Although Australia was passing through trying times, there was no reason for pessimism.

"We have a good country with immense possibilities for production expansion," he added. "The withdrawal of borrowing facilities, while it may cause hardship, will force the nation to check extravagant expenditure and establish itself in a sound economic condition. Costs are already falling, and when production becomes profitable the problem of unemployment will present less difficulty and a trade balance will naturally be restored."—*Exchange Telegraph.*

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE MAIZE SITUATION

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 7.—Maize growers in South Africa are eagerly watching for opportunities that may arise from a short crop in the United States owing to the drought. The Department of Agriculture has telegraphed an urgent message to its representative in New York for information regarding the position. The American reaction is already being felt here, and one broker reports that he has received a firm bid from the Continent at an advance of 12s. 6d. a ton compared with Tuesday's price. The authorities are urging the need for caution, but it is believed that America is absorbing surplus stocks from Argentina, which should result in the opening up of an improved market in Europe for South African maize.—*Exchange.*

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅛-2⅜	2-2½
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2½	2
Berlin	4	3½	5½-5¼
Swiss Bank places	2½	1⅞	—
Milan	5½	5⅝	—
Amsterdam	3	1⅞	2½
Brussels	3	2⅞	1¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BROKERS' LOANS LOWER

NEW YORK, Aug. 7

The continued dullness of the market encouraged further "bear" attacks early to-day, but declines attracted support. Sales were returned at 1,447,000 shares.

The resumption of "bear" pressure made the opening barely steady, professionals continuing to capitalise the decline in the country's steel operations to 54 per cent. of capacity from 56 per cent. a week ago. The widespread drought and the disquieting possibilities to crop yields apparently more than offset the resultant firmness of grain markets, while fears regarding the canning crop prompted selling drives against American Can. This had an unsettling effect on the general market and the speculative leaders were freely offered, a number of issues reaching new low levels for the current movement. A slightly steadier tone developed later as a result of the absorption of the earlier offerings, but the market quickly eased off again owing to renewed selling outbreaks.

Smaller offerings, coupled with the reappearance of quiet investment accumulation at around the resistance levels established at last week's reaction, had a steadying effect in the afternoon. The failure of the drives to result in further liquidation caused covering and a gradual upward movement set in under the leadership of Steel Common, which recovered a substantial proportion of the morning's losses. The close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Aug. 7	Aug. 6
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.85⅔	4.85½	4.85½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 15/16	4.87
Cables	£1	4.85⅔	4.87 1/16	4.87 1/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 13/16	4.84 15/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅜	4.85⅞
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.86⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93½	3.93½
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.24½	40.26
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81½	26.82
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.90½	26.91
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.83
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89	23.90½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.99¾	14.00
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.45	19.45
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.17	11.14
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.14¾	14.14¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.55¼	17.55¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77¾	1.77¾
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.79	36.36
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.30	10.30

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Aug. 7	Aug. 6		Closing Prices Aug. 7	Aug. 6
Atchison	211	215	Int.C.Amer	15⅛	16
Atl. Coast	146	146	KansasCity	63	62⅛
B. & O.	103½	104	Louisville	117¾	118¼
Do., Pref.	81½	81½	Minn. S.P.	15	15
Brooklyn	—	—	Miss. Pac.	65⅛	64⅝
M. Tait	64	64	Do., Pref.	122⅝	122⅝
Can. Pac.	185¼	185	N.Mex.,1 Pf	1	1
Cent., N.J.	234	234	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	188	188	N.Y. Cent.	162¼	163
Ch. G.W.	10⅛	10½	Norfolk	224	225¼
Do., Pref.	35⅛	36	N. Pacific	71	72⅛
Ch. N.W.	72½	73½	Pennsylv'a	73⅝	74⅛
Ch.Mil.St.P.	13⅝	14	Reading	105	104⅝
Ch.Rock Is.	94¼	97½	S.L. & R.F.	87½	86¼
Del.& Hud.	158	158⅛	S.L.&S.W.	67	68
Del. Lack.	113½	113½	S. Pacific.	117½	117½
Erie	39¼	41¼	Southern	80⅜	84
Do., 1 Pf.	56	58	Do. Pref.	90	92¼
G.N., Pref.	80¼	81⅝	U. Pacific	213	215
Illinois	115¾	116½	Do., Pref.	86	86
Interboro.	—	—	Wabash	32	32
Rapid Tr.	27	27	Do., Pf., A	70	70

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	114	115½	Int. Nickel	22⅝	22⅞
Allied Chem	259⅛	265	Int. Paper	20	20
Am. Agric.	5½	6	Int. T. & T.	45¼	45½
Do., Pref.	51	51	Kennecott	39½	39⅝
Am. Br Bov.	16⅝	16¾	Kresge S.S.	29⅛	29½
Am. and F.	—	—	K'ger. S'p.	27¾	27⅞
Power	70¼	71⅞	Liggett & M.	94	93½
Am. Can.	126¼	127¾	Loose Wiles	60⅛	60¾
Am. Loco.	31½	31¾	Mack Trks.	56	52
Am. Rolling Mills	55½	55¾	Montg'y W.	34½	34¼
Am. Smelt.	57⅞	58¼	Nash Mtrs.	35	35¾
Am. Sug. R.	55½	55½	Nat. Biscuit	83¼	85
Am. Tel.	210¼	210½	Nat. Cash R.	45	45¾
Am. Tob.	246	246	Nat. Dairy	52¾	53
Am. Woo'n	93	93	N. Amer.	98⅝	99½
Anaconda	50⅛	50⅝	Packard	13¾	14⅜
Armour Pf.	74	74⅛	Pan.A. Pet.	58¾	58¾
As. Dry Gds.	3⅓	3⅓	Pub. Ser. N.J.	89½	90⅛
Atl'ntic Ref	37	38¾	Pullman	68	68⅛
Baldwins	29⅝	29¾	RadioCorp	32¾	32¾
BarnsdallA	23⅛	23¼	R'm'g'n Rd	26	27⅛
Beth. Steel	82¼	82¼	Ryl. Dutch	52	52
Celanese	14	14	Sears R'b'k	65¼	65⅞
C. de Pasco	49	50	Shell Trans	44⅛	44⅛
Chile Copp.	49	49	Shell Un.	19¼	19⅛
Chrysler	29¼	29⅞	Sloss S. Stl.	26	26
Col. Fuel	51	51½	Std. Brands	19⅝	20
Colum. Gas	61⅝	62¼	Std. Gas	93	94
Col. Graph.	17¼	17¼	St. Oil of Cal.	63¼	63⅝
Cons. Gas	105	106¾	Do., N.J.	71⅝	71⅞
Cont. Can.	55⅞	56⅜	Do., N.Y.	31¾	32⅛
Cont. Oil	20⅝	20⅝	Studebaker	31¼	31⅝
Corn. Prod.	90¼	91⅛	TexasCorp.	52¾	52⅝
Crucible	75⅞	75½	Tex. G. Sul.	58⅜	58¼
DavisonCh.	26⅛	26	Tidewater	14¼	14¼
Drug, Inc.	79¼	79⅞	Tri.ContCp	12	12⅛
Du Pont.	113¼	113¼	Un.Carbide	71½	72⅛
Eastman K	207	208	Ud. Corp.	31½	31⅞
Elec.P& L.	67¼	68⅜	Utd. Fruit	87	87
Elec. Stor.	64½	64¾	United Gas	35	34⅞
Fox Films	45	45½	U.S. Ltber	9¼	9¼
Gen. Elec.	70¼	70¾	U.S. Rbr.	21¼	21½
Gen. Foods	54⅛	55	U.S. Steel	166½	166⅛
Gen.Motors	45¾	46⅛	Do., Pref.	145¼	145¼
Gillette	81	79½	W. Un. Tel.	166	167
Goodrich	23⅛	24¼	W'hse Mfg.	145	145½
Goodyear	62⅜	63¼	Woolworth	60¼	60¼
Hou.Oil Tx.	84	84¾	Wor. Pump	125	125½
Hud. Mtrs.	32½	32⅞	Youngst'n Sheet	115	115
Ind. Rayon	88	88			
Int. Harv.	80	80½			
Int. Match Pref.	75	76¾			

CURB EXCHANGE

Asso. Gas A	31¼	31¼	Mid. West Utilities	29	29¼
Br.Am.Tob	—	24⅞	Pennroad	11⅛	11⅜
Elec. Bond	80⅛	81	Silica Gel.	16½	16½
Gulf Oil.	123	123	Std. Oil Ind	50½	50⅝
HydroElec.	34⅝	35¼	Swift Int.	33½	34
Int. Petlm.	19¼	19	Vacuum Oil	83⅝	84½

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	101.32	100.32	Finl., 6% 1945	92⅝	92⅝
Do., 4¼%	102.32	102.32	Fren.,7½% 1941	124⅞	125
Do. (4th), 4¼%	103.32	103.32	Fren., 7% 1949	119¾	119⅞
U.K., 5½% 1937	105½	105⅛	Ger., 7% 1949	106	105¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek, 7% 1964	100½	100½
Arg., 6% 1959	99	99	Hamb'g S. 6% '46	95	95
Austl., 5% 1957	88⅛	88⅛	Hungary, 7½% '44	100½	100½
Aust., 7% 1943	104½	104⅛	Ital., 7% 1951	98¼	99
Belg., 6% 1955	103¾	104	Japan6½% 1954	105	105⅛
Belg., 7% 1955	114⅝	114⅜	Nord Ry. 6½% '50	105⅛	105¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	106⅝	106¼	Norway6% 1952	102⅛	102¼
Brazil 7½% 1952	102⅛	102⅛	P.L.M.6% 1958	103¾	103¾
Bulg., 7% 1967	81	81	Do., 7% 1958	105⅛	105½
Canada 5% 1931	101	101¼	Poland,7% 1947	84⅛	84½
Chile, 7% 1942	102¾	102¼	Do., 8% 1950	94¼	94¼
Chile, 6% 1960	90¼	90¼	Rio do Sul 8% '46	95⅛	95⅛
Czech. 8% 1951	110¼	110⅛	San P., 8% 1950	93⅛	93⅛
Denm'k6% 1942	106	106	Seine, 7% 1942	107¾	108
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102¾	102¼	Swed.,5½% 1954	107	107
Dutch E.I. 5½% '53	102	102	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91¼	91⅛
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105⅝	105⅜			

The following quotations are supplied by Router:—

—	Aug. 7	Aug. 6
Atchison. Pref.	106½	105⅛
Lehigh Valley	61	61
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	38⅝	39
New York, Ontario and Western	9⅛	9¾
Reading, 1st Prefd.	47‖	47
Texas and Pacific	115	111
National Lead	130	129¾

*Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend.

The Money Market was easier, call loans, after ruling at 2½ per cent., declining to 2 per cent. Rates for commercial paper were unchanged at 3 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at ½ per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2 per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange weakened to 4.87 1-16 for cable transfers.

Silver was unaltered at 34½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $878,000 has arrived at San Francisco from China. The week's gold movement shows imports of $1,348,000, and exports $26,000,000. The stock of ear-marked gold shows no change.

The General Motors Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75c. per share.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has acquired the Chicago and Alton Railway through the purchase of the defaulted bonds of the latter company for $21,500,000.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows a reduction of $14,000,000 in brokers' loans, making the total $3,214,000,000, against $3,328,000,000 last week and $6,020,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

GRAIN EASIER

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed barely steady, ½c. lower to ½c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 106½c.; No. 2 amber durum unquoted. No. 2 hard winter, 104½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 112½c. MAIZE easy and 1½c. lower. No. 2 mixed, 112½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS barely steady at ½c. loss. White clipped, 51½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy and 1c. down. No. 2 Western, 76½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR steady. Spring Clears nominal. Kansas Straights 5c. lower at $4.95. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unchanged at $5.10 and $4.50 respectively. Rye flour quoted $4.70 to $5.20.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	3,078	4,463	17,422	129,074	124,998
Do., Atlantic	671	323	3,117	23,808	18,502
*Exports, ditto	612	—	1,236	14,909	12,305
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	314	558	1,930	18,838	24,826
Do., Atlantic	11	60	52	454	585
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Wstn.	87	72	384	3,186	2,723
Receipts, Atlantic	92	18	290	2,143	2,101
*Exports, ditto	9	8	38	458	369
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	880	961	4,809	14,573	16,072
Do., Atlantic	25	22	69	439	589
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	4	37

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD steady and 10c. dearer. Prime Western steam, $11.50; Middle West, spot, $11.35 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady, 3 points lower to 2 points higher, and after a slight setback advanced on "bear" covering. The close was steady, 8 points to 15 points up. Sales, 10,000 bags. Sept., 6.48; Dec., 5.92; Jan., 5.87; March, 5.70; May, 5.63; July, 5.57. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 15 to 8 points up. Sales, 26,000 bags. Sept., 11.05; Dec., 9.85; Jan., 9.80; March, 9.12; May, 8.95; July, 8.80. Cash coffee, steady. Rio No. 7, 7½c.; Santos No. 4, 12c. to 12½c.

According to the New York Coffee Exchange the world's visible supply of coffee on August 1 was 5,378,000 bags, which compares with 5,567,000 bags on July 1 and 5,448,000 bags on August 1, 1929.

COCOA futures closed easy, 9 to 14 points lower. Sales, 20,000 bags. Aug., 7.56c.; Sept., 7.72c.; Dec., 7.88c.; Jan., 7.98c. March, 8.17c.; May, 8.33c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady, at 2 to 3 points up. Sales, 22,000 tons. Sept., 1.17c.; Dec., 1.26c.; Jan., 1.29c.; March, 1.36c.; May, 1.44c.; July, 1.53c. No. 2 contract duty free:—Sept., 3.12c.; Dec., 3.23c.

Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.25c. per lb. Sales comprise 21,000 bags Porto Rico, Aug. shipment, at 3.20c. per lb., c.i.f.; 23,000 bags Philippine, afloat, at 3.20c. per lb., c.i.f.; 25,000 bags Cuba, Aug. shipment, at 3.22c. per lb., c.i.f.; 25,000 bags Cuba, afloat, at 3.23c. per lb., c.i.f.; and 7,000 bags Cuba, ex store, at 3.25c. per lb.

Cotton on the spot closed 20 points higher at 13.15c. Futures opened firm with a rise of 27 to 29 points on shorts covering and buying by Wall-street operators on weather and crop news. The market further advanced on light offerings and drought reports. After easing off owing to realizing, prices again moved upwards on buying by local houses, closing steady at 15 to 22 points net gain. New Orleans spot middling advanced 20 points to 12.80c., and futures 17 to 21 points. Messrs. Procter and Gamble estimate the condition at 67.0 and the crop at 14,000,000 bales.

NEW YORK	Closing Range	
Futures	To-day	Prev. day
August	12.90	12.74
September	13.04	12.88
October	13.20	13.02
November	13.27	13.10
December	13.37	13.18
January	13.41	13.24
NEW ORLEANS		
October	12.97	12.77
November	13.05	12.87
December	13.14	12.97
January	13.25	13.04
February	13.32	13.12
March	13.42	13.21
April	13.49	13.27
May	13.57	13.35
June	13.61	13.43
July	13.66	13.51

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	8,000	44,000	44,000	43,000
Exports, Gt. Brn.	Nil	5,000	6,000	8,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	6,000	22,000	23,000	37,000

COPPER steady. Electrolytic sellers unchanged for domestic spot and export spot and September delivery at 11c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices for standard futures:—Aug., Sept., and Oct., 10.85c. Sales, three lots. TIN steady, with Straits spot 15 points higher at 30.25c. and Sept. delivery 12½ points up at 30.37½c. per lb. asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices for standard futures:—Aug., 30.05c.; Sept., 30.15c.; Oct., 30.25c. Sales, five lots. SPELTER barely steady and 10 points down for both East St. Louis spot and Sept. delivery at 4.40c. per lb. asked. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 5.50

MONEY MARKET

RELAPSE IN FRENCH EXCHANGE

The amount of money called from the market yesterday was smaller than on Wednesday, and while short credits were very usable, borrowers found conditions more comfortable. For fresh day to day advances lenders usually accepted 2½ per cent., renewals again being arranged at 2 per cent. Business in the discount market was quiet, and the tendency steady. The general working rate for fine three months commercial bills was 2 9-32 per cent., and there was business in "hot" Treasury Bills at 2½ per cent. Early October paper was taken by one of the banks at 2 3-16 per cent. A sharp reaction occurred in the New York exchange, and this caused a sympathetic weakening of sterling upon most of the Continental centres.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	Short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2—2½	2	2¼—2⅝	2¼—2⅝	2¼	2⅝—2¾

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅛—2¼	2⅞—2¼	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3⅛—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling on New York showed a falling tendency throughout the day, and the closing rate of $4.87 was the lowest touched, comparing with $4.87 15-64 on Wednesday. This decline in the spot rate caused forward dollars to be offered, the premiums declining to 15c. one month and 40c. three months. The rate on Montreal was slightly easier at $4.86⅛. With the exception of the German exchange most of the Continental rates moved against sterling, a development that was regarded in the market as a sympathetic response to the fall in the dollar-sterling rate. The French exchange fell sharply from 123.85f. to 123.79f., the Belgian half a centime to 34.80¼b., the Swiss from 25.05f. to 25.04½f., the Italian ¼c. to 92.98l., and the Spanish from 43.73¼p. to 43.57½p. The rate on Holland was steady at 12.08 11-16fl., and that on Germany hardened to 20.38¼m. A sharp rise to 41½d. took place in the Argentine dollar.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Aug. 7	Aug. 6
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.87-4.87¼	4.87 31-32—87 32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86⅛-86½	4.86⅜-86⅝
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.78-85	123.80-86
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.80-34.81	34.80¼-34.81
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	90.95-91.00	91.05-91.03
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.04-25.05	25.04½-05½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½-375¼	375-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193¼-193⅝	193⅜-193⅝
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.40-43.75	43.70-43.80
Lisbon	Esc. to £		108¼-108½	106¼-108½
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅞-08¾	12.08⅞-09
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38-38¼	20.37¼-38½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581⅔	34.42-34.47	34.43-34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.58	27.47-27.52	27.48-27.52
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164½-164⅝	164¼-164⅛
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.38-43.44	43.36-43.43
Riga	Lats. to £	25.2215	25.21-25.28	25.20-25.30
Bucharest	Lei to £	818.5	817-819	817-819
Constantza	Lei to £	1.100	1.0251	1.0251
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼-274⅝	274¼-274⅝
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	Kr. Kr.to£	18.149	18.10-18.25	18.10-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-18.17	18.16¼-18.17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10¼-10⅝	18.10¼-10⅞
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16¼-16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅝-1/5¾	1/5¾-1/5⅞
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅝-1/5¾	1/5¼-1/5⅜
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅝-1/5¾	1/5¼-1/5⅜
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3¼-1/3⅞	1/3¼-1/3⅞
Kobe	Per yen	24.38d.	2/0½-2/0⅞	2/0½-2/0⅞
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/4½-1/7	1/4½-1/5⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/31 32-2/32 32	2/31 32-2/32 32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06⅛-09¼	12.06⅛-09¼
Manila	Per dol.	24.0864	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.4792	5⅛-5⅜	5⅛-5⅜
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.5774	41⅞-41¼	40⅞-40⅝
Valp'so†	$ to £	40	39.96	39.97
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	40⅝-41⅛	40⅝-41⅛
Lima†	Soles to £	12.168	13.08¾	13.07½
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.30-10.35	10.30-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.05 to 100kr. ‖ Nominal.

EMPIRE MARKETING RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 10	91 6 10	90 18 9
New Zealand	95 17 6	95 6 10	94 16 10	94 5 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

Country	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 12 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 0

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.54	24.55
Venezuela	Bolivars to £	25.25	28.50	28.14
Colombia				
(Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03½	5.03¾
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.08	10.02
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.33	13.50

The Bank of England yesterday announced the release of £100,000 in SOVEREIGNS, and the sale of £27,951 in BAR GOLD. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net influx of £72,049, as shown below :—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Aug. 7—		Aug. 7—	
Sovs. released	100,000	Bar gold	27,951
		Net influx	72,049
Total	£100,000	Total	£100,000

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,041,967 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to August 6, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £2,147,227.

The price of GOLD in the open market was unchanged at 84s. 11½d. per ounce fine.

Bar SILVER was a steady market at the previous day's prices of 15⅛-⅛d. per ounce for cash, and 15½d. forward delivery. Small covering purchases were made on Indian account, and America was not a seller.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

The Bank return for the week ended August 6 reflects the increased demand for currency incidental to the August Bank Holiday period. An addition of £4,601,000 is shown in the note circulation, and after allowing for an increase of £344,000 in the stock of coin and bullion, the reserve is left £4,257,000 lower. Its "proportion" to liabilities has fallen 3 13-16 per cent. to 37¼ per cent. Very little change is shown in the deposits, the reduction in the reserve having been nearly offset by increases in the securities. Government securities have risen £1,410,000, and other securities are up by more than £2,500,000. The official return is appended :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued :—		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£372,978,274	Other Govt. Securities	232,891,296
In banking department	39,605,779	Other securities	11,629,076
		Silver coin	4,484,526
		Amount of fiduciary issue	260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	152,584,053
	£412,584,053		£412,584,053

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£53,145,547
Rest	3,575,899	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	8,985,662	Discounts and advances	7,960,057
Other deposits :		Securities	23,614,359
Bankers	61,552,286	Notes	39,605,779
Other accts.	36,787,361	Gold and silver coin	1,010,786
Seven-day and other bills	2,520		
	£125,936,528		£125,936,528

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,575,899	+ 25,000	— 2,207
Public deposits	8,985,662	— 222,050	+ 505,772
Other deposits :			
Bankers	61,552,286	+ 581,901	— 5,575,056
Other accounts	36,787,361	— 317,526	— 341,046
Govt. securities	65,145,547	+ 1,480,000	+ 21,121,508
Other securities :			
Discounts and advances	7,960,057	+ 1,210,337	+ 1,125,516
Securities	23,614,359	+ 1,222,311	— 714,531
Reserve	40,616,565	+ 4,256,823	+ 15,367,870
Note circulation	372,978,274	+ 4,601,267	— 3,226,814
Coin and bullion	168,594,827	+ 344,442	+ 12,163,254
Proportion	37⅛%	— 3¹³/₁₆%	+ 16%

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

The return of the London Bankers' Clearing House for the week ended August 6 shows a total of £812,840,000, a decrease of £7,561,000 compared with the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £27,141,856,000, being £134,016,000 less than for the period to August 7, 1929. The usual details follow :—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
July 31	£202,182,000	£5,501,000	£8,048,000	£215,729,000
Aug. 1	151,515,000	5,830,000	8,654,000	165,799,000
,, 2	90,033,000	6,787,000	8,960,000	105,780,000
,, 4		Bank Holiday		
,, 5	163,149,000	9,777,000	12,010,000	184,936,000
,, 6	117,284,000	6,541,000	16,771,000	140,596,000
Week	£724,163,000	£34,236,000	£54,441,000	£812,840,000

1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Aug. 1	£191,650,000	£6,122,000	£8,638,000	£206,826,000
,, 2	146,441,000	7,403,000	9,572,000	163,416,000
,, 3	93,381,000	9,247,000	12,024,000	114,652,000
,, 5		Bank Holiday		
,, 6	155,185,000	9,174,000	16,601,000	180,960,000
,, 7	135,350,000	5,580,000	13,523,000	154,753,000
Week	£722,007,000	£37,836,000	£60,558,000	£820,401,000

FOREIGN BANK RETURNS

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

—	July 31	Inc. or Dec.
Assets :	Francs	Francs
Reserve :—		
Gold coin and ingots	48,061,058	+ 778,199
Silver and copper coin	378,997	+ 5,959
Current postal accounts	403,191	— 59,543
Available at right abroad	7,067,125	— 97,295
Commercial bills discounted	4,805,145	— 1,279,305
Negotiable bills bought abroad	19,061,986	— 80,519
Advances on securities	2,841,210	+ 158,985
Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Dept.	5,304,990	— 90,459
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	unchanged
Various assets	2,519,756	+ 883,694
LIABILITIES :		
Notes in circulation	74,008,401	+ 1,886,091
Treasury current accounts	3,873,688	— 84,723
Sinking fund current accounts	5,026,385	— 147,117
Current and deposit accounts	6,492,772	— 1,402,473
Other sight liabilities	395,578	— 41,998
Various liabilities	1,698,482	+ 37,937
Total liabilities	89,796,922	+ 191,780

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 51.29% (against 50.54%).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

—	Aug. 2	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,472,773,039	+ 499,915
Silver in hand	721,849,463	+ 822,981
Foreign bills	32,428,473	+ 126,322
Discount and short bills	1,908,315,972	+ 85,777,143
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan and redeemable debt	883,978,472	+ 2,048,280
Notes in circulation	4,448,754,150	+ 52,256,150
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	807,042,431	— 17,894,442
Dividends, interest, and other obligations	86,373,448	— 6,475,846
Government securities	304,877,438	+ 68,099,014

—*Reuter.*

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

—	July 31	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	610,116,197	+ 15,614,304
Gold exchanges	382,976,529	— 3,912,358
Domestic bills	35,575,543	— 1,705,410
Advances against securities	45,442,586	+ 2,259,634
Security holdings	79,376,045	+ 158,721
Due from banks	38,575,674	+ 7,298,296
Other assets	24,775,460	+ 1,339,106
LIABILITIES		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	928,307,050	+ 65,457,680
Other sight liabilities	171,218,586	— 50,405,951
Other liabilities	30,810,391	+ 469,296

—*Reuter.*

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

—	July 31	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve	441,772,250	+ 3,762,046
Other banking assets :—		
Net foreign exchange not included in metal	470,229,254	+ 30,220,447
Subsidiary coin	5,903,877	— 622,875
Bills discounted	115,426,206	+ 36,141,726
Advances against securities	410,500	— 25,000
Government debt	101,437,100	—
Securities	6,849,181	—
Bank premises and fittings	6,910,000	—
Other assets	456,178,180	+ 90,360,790
LIABILITIES		
Capital	43,500,000	—
Reserve	10,272,074	—
Notes in circulation	1,020,603,217	+ 135,816,025
Deposits and other sight liabilities	114,575,976	— 68,140,580
Other liabilities	416,465,288	+ 90,369,790

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

—	July 31	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,414,112	+ 33,784
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	2,063,301	— 38,128
Other cash	19,901	+ 994
Bills discounted	329,543	+ 10,208
Securities discounted	5,000	— 5,000
Advances on collaterals	53,215	+ 15,122
State notes debt balance and assets of the Bkg. office of the Ministry of Fin. in liquidation	3,965,942	— 2,101
Other assets	358,071	— 6,752
LIABILITIES		
Capital and capital reserve fund	406,900	—
Reserve funds	101,588	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,897,144	+ 771,086
Check account balances and other sums due at sight	482,205	— 829,194
Other maturities : short	180	—
Other liabilities	328,111	+ 66,353

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

—	July 31	Inc. or Dec.
Assets :	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve : Gold coin and bullion and foreign exchange included under Art. 85 of the Statutes, &c.	217,930,530	+ 7,995,925
Inland bills, warrants and securities	202,658,435	+ 22,405,990
Advances on movable security	54,800	— 500
Advances to the Treasury	72,255,261	— 1,291,380
Premises and equipment	6,138,519	—
Other assets	90,727,525	+ 7,498,552
LIABILITIES :		
Share capital	34,756,095	—
Reserve	8,119,287	—
Notes in circulation	466,247,492	+ 94,826,300
Current accounts, deposits and other liabilities payable on demand	33,280,277	— 58,620,075
Other liabilities	47,361,919	+ 602,363

LOANS FOR UNITED STATES SHIPPING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The United States Shipping Board has granted the United Mail Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company, loans amounting to $15,412,500 (£3,082,500) for the construction of six modern mixed passenger and cargo vessels with a speed of 18 knots.—*Reuter.*

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.—The monsoon has been active throughout the week, with good rains over Northern Deccan, Central India, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces and Berars. Crop reports from these districts are generally favourable, except that in the northern sections of the Central Provinces and Berars excessive rains have caused much damage. The rainfall recorded at Colaba Observatory amounted to 5in. during the week and at Byculla Rain Station 6in. The season's total at Colaba is now 42in., compared with 43.42in. at the same time last season, and the total at Byculla is 44in., against 47in. a year ago.

A dull tone prevailed early in the week in the cotton market, but under reports of drought in America the tone became strong, with a good demand ensuing. On the week fully good M.G. Broach, April-May delivery, Hedge Contract, is Rs.11 lower at Rs.210. The piecegoods market remains closed.

The exchange rates (three months' sight credit) on both London and Paris are unaltered on the week at 1s. 5⅛₁₆d. and 9.40f. respectively. The steamer freight for cotton to Liverpool is unchanged at 15s.

The week's receipts of cotton at Bombay were 10,000 bales, the total for the season since September 1 last now amounting to 3,450,000 bales, compared with 3,313,000 bales at the same time last season. Shipments from Bombay comprised 25,000 bales to the Continent and 22,000 to Japan and China, while there are 10,000 bales afloat in harbour for Europe. From other Indian ports 4,000 bales were shipped to the Continent. Stocks have been reduced to 895,000 bales, against 964,000 a year ago.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc.or Dec. from July 1*
	(July 5)		(Apl. 1)
Bolivar (July)	£11,400	+ 2,550	+ 450 (Jan. 1)
B.A. Centl.	£14,841	+ 900	— 4,191
Ems Bay (July)	£4,134	— 2,020	— 8,700 (Jan. 1)
Mersey	£4,377	— 11	+ 4,372 (Jan. 1)
Paraguay Centl.	£4,250	+ 80	— 1,750
State of Bahia S.W. (July)	£4,594	+ 817	— 1,648 (May 1)
TRAMWAYS			
B.A. Lacross	£10,738	— 554	— 5,589
L.C.C.	£77,350	— 3,277	— 10,235 (Apl. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

Tenders of bonds of the Uruguay Consolidated Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debt for redemption were opened at the office of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co. yesterday, the amount available being £63,264 0s. 11d. Tenders received ranged from £65 5s. to £70 per cent., and those at £65 13s. 9d. and under were accepted in full.

COMPANY RESULTS

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 3 per cent., payable on September 1. The dividend a year ago was the same.

Frederick Lawrence.—Final dividend of 6 per cent. (actual) on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares making 10 per cent. for the year ended June 30, and 15 per cent. (actual) on the Ordinary shares for the same period.

North American Company.—Quarterly dividends have been declared as follows :—No. 106 on Common stock of 2½ per cent. in Common stock (at the rate of 1-40 of one share for each share held) and No. 37 on Preferred stock of 1¾ per cent. in cash (at the rate of 75 cents per share), both dividends payable on October 1.

W. FULTON AND SONS

William Fulton and Sons (bleachers, dyers, &c.) report that the profit for the year, after providing for maintenance, repairs, and replacements, fell from £11,915 to £179. With the carry-forward, the amount available is £1,369, and £10,000 is transferred from reserve. Preference dividend absorbs £3,333, depreciation £7,000, and directors' fees £375, leaving to carry forward £661. A year ago there was an Ordinary dividend of 5 per cent.

EDWARD WOOD AND CO.

The accounts of Edward Wood and Co., constructional engineers and contractors, show a net profit of £20,187 for the year to May 31 (against £23,009 for 1928-29), which the directors consider satisfactory in view of the state of trade experienced during the latter half of the financial year and the general depression prevalent throughout the country. A final dividend of 4½ per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, again making 7 per cent. for the year, leaving £29,990 (against £24,403) to be carried forward. Meeting, August 13.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

The directors of the Columbia Graphophone Company announce that the profits for the year to June 30 amount to £580,159 (against £505,121 for 1928-29). The balance brought forward was £261,572, making a total of £841,731. There has already been paid an interim dividend of 15 per cent., amounting to £192,430, and the Preference dividend for the year is £21,000. This will leave an available balance of £628,301. The directors will recommend a final dividend of 25 per cent., making a total for the year of 40 per cent. (against 45 per cent.).

SHEFFIELD COAL

After charging interest the net profits of the Sheffield Coal Company for the year ended March 31 were £1,126. The directors are unable to pay any dividend on the Preference shares. The "carry forward" is £9,040, which includes £7,914 brought into the accounts. In the previous year there was a loss of £25,084. The sum of £30,248 was brought forward and £15,000 was transferred from general reserve fund, giving a credit balance of £20,164. After deducting interest charges there remained £7,914 to be carried forward. The Preference dividend is in arrears as from June 30, 1928.

CAVENDISH FURNITURE COMPANY

The first report of the Cavendish Furniture Company, which covers the period from March 15, 1929, to June 30, 1930, states the first four or five months were occupied in acquiring and equipping the company's branches, and the accounts only show the results of seven to eight months' active trading. The loss for the period, after deferring the £6,627 for profit arising on unexpired hire purchase contracts, was £76,787. The Preference dividends to April 1, 1930, have been paid under guarantee by the British and Colonial Furniture Company and are repayable out of future profits. Meeting, August 14.

FRIARY HOLROYD AND HEALY'S BREWERIES

The net profit of Friary Holroyd and Healy's Breweries for the year to March 30 was £141,963 (against £122,988 for 1928-29), to which is added £16,629 brought forward. A final dividend of 9 per cent. is recommended, making 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the year (unchanged), and £50,000 (against £25,000) is transferred to reserve, leaving £24,079 to be carried forward. During the year the Ordinary capital was increased to £592,446 by the distribution of 169,266 Ordinary £1 shares by way of capital bonus, such bonus shares ranking for dividend as from July 1, 1930. The payment to the Government in respect of duties and taxes for the year was £375,526, equal to 72.58 per cent. of the net earnings of the company. Meeting, August 15.

MAIDSTONE GAS

The accounts of the Maidstone Gas Company for the year ended June 30 show that after providing for all fixed charges, including £2,000 (against £3,800) for depreciation of stoves and fittings and £1,831 for renewal of mains (against nil), there remains an available balance of £20,914 (against £16,090), which, together with the balance of £12,533 brought forward and £231 interest earned on investments, makes a total of £33,678. The sum of £2,250 has been transferred to reserve fund (against nil), and after providing for income-tax, interest on Debenture stock and deposits, and the interim dividend of 7 per cent. paid on March 1 last, there remains a balance of £18,497, out of, which the directors recommend payment, on September 1, of the final dividend of 4½ per cent., making 8½ per cent. for the year (the same). The sales of gas throughout the year have continued satisfactory. The market for tar during the last financial year has remained in a depressed condition. On the other hand, the revenue from coke has been more than maintained. The work in connexion with the retort house extensions was completed in October, 1929. The new plant has been in operation and is giving satisfactory results. Meeting, August 14.

SENA SUGAR ESTATES

The net profit of the Sena Sugar Estates fell from £71,644 in 1928 to £25,173 in 1929. The dividend on the Preference shares has been paid, and the directors propose to transfer £10,000 to reserve, £10,000 to depreciation account, and to carry forward the balance of £3,413 (against £10,740). The last dividend paid on the Ordinary shares was 15 per cent. for 1923. The crop for the year of 69,935 tons (against 62,236 tons) was a record, but the sugar market declined throughout the period when the crop was being sold. It was only possible to dispose of the output entirely in Portugal and local African markets, and over 20,000 tons had to be sold in the world's open markets, which is the reason for the disappointing result. The estimate of cane to be crushed this year is 20 per cent. above that of 1929, but a severe drought in the early part of the year, but it is stated that the smaller output will not have an adverse effect on the results of the year. Owing to new legislation to prevent dumping, the result for this year should be more satisfactory in spite of the fall in the world open market values. In May the directors came to the conclusion that in view of the poor results in 1929, they could not declare an interim dividend on the Preference shares until the result of the year had been ascertained. Since then they expect have improved, and they hoped that it may be possible to pay the Preference dividend in due course. Meeting, August 14.

FRANCOIS CEMENTATION

Trading profit of the François Cementation Company for the year to March 31 amounted to £27,753, to which is added £1,084 dividend from subsidiary company, and after deducting depreciation, directors' fees, &c., the net profit was £13,374 for 1928-29). The directors have transferred £15,000 from investment reserve, so that, with £25,635 brought forward, the available sum is £54,209. The Preference dividend for the year takes £16,000, leaving £38,209, which is to be carried forward. Last year a dividend of 50 per cent. tax free was paid on the Ordinary shares and £7,000 was added to reserve. The report states that earnings were affected partly by the prevailing depression, leading to a falling off in the contracts available where the specialized work of the company is involved, but principally by the fact that two contracts did not come up to expectations. Since the date of the balance-sheet business has been well maintained. The programme of work in hand and in view requires substantial finance, both for the purpose of starting up and for new plant, and the growth of the business is such that new fixed capital is called for, but under present market conditions it is not considered an opportune time to press this. Owing to the recent rapid growth of the French company and its needs for working capital it has been found impossible to spare funds for the payment of a dividend to François Cementation other than the above £1,084. Instead, therefore, of calling for a further dividend from the French company, which, it is stated, would have amounted in the case of the François Cementation Company to a sum considerable in excess of £13,000, it was decided to capitalize such profits and in the company's own accounts to transfer £15,000 from investment reserve to profit and loss account. Meeting, September 17.

CHARLES ROBERTS

The accounts of Charles Roberts and Company, manufacturers and dealers in railway wagons, for the year ended March 31 last show, after providing for Debenture interest and all outgoings, other than depreciation and income-tax, a profit of £60,125, from which is deducted depreciation of wagons, £30,277, and depreciation of buildings and plant, £9,000, leaving a net profit, subject to income-tax, of £20,848. The balance brought forward was £7,956. The sum of £4,100 is set aside for income-tax, while the interim dividends on the Six and a Half per Cent. (tax free up to 4s. in the £) Preference shares for the year ended December 31, 1929, absorbed £16,250. The directors do not propose to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the period under review. The balance carried forward is £8,464. The report states that the directors decided in October last to enter into an agreement with Wagon Repairs, Limited, whereby the manufacturing section of Charles Roberts' business, including the assets comprising the repairing depôts and out-stations, were transferred to Wagon Repairs, Limited, who also became tenants under lease of the wagon repairing shops and sidings at Horbury Junction, in consideration of which Charles Roberts and Company became an associated member of Wagon Repairs, Limited, and received payment in cash and shares in that company. Owing to the change in the company's financial year from June 30 to March 31, the company's assessments for income-tax for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 have not been agreed, but provision has been made in the company's accounts to meet outstanding liability on a basis which the directors have reason to believe is acceptable to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The company is prepared to receive loans on debenture for terms of three, five, or seven years, or deposits on temporary loan, repayable at short notice. The total of the debenture issue is limited to £120,000, and is a first charge on the total value of the assets of the company, amounting to £849,778. The accounts for the previous accounting period covered nine months to March 31, 1929. Gross profits, after providing for debenture interest, &c., were £40,743, from which was deducted depreciation on wagons, £24,501, and depreciation on buildings, £7,000, leaving a net profit of £9,242. The sum of £3,500 was set aside for income-tax, and the Preference dividend for the half-year to December 31,1928, required £8,125. The last dividend to be paid on the Ordinary capital was for the year 1927-28, when 14 per cent. was distributed, which included a bonus of 1½ per cent. Meeting, August 15.

GENERAL MOTORS' REDUCED EARNINGS

The General Motors Corporation announces a net income for the second quarter in 1930 of $53,386,763, compared with $89,949,323 last year. After deduction for dividends on Preferred and Debenture stocks the sum applicable to Common stock is $50,976,626, equivalent to $1.17 per share, compared with $2.01 for the same period of 1929.—*Exchange Telegraph.*

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN BUYERS AND NEW PRICES

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Aug. 7.—WHEAT.—Following the strong close in America, sellers raised their limits by 1s. to 1s. 6d. per qr., but buyers were not inclined to trade at the present level of prices. Late yesterday 3,000 tons (part cargo), South Australian, per Abbington Court, afloat, sold to Rotterdam at 37s. 6d. Pacific white, Sept. and Oct., was held for 36s. 6d., while for No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug., 37s. 1½d. was asked, and 36s. 7½d. for No. 2. Australians, on the way, offered at 38s. 9d., while for South Russian (on sample), shipping-shipped, 38s. 6d. was required, and 37s. for choice white Karachi, Sept. Parcels were firm and 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer, but trading was less active, buyers refusing to trade at the further high prices improved. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, (Vancouver), per City of Victoria, afloat, sold at 30s. 11½d. net to 30s. 3d. net ; No. 3, per Lochmonar, at 37s. 3d. net ; per Sularia at 37s. 7½d. ; No. 5 Manitoba, Aug., at 34s. 6d. ; No. 2 mixed durum, per Alsunia, afloat, at 33sl net ; choice white Karachi, Aug., at 36s. 3d. to 36s. 6d. ; West Australian, per Buteshire, afloat, at 37s. 9d.

WHEAT futures opened firm at 1s. advance, and although trading was on a quiet scale, values continued to gain. Fresh impetus was given by higher initial cables from the other side, and final quotations were 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d. over yesterday's close. Business in Manitoba grade, Nov., comprised 36s. 9d. and 36s. 10d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	36 0	36 2	36 4	37 1	35 0
August	36 0	36 2	36 4	37 1	35 0
November	36 10	36 10	37 0	37 7	35 10
January	37 3	37 4	37 6	38 1	36 3
	LONDON GRADE				
September	35 10	35 10	36 0	36 3	34 10
December	36 4	36 4	36 6	36 9	35 3

MAIZE ruled firm at 1s. 6d. per qr. advance in sympathy with bullish American cables, but trading continued quiet. For La Plata, afloat, 27s. to 27s. 3d. was asked, 26s. 9d. for Aug., and 27s. for Sept. Parcels were fairly active at 1s. over late rates. La Plata, June-July, sold at 25s. 9d. to 26s. 3d. ; July-Aug., at 26s. to 25s. 7½d. to 26s. 3d. ; Aug.-Sept., at 25s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. to 26s. 3d. ; and Sept.-Oct., at 26s. 4½d.

BARLEY firm and again dearer. Persian, Sept., sold to Rotterdam at 19s. 6d.

OATS firm and harder to buy. La Plata, Aug. and Sept. and Chilean, Sept. and Nov., sold at 14s.

FLOUR.—The price of London straights was advanced 1s., at 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. per 280lb.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in quieter demand at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per quarter advance. There were liberal offers of South Russian wheat on fair sample and some business was done but not reported. Sellers of No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Aug., 39s. ; No. 2, 38s. 10½d. ; No. 3, 37s. 9d. ; No. 4 Manitoba, Aug., 37s. 3d. ; No. 5, 35s. ; No. 6, 29s. 9d. ; No. 2 mixed durum, Aug., 33s. ; No. 1 hard winter, Aug., 36s. 9d. ; No. 2, 36s. 6d. ; No. 2 red winter, Aug., 35s. 9d. ; garlicky, Aug., 34s. 9d. ; Rosafe, 62½lb., afloat, 37s. 3d. ; Barusso, 61½lb., Aug., 36s. 3d. ; choice white Karachi, Aug., 38s. 6d. ; Sept., 36s. 9d. ; Australian, loading, 38s. 3d. ; white Western Pacific, Aug.-Sept., 36s. Business covered No. 2 Northern Manitoba, afloat, at 38s. 1½d. ; and Danubian, on sample, shipping-shipped, 33s. 3d. Spot parcels were firm and in fair demand at 2d. to 3d. per central advance. Graded wheat futures opened 2½d. to 2⅝d. higher in sympathy with strong closing American markets and after ruling steady for a short period owing to outside buying, gave way on reports of large sales of Russian wheat to Italy and liberal offerings to the U.K., from that quarter, prices touching 1d. to 1¼d. below the opening. In the afternoon, renewed buying, due to firm opening Winnipeg advices, caused a sharp rally, and the market closed firm 3d. to 3½d. higher on the day. Sales 500 loads.

Graded Wheat Futures	Open'g. values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official Settlement Prices	Closing values	Prev. Closing values
Per 100lb.	s. d.	s. d.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Aug. 12	Aug. 26	Sept. 9
Pay-day ..	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
55⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅜	55⅞ ..
88⅝ 81⅞	Do., 4% ..	88⅝	88⅞ ..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103[11]/16	103[15]/16 +1/16
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4% ..	102⅝	102⅞ ..
91¼ 82⅝	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	91⅛	91⅜ +⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95¾	96 +⅛
95½ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95¾	96 +⅛
80¼ 72[7]/16	Conversion, 3½% ..	79[15]/16	79[15]/16 +⅛
57⅛ 53	Do., 4½% ..	58	59 +½
79 —	Do., 5% ..	104⅜	105 ..
96¾ 90⅝	Treas. 5% '39-48	102⅝	102⅞ ..
103 96⅛	Treas. 5% '44-64	102⅝	101[13]/16 ..
98[15]/32 94⅛	Do. 4½% '42-62	100⅛	100⅜ ..
97⅞ 93⅛	Do. 4% '31-83	100¾	100⅞ ..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	58½	59⅛ ..
66 60¼	Do. 3% ..	63½	64⅛ ..
65[3]/8 50	Local Loans, 3% ..	63⅝	64⅛ ..
84¾ 80	Tr'sury, 5% '29-53	85	86 ..
266 239	Bank of England	256	258 +1
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 7% ..	83	83½ ..
71¾ 60	India, 5% ..	63	64 ..
71¾ 50½	Do., 3½% ..	53	54 +½
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44	45 ..
101⅜ 98	Do., 5½% ..	100⅜	100⅝ ..
106 101⅝	Do., 4½% '50-55	105½	106 ..
107 103	Do., 4% ..	105	106 ..
107 —	Orleans, 6% ..	105	106 ..
104¼ 98	P.L.M., 6% ..	103¼	104¼ ..
108¾ 102	Reine (Dept. of), 7% ..	108½	109½ ..
105½ 99	Roumania, 7% ..	103¾	104¾ ..
59 53	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	58	61 ..
78½ 76	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78	80 ..
102 100	Do., 7% Stabilization	101	102 ..
92 90	Do., 6% Stabilization	89¼	90¼ +⅛
102⅝ 100	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100	101 ..
18 16	Italian, 3½% ..	17	18 ..
101¼ 100	Do., Cit. Consort. "B"	100	101 ..
74½ 71	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	74	75 ..
91¾ 87	Do., 5% 1907 ..	92	93 +¼
101¼ 96	Do., 6½% 1924 ..	100¼	100¾ +¼
91¼ 86	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	91⅜	92⅛ ..
18¾ 17	Mexican, 5% ..	17⅛	19⅛ –1
77 73	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	73	77 ..
90 —	Polish, 8% ..	90	90 ..
45½ 42	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½	43½ ..
44 —	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46	47 ..
5 3	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1½	2½ ..
9 6	Do., 5% 1906 ..	2	3 ..
102¾ 97	Slesvig, 4½% 1924	102½	103½ ..
10¾ 9	Turkish, 4% Unified	8¼	9¼ –¼
66 65	Uruguay, 3½% ..	65	66 ..
6½ 5	Puruvian Corp. ..	4½	5½ –½
41¾ 40	Do., Pref. ..	36	37 –1
105½ 102	German Potash, 7% ..	105½	106½ +½
77½ 72	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	77	78 +½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

79¾ 76½	Great Western ..	75¾	76½ –¼
— —	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80	81 ..
— —	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½	99¼ ..
— —	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94½	95½ ..
43¾ 36	L. Mid. and Scottish	36	36¾ –¼
— —	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79	79¾ ..
— —	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	74	75 –¼
— —	Do., 4% Pref. ..	62¾	63¾ –½
7¾ 6	L. and N. East., Def.	6¼	6⅝ ..
25 —	Do., Pref. ..	18½	19¼ ..
— —	Do., 5% Deb. ..	96	96½ ..
— —	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	70	71 ..
— —	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	57	58 –¼
— —	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	41	42½ ..
65¼ 60	Metropolitan ..	67	68 ..
76 —	Met. Dist. ..	75½	76⅛ ..
26¼ —	Southern, Defd. ..	25	25½ ..
70 —	Do., Pref. ..	68½	69½ ..
— —	Do., 5% Deb. ..	79¾	80¼ ..
— —	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	93¾	94¼ ..
— —	Do., 5% Pref. ..	88	89 –½
24/3 —	Underground, £1 ..	23/3	23/9* ..
— —	Do., Income ..	105	106 ..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

74½ —	Antofagasta, Cons.	68	70 –1
— —	Argentine Gt. West.	74	76 ..
— —	Argentine N. Eastn.	29	31 ..
89 —	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	80	82 +1
79½ —	B.A. and Pacific ..	80½	82½ +1
56½ —	B.A. Western ..	68	70 +1
195 —	Canadian Pacific ..	189	191 –1
69½ —	Central Argentine ..	72	73 +1
78 —	Central Uruguay ..	77½	79½ ..
18 —	Cordoba Central ..	17¾	18¾ ..
23½ —	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	24	26 ..
32 —	Costa Rica ..	31½	32½ ..
77½ —	Entre Rios ..	79	80 ..
— —	Int. Cent. America ..	17	21 ..
40¾ —	Leopoldina ..	37	39 ..
7 —	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½	8½ ..
3¼ —	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3¼	3½ –¼
165 —	Nitrate ..	165	169 +1
8½ —	United of Havana ..	6½	8½ ..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6[15]/16	..	Lloyds, A.	61/6	+3d
Alexanders	3[5]/16	..	Martins	71½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	+1/16	Nat. Prov. Ind. C.	12⅜	..
Bk. of Aust.	10⅛	+1/16	Midland, £1	74/0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¾	..	Do., £12	87½	..
Bk. of Mtl.	61	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	67½	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	23½	..	National	23⅝	..
Bk. of N.Z.	54/6	..	Nat. Dist. B	10[13]/16	..
Barclays, A.	8	..	Nat. Egypt	29	–¼
Do., B. ..	57/5	..	Nat. India	40¾	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/4½	+1/16	Nat. Prov. ..	13[9]/16	+1/16
B. of Roumania	2[5]/8	..	Nat. of Com.	60	..
Can. Com.	50	..	Stand., S.A.	14[5]/8	–⅛
Char. India	17	..	Un. of Aust.	9	..
District ..	27½	..	Un. Discount	9[1]/2	+⅛
Eng. S. & A.	5[5]/16	+1/16	Westminster	78/6	..
Ionian ..	6¾	..	Do., £1	51/9	..
Hongkong ..	107	..	Wms. Dems.	44/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	18¾	..	Nthn. Assur.	16[1]/2	..
Atlas Assur.	13¾	–⅛	Phoenix, f.p.	15⅞	..
Britannic ..	15	–⅛	Prudential	22¾	..
Com. Un. ..	22[9]/16	–⅛	Do., "B"	38/6	..
Eagle Star	11½	..	Royal	74½	..
Empr'rs Liab.	70[1]/2	..	R. Exchange	51[5]/8	..
Gen. Accdt.	14[5]/8	..	Scottish, "A"	16	..
Guardian ..	9[15]/16	..	Sun ..	68/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27[9]/16	–⅛	Sun Insur.	39	..
Ldn. Assur.	9¼	..	Sun Life ..	52¼	..
N. & Lond. ..	32	–¼	Y'kshe (50/-)	6⅜	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cottons	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	1⅜	..
Beachem ..	16/3	..	Fine Spinners	19/3	..
Bemax ..	6/9	..	Lancash. ..	2/6	..
Brad. Dyers	19/6	..	Imp. Chem.	19/4½	–1/4d
Brit.Celanese	9/9	..	Do., Defd.	5/4½	–1/4d
Do.,2nd Pf.	8/6	–3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
B.Oil, Dyers	4/0	..	Linen Thread	21/3	..
Brit. Rubber	4/3	..	Lister ..	12/0	..
Calico Print.	8/6	..	Patons & B.	19/0[7]/16	..
Can. Cellucot	1⅞	..	Ryland's ..	15/6	–9d
C'tw'ld Assr.	2⅛	..	Salt Union	11½	–⅛
Coats (P'k'rs)	92/5	–3d	Shirt'n Defd.	9/3	–3d
Cook, Son ..	9/0	..	Sirio Viscose	10/0	+6d
Courtaulds ..	2[13]/16	..	Wardle's Dev.	16[13]/32	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	25/3	..	Hydro Elec.	36	–1
Atlas ..	25/6	..	Johnson&Ph.	37/0	..
Bowdens Tr.	29	–1	Metro. Elec.	40/0	..
Brunner&I.Pf.	56/9	..	Mex. Lt.Com.	64	..
Bull. Trust.	27⅞	–⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	97½	..
Brit. Insul.	73/6	..	Mid Counties	27/6	..
Brush Elec.	115	..	R'wide Elec.	23/0	+3d
Callenders ..	49/0	..	Perak River	9/6	..
City of Lond.	44/3	–3d	Siemens ..	21/6	+3d
County Lond.	44/3	..	Do., Pref. ..	93¾	..
English Elec.	14/0	–3d	Telegr. Const.	7/6	..
Gen. Elec. ..	49/3	–3d	Vic. Falls ..	3*	..
Hanley's Tel.	5[13]/16*	..	Whitehall, Pf.	24/6	..
			Yorkshire ..	31/6	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making up prices, July 21	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85½	Arg., 4% Resolution.	85	86 ..
85¾	Do., 4%, 1900	80[1]/2	81[1]/2 ..
95	Do. Port Cap. 5%	92½	93½ ..
101¼	Austrian, 6% ..	102¼	103¼ +¼
111¼	Belgian (7%) ..	110[1]/4	111¼ +¼
92	Berlin (City of), 6%	90½	91½ ..
47¼	Brazil, 4%, 1889	48	49 +½
54	Do., 4% Resolution	55	56 +¼
58	Do., 5% 1913	56¾	57¾ +¼
72	Do., 5% Funding, 1914	71¼	72[3]/4* +¼
80¼	Do. 6½% 1927	79	80 ..
57½	Buenos Aires, 5½%	58	59 +½
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	76	78 ..
96¾	Chile, 6%, 1926	95¾	96¾* +¼
86	Do., 1st Mtge.	86	87 ..
105½	Do., 7½%, 1922	105	107 ..
97½	Chinese, 5%, 1896	97	98 ..
81½	Do., 4½%, 1898	80	81 ..
37	Do., 4% 1911	36	37 ..
51½	Japan, 5% ..	50	51 ..
101⅜	Do., 4½% '30-55	100⅜	100⅝ ..
92¾	Do., 4% ..	92	92½ ..
100	Do., 4% Sterling	100	100¼ ..
66¾	Lds. City, 5% ..	63½	64½* +¼
76¼	Do., 3½% ..	74½	75½ ..
104½	Do., 5% '40-60	103	104 ..
104¼	Corp. of Lds. 5%	102½	103½ ..
155¾	Do., 4% ..	107	108 ..
67	Do., "A" ..	65	66 ..
85½	Met. Com., 3%	67½	68½ ..
73½	Do., 2½% ..	72½	73½ ..
64	Pr. of Lond., 5%	61½	62½ ..
	Do., "A" ..	61½	62½ ..
85¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81½	82½ +½
100¾	Do., 4½% ..	96	97 ..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	Aust., 6%, '31-41	97¼	97¾* +¼
99¼	Do., 5% '45-75	88½	89½ +¼
91¾	Can., 4% .. 40-60	91½	92 ..
85¼	Do., 3½% 30-50	84	84½ +¼
95¼	Cape, 4% .. 16-38	96¼	96¾ ..
82¾	Do., 3½% 40-60	82½	83 ..
91¼	Do., 3% .. 35-43	85	85½ ..
113¼	Q. Cst.,6% .45-70	109	109¾* ..
104¼	Kenya,5% .48-58	102¼	102¾ +¼
85½	N.Z.Stk., 4% .44-64	85¾	86¼ ..
87½	Do., 3½% .29-40	87	87½ ..
88	N.S.W., 5% .. '25	87	87½ ..
77	Do.,3½% .30-50	66	66½ ..
94¼	Do., 4% .. 1933	94	94½ ..
86¼	Do., 5% .45-65	86¾	87¼ ..
102	Do.,3½% .47-67	89¾	90¼ ..
104	N. Zeal.,5% .'46	101¾	102¼ ..
97½	Do., 4½% .45	95½	96* ..
89¾	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85	85½ ..
88¾	Do., 3½% .. 40	89¾	90¼ ..
80¾	Do., 3% .. 1945	79	80¼ ..
104½	Nig., 5% .'47-57	100⅜	101* –⅛
89	Q'ld, 5% .'40-60	87	87½ ..
84	Do., 4% .. 40-50	75½	76½ ..
104¼	Sthn. Rh., 5% .'45	101½	102¼ ..
90	Do., 4% .. 45-63	85¼	85¾* ..
99¾	S.A.'s't,5% .'45-75	87	87¼ ..
102¾	S.Aust.,5% .'34-49	99¾	100¼* ..
94¾	Tas'a,3½% .. 1940	80	80½ ..
87¾	Vict.,5% .. 1945-65	87	87¼ ..
79¾	Do., 4% .. 1940-60	80	80½ +¼
99¾	W.Aus.5% .'45-75	87	87½ ..
90¾	Do.,3½% .. 20-35	87¾	88¼ ..
91¾	Do., 4% .. 42-62	69½	70 ..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

74½	Antofagasta, Cons.	68	70 –1
—	Argentine Gt. West.	74	76 ..
—	Argentine N. Eastn.	29	31 ..
89	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	80	82 +1
79½	B.A. and Pacific	80½	82½ +1
56½	B.A. Western ..	68	70 +1
195	Canadian Pacific ..	189	191 –1
69½	Central Argentine ..	72	73 +1
78	Central Uruguay ..	77½	79½ ..
18	Cordoba Central ..	17¾	18¾ ..
23½	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	24	26 ..
32	Costa Rica ..	31½	32½ ..
77½	Entre Rios ..	79	80 ..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	17	21 ..
40¾	Leopoldina ..	37	39 ..
7	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½	8½ ..
3¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3¼	3½ –¼
165	Nitrate ..	165	169 +1
8½	United of Havana ..	6½	8½ ..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6[15]/16	..	Lloyds, A.	61/6	+3d
Alexanders	3[5]/16	..	Martins	71½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6½	+1/16	Nat. Prov. Ind. C.	12⅜	..
Bk. of Aust.	10⅛	+1/16	Midland, £1	74/0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8¾	..	Do., £12	87½	..
Bk. of Mtl.	61	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	67½	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	23½	..	National	23⅝	..
Bk. of N.Z.	54/6	..	Nat. Dist. B	10[13]/16	..
Barclays, A.	8	..	Nat. Egypt	29	–¼
Do., B. ..	57/5	..	Nat. India	40¾	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/4½	+1/4d	Nat. Prov. ..	13[9]/16	+1/16
B. of Roumania	2[5]/8	..	Nat. of Com.	60	..
Can. Com.	50	..	Stand., S.A.	14[5]/8	–⅛
Char. India	17	..	Un. of Aust.	9	..
District ..	27½	..	Un. Discount	9[1]/2	+⅛
Eng. S. & A.	5[5]/16	+1/16	Westminster	78/6	..
Ionian ..	6¾	..	Do., £1	51/9	..
Hongkong ..	107	..	Wms. Dems.	44/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	18¾	..	Nthn. Assur.	16[1]/2	..
Atlas Assur.	13¾	–⅛	Phoenix, f.p.	15⅞	..
Britannic ..	15	–⅛	Prudential	22¾	..
Com. Un. ..	22[9]/16	–⅛	Do., "B"	38/6	..
Eagle Star	11½	..	Royal	74½	..
Empr'rs Liab.	70[1]/2	..	R. Exchange	51[5]/8	..
Gen. Accdt.	14[5]/8	..	Scottish, "A"	16	..
Guardian ..	9[15]/16	..	Sun ..	68/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27[9]/16	–⅛	Sun Insur.	39	..
Ldn. Assur.	9¼	..	Sun Life ..	52¼	..
N. & Lond. ..	32	–¼	Y'kshe (50/-)	6⅜	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cottons	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	1⅜	..
Beachem ..	16/3	..	Fine Spinners	19/3	..
Bemax ..	6/9	..	Lancash. ..	2/6	..
Brad. Dyers	19/6	..	Imp. Chem.	19/4½	–1/4d
Brit.Celanese	9/9	..	Do., Defd.	5/4½	–1/4d
Do.,2nd Pf.	8/6	–3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
B.Oil, Dyers	4/0	..	Linen Thread	21/3	..
Brit. Rubber	4/3	..	Lister ..	12/0	..
Calico Print.	8/6	..	Patons & B.	19/0[7]/16	..
Can. Cellucot	1⅞	..	Ryland's ..	15/6	–9d
C'tw'ld Assr.	2⅛	..	Salt Union	11½	–⅛
Coats (P'k'rs)	92/5	–3d	Shirt'n Defd.	9/3	–3d
Cook, Son ..	9/0	..	Sirio Viscose	10/0	+6d
Courtaulds ..	2[13]/16	..	Wardle's Dev.	16[13]/32	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	25/3	..	Hydro Elec.	36	–1
Atlas ..	25/6	..	Johnson&Ph.	37/0	..
Bowdens Tr.	29	–1	Metro. Elec.	40/0	..
Brunner&I.Pf.	56/9	..	Mex. Lt.Com.	64	..
Bull. Trust.	27⅞	–⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	97½	..
Brit. Insul.	73/6	..	Mid Counties	27/6	..
Brush Elec.	115	..	R'wide Elec.	23/0	+3d
Callenders ..	49/0	..	Perak River	9/6	..
City of Lond.	44/3	–3d	Siemens ..	21/6	+3d
County Lond.	44/3	..	Do., Pref. ..	93¾	..
English Elec.	14/0	–3d	Telegr. Const.	7/6	..
Gen. Elec. ..	49/3	–3d	Vic. Falls ..	3*	..
Hanley's Tel.	5[13]/16*	..	Whitehall, Pf.	24/6	..
			Yorkshire ..	31/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A.'s & E. Trad.	10/0	..	Imperial Tob.	47⅛	–1/32
Am.-Dent. Def.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	37/6	..
Apollinaris ..	7/6	..	Int. Nickel ..	25	–11/16
Assd. Cement	23/9	..	Kreuger & T.	27¾	–¼
Bovril, Def.	38/6	..	Lautaro, Pf.	3[5]/16	..
Brit. Alum.	1[15]/16	..	Do., Def. w'rts	5½	–¼
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅛	–1/32	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/10½	..
Brit. & S.Pac.	16/0	..	Liverpool Nit.	8/0	..
Brit. Match	24/1½	..	London Brick	40/1½	..
Brit. Oil Cake	29/3	..	Manbré G. Df.	14/0	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	2[3]/32	..	Marconi Mar.	1[15]/16	..
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Do., Can. ..	1[15]/16	..
Cab.&W."B"	11	..	Mather & P.	2[1]/16	..
Do.,7½%"A"	21½	..	Nairn, M. & G.	1[15]/16	..
Do.,5½%,Pf.	75	..	New Tam'g'l	15/0	..
Carreras "A"	7¾	–⅛	P. & O. Def.	43/6	..
Cot. Graph.	3[1]/8	–1/16	Phillips (G.)	11[3]/32	–1/32
Crittall ..	25/9	+3d	Pinchin J'son	42/3	+3d
Cr.Ab.L., 1Pf.	10/7½	..	Prins. Hldgs.	24/0	..
Cunard St'm	9/6	..	Royal Mail ..	22½	..
Dunlop Rtr.	11/0	..	Sm.&Arg. Mt.	1[3]/4	..
E.ReadyG.B.	16/0	–1/4d	Sth. Met. Gas	103½	..
Finlay, Jas.	3⅜	..	Spillers ..	19/0	..
Furness, W.	33/0*	..	Swed.Match.B	14⅜	–⅛
Gas Lt. & C.	19[11]/32	..	Tarapaca Nit.	7/0	..
Gaumont Br.	12/3	..	Turner & N.	2	+1/32
Globe Tel. ..	15	..	Utd. Dairies	31/6	..
Gram ophone	22[1]/32	–7/32	Un. Molasses	1[1]/16	+1/32
Harrisons&C.	35[1]/2	..	Unilever ..	21[9]/32	..
Imp. Con.Gas	355	..	Utd.Tob. (8.)	37⅜	..
Imp. Smelt.	15/0	..	Wallpaper D.	45/3	..

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	3/9	–1/4d	Howard & B.	13[3]/32	..
Armstrong	0/7	..	Lambert ..	32/9	–3d
Babcock&W.	53/9	–3d	Pease & Pms.	2/0	..
Baldwins ..	2[1]/2	..	Platt Bros. ..	4/9	..
Bansal ..	8/0	..	Powell, Duff.	8/0	..
B.S.A. ..	9/0	..	Richds. West	2/6	..
Bolsover ..	15/0	..	Ruston & H.	5/0	..
Brown(John)	2/9	..	S. Speakman	5[15]/16	..
Cammell, Ld.	1[7]/32	..	Staveley ..	19[11]/32	..
Cl'mond ..	27/6	..	Stew.&L.Def.	25/6	–1/4d
Cory (Wm.)	56/0	..	S. Durham ..	21/3	..
Dorman Long	4/7½	..	Swan, Hunter	20/0	+6d
Ebbw Vale ..	0/10½	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½	..
Guest, Keen	33/9	–3d	Thomas, R.	2/3	..
Hadfields ..	6/9	..	Vickers ..	27½	–1/4d
Harid.&W.P.	6/1½	..	Weardale, Df.	17/0	..
Hopkinson	1[7]/16	..	Yk.Am.Ad'D.	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	26/0	+9d	National Bus	25/3	..
Dennis Bros.	58/9	..	Rolls-Royce	40/6	..
Ford ..	82/6	–6/3	Rover ..	7/0	..
Guy Motors	15/0	..	Singer ..	20/0	..
Humber ..	16/6	..	S.T.D., Pref.	7/9	..
Imp. Airways	25/6	+9d	Smith, S., Df.	3/0	..
Leyland ..	65/9	+6d	Thornycroft	56/6	..
Lucas ..	68/3	..	Til. & Brit. ..	42/6	..
Morris, 7½ Pf.	21[7]/8	..	Till. Stevens	9/6	..
Napier, D. ..	10/4½	..	Tilling, T. ..	92/6	–1/3

BREWERIES

Alhopp ..	26/3	..	Hoare ..	68/3	–3d
Barclay Perk.	28/0	..	Ind. Coope ..	67/0	..
Bass, Ratcl.	67/0	–6d	Meux's ..	58/0	+3d
Benskin's ..	57/0	..	Mitch'ell & B.	57/0	..
C.of Lon.,Def.	13/3	..	S. African ..	60/9*	..
Brit. Xmas ..	68/3	–5d	Taylor Wlkr.	35/6	..
Distillers ..	60/6*	..	Walker,P.&C.	17/3	..
Guinness ..	106/6	+6d	Watney, Def.	62/9	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	19/6	..	Lewis, Ptd. ..	46/3	..
Army & N.	37/3	+6d	Lipton ..	5/0	–1½d
Barker ..	53/9	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4[15]/16	..
Boots Pure D.	51/2	..	Maple ..	27/3	..
Chariton ..	50/0	..	Map.& Webb	10/0	..
Debenhams ..	57/0	–3d	Marple, Def.	5/0	..
Fredk. Hotels	11/7½	..	Savoy Hotel	50/0	..
Gordon Hts.	13/1½	..	Selfridge, Pf.	24/0	–6d
Harrods ..	58/9	+9d	Smart Bros.	1[1]/8	..
Herr'de'B.A.	13/7½	–1½d	Spiers&P.	10/0	15/9 ..
Home &C.	4/0[12]/16	–1½d	Waring & G.	5/0	..
Internat. Tea	20/1½	–4½d	Whiteley ..	45/0	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	32/0	–1/0	Daigety ..	8/6	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	14/3	..
Anst. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	27/0	..
Aust.Mercl.p.	6½	..	Hudson's B.	21[3]/16	..
Brit. N.Born.	5/6	–5d	Kaduna Cot.	6/0	..
Cty. Ld. Real	17/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	94	..
Cordova ..	1/3	..	Sudan Plants	2[5]/16	–1/16

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	10/3	–3d	L. Asiatic ..	2/10½	–1½d
An.-Dutch ..	25/3	..	Lamut ..	26/0	..
An.-Java ..	1/9	..	Malacca ..	16/3	–7½d
An.-Malay ..	3½	–1/16	Malayalam ..	16/6	–3d
Bah. Ltds.	20/0	..	Mendaris ..	10/7½	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅜	..	Merlimau ..	1/9	..
Batu Tiga ..	17/6	..	Pataling ..	18/9	..
Bertam Cons.	2/7½	–1½d	Perak ..	2/0*	..
BukitMert'n	1/10½	–1½d	RembanJeki	17/9	+3d
Castlefield	1/3	..	Rubber Est.	27/6	–3d
Cons. Malay	3/6	..	Sarawak ..	1/1½	..
Duff Devt. ..	¼	..	Selangor Un.	1/3	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/4½	..	Sennah ..	23/9	..
Grand Cons.	12/6	..	Siabang ..	17/0	–6d
Guha Kalump	15/0	..	Straits Rbr.	12/6	–7½d
Highlands ..	1¼	+1/32	Sum. Para ..	2/0	..
Java Invest.	1[3]/16	..	Tandjong ..	⅞	..
Java United	1	–1/16	Tanjong Mal.	1[5]/16	–1/32
Togra-Cacheu	12/9	+3d	Telogorejo ..	18/11½	+7½d
Kapar Para	18/6	3d	U. Serdang	2/7½	..
Kuala Lump.	27/1½	–4½d	U. Sua B't'g	38/6	+1/0
Labu ..	28/9	..	U. Sumatra	1/0	–3d
Lanadron ..	8/9	..	U. Tomiang	1/1½	..
Lingsi ..	⅞	..	Vallambrosa	9/6	+6d

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	17	–⅜	East'n Prod.	3½	..
An.-Ceylon ..	26/9*	..	Empire ..	56/3	–1/3
Assam Co. ..	29/3*	..	Galaha ..	2[3]/8	..
Assam Front.	1[1]/32	..	Imperial Tea	30/6*	..
Bogaw't'awa	3[5

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES—continued from page 17

Brit. Aweis, 5% Deb., 96 6 61
Brit. Invest., Pref., 430
Charter and Agency, 77†† ††
Do., 5% Pref., 81†† ††
Continental and Indust., 238½
Do., 5½% Pref., 96¼ 7
Continental Union, 100 8¼
Do., 5% Pref., 85½ 7
Foreign, Amer., and Gen., Def., 185
Do., 5% Deb., 96½
Foreign and Colonial, 185†† 8
Do., 5% Pref., 89†† 91
Do., 5% Deb., 94½††
Friars Invest., 19/10½
Globe Telegraph, 14½ ½ 15
Guardian Invest., 202 3 2
Do., 4% Deb., 74 5
Indian and Gen., 5% Pref., 83½
Industrial and Gen., 4½% Pref., 82½ 1½
Lake View Invest., 3% Deb., 95†
Lon. Colonial, 9% Pref., 84
Lon. and Holyrood, 119
Do., 5% Pref., 87½
Lon. and Provincial Trust, 41½% Pref., 78 ¼
Lon. Border and Gen., 87
Mercantile Invest., 5% Pref., 92½††
Mid-Kent, 115‡
Municipal, 4% Deb., 782
Premier, 5% Pref., 84½
Railway, 13/-
Do., 4½% Deb. and Gen., 162
Do., 4½% Deb., 82
Romney, 128
Scottish Invest., 5% Deb., 1970-75, 94
Sec. Mercantile, 155½†† 8½††
Standard, 51½% Pref., 97
Trustees Corp., 244
U.S. and S. Amer., 220
Do., 4% Deb., 74½
United States Deb., 251

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Monks Invest., 14/-
Romney, 5% Deb., 93

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anth. Collieries, 3/6¼
Armstrong, Whitworth Sec., 4% Deb., 69½††
Babcock and Wilcox, 53/6
Baldwins, 2/-, 2½
Bearings, 5% Pref., 12/-
Bessemer, 5% Pref., 86¼
Bolckow, Vaughan, 3/-
Brown (John), 5% Pref., 12/-
Cammell, 6% Deb., 86¼
Cory, 5% Pref., 85½
Do., 4% Deb., 73½
Do., Lond. Loan, 5% Deb., 87
Dorman, Long, 14/3
Do., 6% Pref., 14/3
Guest, Keen, 34/3 4/- 3/9
Do., 6% Pref. (free of tax), 20/10½
Hadland and Weild, 6% Pref., 5/11¼ /11¼
Hill (Richd.), 1/6
Lake Superior Corp., 5% G. Bds., 66½††
Lysaght, 5% Pref., 100½ 1 ¼ 3
Madeley Coll., 7½% Pref., 10½††
Ocean Coal and Wilsons, 8/3¼
Palmers, 6% Deb., 61½
Pease and Partners, 1/9
Potters, 20/6
Do., 7½% Pref., 19/3
Powell-Duffryn, 7/6
Stewarts and Lloyds, Def., 23/4½
Thomas, 2/-
Do., 6½% Pref., 11½
Tubes, 6% Pref. (1st), 98½ 2½
Do., 5% Pref., 85½ 6
Do., 5% Deb., 94/6½
Ward, 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 16/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amal. Anthracite, New 7% Prefce., "B," 8/6‡††
Continuous Coal Carbon, "A," 2/-
Dorman Long, New, 4/7½
Do., New 6% Pref., 7/9‡
Duffield Coal, 2/10 /6 /7½ /9 /6 /6 /7½ /7½ /9 /9
Nat. Metal, 5% Pref., 16/6††
Rhymney, 5% Deb., 62¼
Do., 4% Deb., 84½ 4
Sheffield Steel Prod., 20/-
Soda Works, 6% Debs., 92½
Do., 5% pftly. pd., 2½†† dis.
Stothert and Pitt, 11/9 /6††
White (J. Samuel), 1/10½ 2/-

MINES

Anaconda, 10¼
Ashanti, 28/3 7/3 8/6 7/9‡
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 9/-
Consold. of S.W. Africa, 6% Cum. Pref., 17/- /7½
Consold. Select., 2/-
De Beers Deferd., 1008‡23 (Bearer), 63¼ 13/16
Geduld Exp., 75/7½ 5/- 5/-
Globe and Phœnix, 19/10½
Lond. Tin, 12/6 12/- 12/- /6 -/3 11/9‡
Do., 5% Pref., 17/6‡ 7/6
Mysore, 10/3
Ooregum, 10% Pref., fully pd., 9/4½
Rhokana Corp., 6/9 /7½
Tanganyika Concessions, 31/9 /6 /6¼ 2/- 2/- 1/3‡ /10½ /6 30/-
Union Corp., 60/7½ 60/-
Wahl, 13/12½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-shoe (New), 2/3 /3 /3 /4
Mt. Boulder Prop., 4/-
Lake View and Star, 10/9¼ /6 /9¼ /11¼ 11/- 10/11¼
Mount Lyell, 11/-
Do., 8% Deb., £70 pd., 67†† 1½
Do., fully-pd., 99
S. Kalgurli, 12/- 12/- 12/- /3
Star Explor., -/7¼ -/7½ -/7

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Bangrin, 14/- 14/-
Berall Tin and Wolfram, 2/7½
Blackwater, 2/10½
Boulder Hill Prop., 13/9 13/- 12/9
Burma Corp., 5/-
Camp Bird, 1/4½ 1/4½
Do., 7% Inc. Certs., 12/-
Champion Reef, 7/6¼ /6¼ /2¼
Colombian, -/3
Esperanza, 19/4½ /3 /3 /4½
Exavor, 3/4½ 2/10½
Frontino and Bolivia, 10% Pf., 12/9 13/- 12/6‡ 13/3 12/6‡
Hillhead (inc. as 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 5/6‡
Malayan Tin Dredging, 18/3
Mexico of El Oro, 10% Pref., 8/-
Nchanga Consolidated Copper, 16/10½
Nigerian Selection Trust, 1/-
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 22/- 2/- /-
Rhodesian Corp., 1/7½††
Rhodesian Exploration, 1/3‡ 3/6 3/3 2/9 2½†† 2½†† 2/- 21/32
Rhodesian Selection Syndicate, 1/-
Rhodesian Tobacco Assn., 1/-
Rhodesian Trust, 1/-
Rio Tinto, 5% Pref., 10½
Selukwe, 2/-
Sherwood Starr, 17/9‡
Shoshone and Tularosa, 2/- /6¼ /6 /6
Siamese Tin, 1/-
South African Townships, 7/7½ 8/- 7/11¼ 8/-
Sub Nigel, 11/3‡
Tanganyika Concessions, 31/9 /6 /6¼ 2/- 2/- 1/3‡ /10½ /6 30/-
Tanganyika Diamonds, -/10½ 1/- 0/10½
Tanganyika Prop., 2/- 2/- 1/-
Waukie Coll., 1/-
West Rand, 6/4½ /6¼ /6¼ /6¼ /6¼
West Spitsbergen, 13/11‡† 14/- 13/3¼ 14/3
Witpoort Nigel, 1/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Anglo-Cont., 5/9
Ariston, 1/-
Gold Coast Seln., 10/3
Kadona Syndi., 12/-††
Kitchener Power, 1/6
Nigerian Selection, 1/-
Taquah and Aboso, 2/3‡† /6 /6††

NITRATE

Lautaro Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 593001 to 1312003, Bearer, 62/6
Los, 5½% Debs., 88
Rosario, 5/6

OIL

Anglo-Egyptian, 15/11
Anglo-Persian, 81/6‡†† 80/4½ -/3½
Do., 5% Pref., 28/6 -/2¼ -/1½ -/4½ -/11½
Do., 5% Pref., 29/6‡
Do., 5% Def., 97¼
Asiatic Petroleum, 5/-
Barnsdall, 8/5 1/4 -/7½
Bolivia, 1/-
Burmah Oil, 7% Pref., 12/-
Consett, 6% Deb., 86¼
Cory, 5% Pref., 85½
Do., 4% Deb., 73½
Do., Lond. Loan, 5% Deb., 87
Dorman, Long, 14/3
Do., 6% Pref., 14/3
Guest, Keen, 34/3 4/- 3/9
Do., 6% Pref. (free of tax), 20/10½
Hadland and Weild, 6% Pref., 5/11¼ /11¼
Hill (Richd.), 1/6
Lake Superior Corp., 5% G. Bds., 66½††
Lysaght, 5% Pref., 100½ 1 ¼ 3
Madeley Coll., 7½% Pref., 10½††
Ocean Coal and Wilsons, 8/3¼
Palmers, 6% Deb., 61½
Pease and Partners, 1/9
Potters, 20/6
Do., 7½% Pref., 19/3
Powell-Duffryn, 7/6
Stewarts and Lloyds, Def., 23/4½
Thomas, 2/-
Do., 6½% Pref., 11½
Tubes, 6% Pref. (1st), 98½ 2½
Do., 5% Pref., 85½ 6
Do., 5% Deb., 94/6½
Ward, 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 16/-

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Continuous Coal Carbon, "A," 2/-
Dorman Long, New, 4/7½
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Do., 4% Deb., 84½ 4
Sheffield Steel Prod., 20/-
Soda Works, 6% Debs., 92½
Do., 5% pftly. pd., 2½†† dis.
Stothert and Pitt, 11/9 /6††
White (J. Samuel), 1/10½ 2/-

MINES

Anaconda, 10¼
Ashanti, 28/3 7/3 8/6 7/9‡
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 9/-
Consold. of S.W. Africa, 6% Cum. Pref., 17/- /7½
Consold. Select., 2/-
De Beers Deferd., 1008‡23 (Bearer), 63¼ 13/16
Geduld Exp., 75/7½ 5/- 5/-
Globe and Phœnix, 19/10½
Lond. Tin, 12/6 12/- 12/- /6 -/3 11/9‡
Do., 5% Pref., 17/6‡ 7/6
Mysore, 10/3
Ooregum, 10% Pref., fully pd., 9/4½
Rhokana Corp., 6/9 /7½
Tanganyika Concessions, 31/9 /6 /6¼ 2/- 2/- 1/3‡ /10½ /6 30/-
Union Corp., 60/7½ 60/-
Wahl, 13/12½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-shoe (New), 2/3 /3 /3 /4
Mt. Boulder Prop., 4/-
Lake View and Star, 10/9¼ /6 /9¼ /11¼ 11/- 10/11¼
Mount Lyell, 11/-
Do., 8% Deb., £70 pd., 67†† 1½
Do., fully-pd., 99
S. Kalgurli, 12/- 12/- 12/- /3
Star Explor., -/7¼ -/7½ -/7

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Bangrin, 14/- 14/-
Berall Tin and Wolfram, 2/7½
Blackwater, 2/10½
Boulder Hill Prop., 13/9 13/- 12/9
Burma Corp., 5/-
Camp Bird, 1/4½ 1/4½
Do., 7% Inc. Certs., 12/-
Champion Reef, 7/6¼ /6¼ /2¼
Colombian, -/3
Esperanza, 19/4½ /3 /3 /4½
Exavor, 3/4½ 2/10½
Frontino and Bolivia, 10% Pf., 12/9 13/- 12/6‡ 13/3 12/6‡
Hillhead (inc. as 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 5/6‡
Malayan Tin Dredging, 18/3
Mexico of El Oro, 10% Pref., 8/-
Nchanga Consolidated Copper, 16/10½
Nigerian Selection Trust, 1/-
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 22/- 2/- /-
Rhodesian Corp., 1/7½††
Rhodesian Exploration, 1/3‡ 3/6 3/3 2/9 2½†† 2½†† 2/- 21/32
Rhodesian Selection Syndicate, 1/-
Rhodesian Tobacco Assn., 1/-
Rhodesian Trust, 1/-
Rio Tinto, 5% Pref., 10½
Selukwe, 2/-
Sherwood Starr, 17/9‡
Shoshone and Tularosa, 2/- /6¼ /6¼

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bachelor's BED-SITTING ROOMS.—Do you want quiet, cheap, really comfortable cheap rooms with good service ?—Call at 35, Gloucester-gardens, Paddington. Buses 7, 15, 36.

A BALCONY SUITE; spacious, facing quiet gardens; 2 twin beds; £6 each board; other rooms.—Mrs. Spa, 40, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 0121.

A Rare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HILLS.

A Rare 3min. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Rare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

HYDE PARK 2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; 3 well-heated bathrooms; music room; 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 16 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2, 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 20s. 6d. per week. Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Rare Minute Saltrige's.—Newly decorated and modernised house; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT. —Welbeck 2092.

SAYES COURT,

24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires; bed rooms 1 minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts, inclusive terms. Park 2440.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM; beam roof, antique furniture, fitted basin concealed; cosy; prefer 2 rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Sloane 1486, and Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

A Beautifully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, ground floor, bath room adjoins.—Padd. 3238.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED first-floor DRAWING ROOM as double Bed-Sitting Room; divan and concealed beds and washstand, gas fire, griller; central heating; 2 baths, immediate service, electric lights, hot water, and baths.—6, Grenville-place, South Kensington. S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube). Western 1956.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unfurnished facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold water; bath rooms. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the ground; Hyde Park Tube 10 mins.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Baton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

GRANVILLE COURT.

A Charming Establishment, most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1 between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns. weekly; service is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tel., Mayfair 5448 (close).

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL near Hyde Park; central heating, excellent French cuisine; 3½ gns. inclusive terms in London. Tele., Mayfair 3508 and 6920.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

A Distinctly HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE by way of service; beautifully furnished and fully FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and rooms in quiet, open position adjacent to Harrods Stores. All bed rooms fitted with divan beds, gas and electric fires; 2gns. to 7½gns., including service and electric light. Resident Proprietor.—9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Sloane 7858.

A HOUSE YOU WILL LIKE.—QUIET ROOMS. A4 Four, Talbot-square, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Room, Breakfast, and bath, from 2gns.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet comfortable house; 20 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 5 gns. 57, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4165.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5641.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date Quiet Sunny ROOMS with running water; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes Tubes and 'buses; single from 3½gns.; double, 5gns. Padd. 2507.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up-to-date (minute Tube, omnibuses) all parts, eight minutes (West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From 3gns. Park 9172.

A AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired.—Apply to MANAGER, LADIES ONLY.

75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.)
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
LADIES ONLY. GENTLEMEN ONLY.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9182.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night in all bed rooms; gas fires; 'phone in every good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. Full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

AN attractive ground-floor BED-SITTING ROOM, Lancaster-gate; use of breakfast room, light, and attendance, 2gns. Padd. 4801.—Apply Bedford, 71, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

A PARTMENTS, CAMPDEN HILL.—Large airy house, well furnished; delightful position, close Kensington Gardens; cooking, attendance.—Western 6972.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED-ROOMS; gas fires; 3 bath rooms; board from £3. 3d. Two large first-floor drawing rooms with balconies. Park 2601.

AT 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires, Scotch management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

CROYDON.

AT HILLCROFT, 21, PARK HILL-RISE, EAST CROYDON.—A beautiful country Mansion, with large grounds; tennis courts, croquet, putting lawns, near links; garages; billiards; gas fires bed rooms.—Write Resident Proprietor, illustrated booklet. 'Ph. Purley 185.

DIVAN BED-SITTING ROOM in well-furnished maisonnette at 10, Westbourne-square, Pad. 41; every comfort and convenience.—'Phone Abercorn 2809, or write to Mrs. Mounter.

DULWICH COURT,

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2607.—A Private Residential with every comfort; 13min. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station; tennis; garage.

EXCEPTIONAL TERMS to VISITORS and RESIDENTS. BREAKFAST and DINNER from, single 2gns., double 3gns. French and English cooking. Quiet, very central.—29, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

FURNISHED ROOMS and SUITES; running water; meals as desired; every convenience; near Selfridge's and Park. Padd. 5787.

FURNISHED SUITE. First-Floor Balcony, overlooking gardens; large sitting room, baby grand piano, double bed room, own bath; attendance; tennis; highly recommended. Victoria 4874.—43, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—188, Sutherland-avenue, Abercorn 2457.

HAMPDEN HOUSE,

15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-sitting Rooms, fitted h. and c. water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Meals optional. Four mins. Earl's Court Station. Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED; 3 large garden rooms; one minute tube, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Guests received; private well-appointed house; constant hot water; billiards, tennis, bridge, wireless; moderate. Attendance, 11s.—Belsize-avenue. (Primrose 1955.)

HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and fridge; board as required; separate tables, excellent food; comfortable home for business and professional people; 20 minutes Tube to Piccadilly; 'buses pass door.—Apply Flaxley-road, Mer. Station.—61, Grosvenor-gardens, N.W.6. Telephone, Maida Vale 3704.

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 26, FROGNAL, N.W.3; 3 minutes Finchley-road Tube; opposite Hampstead (Met.) Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. 'Phone, Hampstead 4350.

24, HARCOURT-TERRACE,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.10.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM, ground floor; good class house; quiet district; one minute buses. Also one-room fatsets; divan beds; attendance; breakfast if required.—Flaxman 8031.

HARRINGTON HALL.

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Terms 3-4gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on Page Two.

MILDMAY HOUSE,

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.

HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, near Tubes, trains, buses; gas fires; constant hot water; first-class catering; from 3gns. Personal supervision. Padd. 0897.

BICKLEY, near CHISLEHURST.

HOLMFIELD PARK.—High-class RESIDENTIAL; five acres beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; convenient for station.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). 'Phone, Victoria 6215.

ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATION with meals as required for VISITORS to LONDON, or permanent, double and single, divan beds; prices basis; moderate. Large sitting, ground floor, with telephone; use of Blair gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kens. 8694.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; music Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (near West Kensington Station).

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, 30s. each; 10s. extra for person; including service, electric light, constant hot water and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstand, gas fires, griller; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter; Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, 30, Stephen's-road, W. (Westbourne-grove.) Park 2020 (2 lines).

BACHELOR'S beautifully FURNISHED BED AND SITTING ROOMS; breakfast. Orchard-street, W.1.—'Phone Mayfair 2043.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SERVICE BED ROOMS with telephone; CENTRAL MAYFAIR; from 2gns. Apply the Butler, 41, Hertford-street, W.1.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE, bed room, sitting room, bath room. Also Bed-Sitting Room. Breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W.1. Mayfair 5082.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths, attendance; all fitted with basins, hot and cold running water; from 30s.—48, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Tele., Park 5097.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water; 3 mins. Earl's Court Station (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BED-SITTING ROOMS just opening; exceptionally well furnished and decorated; hot and cold water in rooms, ample bath rooms; quiet position facing South. Hampstead Heath; 10 mins. Tube, few minutes' walk Marble Arch.—Ambassador 2032.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 51, Chesterfield-street, Curzon-street. Gros. 0431.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2, Oxford-street, W. Gros. 6435.

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths, light, all service; well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water; gas fires. Moderate terms. Double 3gns. 12, Chesterfield-terrace, W.2. Padd. 2256.

BED-SITTING ROOMS. Furnished as sitting rooms; divan and concealed beds; single 30s; double (largest size, bathroom service, fitted basins, hot and cold water; gas fires; central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube). Western 0266; and 8, Grenville-place (adjoining). Western 1256.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2. HYDE PARK.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well Furnished, single from 35s.; double from 3gns., including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking, only best catering; dinner (optional), 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., as individual requirements compiled with; two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3569.

MARBLE ARCH.

ADJOINING HYDE PARK.

BUSINESS MEN'S BED-SITTING ROOMS, entirely redecorated and furnished; also Ground-floor Suite available; bath rooms each floor; telephone. Very moderate terms.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

BUSINESS and professional men.—Large well FURNISHED ROOMS, BREAKFAST, from 30s.; good bath rooms.—6, Nevern-road, Earl's Court. Frob. 1408.

CADOGAN CHAMBERS, 121, SLOANE-STREET.—Bachelor SELF-CONTAINED SUITE, 4gns.; charming bed-sitting room, 3½gns.; others 2gns. Service. (Sloane 6785.)

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—9, Observatory-gardens.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS for gentlemen; suite or single; quiet; open view. Western 2325.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

CHARMING BED-SITTING ROOMS near Baker-street Station; full service. Welbeck 7555.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.

CHARMING FURNISHED Service Flat; three rooms; constant hot water; meals if desired. Padd. 5655.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

ASHDOWN PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COULSDON, SURREY. DELIGHTFULLY situated, 15 miles Town, frequent electric trains; tennis, croquet, putting lawns, near links; garages; billiards; gas fires bed rooms.—Write Resident Proprietor, illustrated booklet. 'Ph. Purley 185.

DIVAN BED-SITTING ROOM in well-furnished maisonnette at 10, Westbourne-square, Pad. 41; every comfort and convenience.—'Phone Abercorn 2809, or write to Mrs. Mounter.

DULWICH COURT,

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2607.—A Private Residential with every comfort; 13min. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station; tennis; garage.

EXCEPTIONAL TERMS to VISITORS and RESIDENTS. BREAKFAST and DINNER from, single 2gns., double 3gns. French and English cooking. Quiet, very central.—29, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

FURNISHED ROOMS and SUITES; running water; meals as desired; every convenience; near Selfridge's and Park. Padd. 5787.

FURNISHED SUITE. First-Floor Balcony, overlooking gardens; large sitting room, baby grand piano, double bed room, own bath; attendance; tennis; highly recommended. Victoria 4874.—43, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—188, Sutherland-avenue, Abercorn 2457.

HAMPDEN HOUSE,

15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-sitting Rooms, fitted h. and c. water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Meals optional. Four mins. Earl's Court Station. Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED; 3 large garden rooms; one minute tube, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Guests received; private well-appointed house; constant hot water; billiards, tennis, bridge, wireless; moderate. Attendance, 11s.—Belsize-avenue. (Primrose 1955.)

HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and fridge; board as required; separate tables, excellent food; comfortable home for business and professional people; 20 minutes Tube to Piccadilly; 'buses pass door.—Apply Flaxley-road, Mer. Station.—61, Grosvenor-gardens, N.W.6. Telephone, Maida Vale 3704.

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 26, FROGNAL, N.W.3; 3 minutes Finchley-road Tube; opposite Hampstead (Met.) Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. 'Phone, Hampstead 4350.

24, HARCOURT-TERRACE,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.10.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM, ground floor; good class house; quiet district; one minute buses. Also one-room fatsets; divan beds; attendance; breakfast if required.—Flaxman 8031.

HARRINGTON HALL.

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Terms 3-4gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on Page Two.

MILDMAY HOUSE,

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.

HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, near Tubes, trains, buses; gas fires; constant hot water; first-class catering; from 3gns. Personal supervision. Padd. 0897.

BICKLEY, near CHISLEHURST.

HOLMFIELD PARK.—High-class RESIDENTIAL; five acres beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; convenient for station.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). 'Phone, Victoria 6215.

ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATION with meals as required for VISITORS to LONDON, or permanent, double and single, divan beds; prices basis; moderate. Large sitting, ground floor, with telephone; use of Blair gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kens. 8694.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; music Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (near West Kensington Station).

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, 30s. each; 10s. extra for person; including service, electric light, constant hot water and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstand, gas fires, griller; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter; Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, 30, Stephen's-road, W. (Westbourne-grove.) Park 2020 (2 lines).

BACHELOR'S beautifully FURNISHED BED AND SITTING ROOMS; breakfast. Orchard-street, W.1.—'Phone Mayfair 2043.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SERVICE BED ROOMS with telephone; CENTRAL MAYFAIR; from 2gns. Apply the Butler, 41, Hertford-street, W.1.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE, bed room, sitting room, bath room. Also Bed-Sitting Room. Breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W.1. Mayfair 5082.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths, attendance; all fitted with basins, hot and cold running water; from 30s.—48, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Tele., Park 5097.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water; 3 mins. Earl's Court Station (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BED-SITTING ROOMS just opening; exceptionally well furnished and decorated; hot and cold water in rooms, ample bath rooms; quiet position facing South. Hampstead Heath; 10 mins. Tube, few minutes' walk Marble Arch.—Ambassador 2032.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 51, Chesterfield-street, Curzon-street. Gros. 0431.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2, Oxford-street, W. Gros. 6435.

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths, light, all service; well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water; gas fires. Moderate terms. Double 3gns. 12, Chesterfield-terrace, W.2. Padd. 2256.

BED-SITTING ROOMS. Furnished as sitting rooms; divan and concealed beds; single 30s; double (largest size, bathroom service, fitted basins, hot and cold water; gas fires; central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube). Western 0266; and 8, Grenville-place (adjoining). Western 1256.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

RICHMOND HILL.—A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attention; beautifully furnished; quiet residential position, close Park, River, the famous terrace, golf, riding, &c. Private rooms and suites at REASONABLE TERMS; every comfort and convenience; 2 minutes Tube, station. Brochure.—GILBEY'S COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, Queen's-road, Richmond. (Richmond 2819.)

RUSSELL-SQUARE TUBE 2min.—Spacious FURNISHED ROOM; running water, gas fires, rings, attendance; tennis. Ter. 3002.—22, Brunswick-sq., W.C.1.

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divan), with breakfast, bath, from 35s.; also Suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water.—14, Somers-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

MARBLE ARCH.

SINGLE and DOUBLE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS available. Delightful rooms; hot and cold; superior service; butler-valet; every convenience. From 2½gns., including breakfast.—43, Seymour-street.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; constant hot water, gas fires; 30s., including breakfast, baths, light.—9a, Sussex-place, Kensington 3919.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires; geyser baths, 'phone; quiet tenants essential.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (close stations).—BED-SITTING ROOMS newly furnished and decorated; hot and cold water and gas fire in every room; few vacancies will be filled at reduced price for permanency, 31s. 6d.-45s., including breakfast; ground-floor suite vacant.—Write Box J.848, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Western 6051.

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY in London and stay at CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2; centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 5s. 6d. daily, including breakfast served in own room, from 35s. weekly. Padd. 8061.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Ideal ROOM for GENTLEMAN; select private house.—59a, Abbey-road. 'Phone, Maida Vale 3925.

UNFURNISHED, BAKER-STREET, W.1.—TWO ROOMS (ground floor, one fitted) Kitchen, 45s. per week; also first-floor front, three windows, balcony, 35s. per week; payable month in advance; use geyser bath, porter (in Upper Montagu-street, Baker-street).—Apply 21, Upper Gloucester-place, Baker-street. Padd. 8719.

4, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; divan beds; gas fires; constant hot water; prompt; from 25s. single, 42 2s. double; meals optional Kensington 6342.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

EARL'S COURT.

ALSO at 51, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, well-appointed ROOMS; partial board from 2gns.

PRINCES-MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best English food; billiards, bridge, dancing. From 3gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d. (Large sitting room, bed room communicating. JUST VACANT.)

BEST VALUE IN HAMPSTEAD.

31, BELSIZE PARK-GARDENS, 3mins. Tube.—Partially sprung dancing floor; excellent cuisine; every convenience. Partial board 2gns. a week.—'Phone, Primrose 4132.

67, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—Select BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, 22s. 6d. to 3gns.; bed and breakfast, 8s. 6d. Padd. 6712.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,

72.—NEWLY DECORATED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; constant hot water, gas fires, rings, baths. 'PHONES ALL FLOORS. From 2gns., including breakfast, baths, &c. Dinners. Park 1652.

ACCOMMODATION required by any kind. LONDON, COUNTRY or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's FREE LIST.

489a, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION.—Secretary, 5, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED

WANTED at HENDON, on ground or first floor, TWO BED ROOMS, SITTING ROOM, and Bath room; Furnished or Unfurnished.—State terms and when available to Beta, St. James' Bookshop, 10, Crown-court, London, S.W.1.

YOUNG LADY (28), musical, desires BOARD-RESIDENCE as one of the family; terms 2 guineas.—Write Box A.1853, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CAMBERLEY, SURREY.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL "HARCOURT HOUSE," FRIMLEY-ROAD; beautifully situated; 10 acres grounds; every convenience; moderate; garages. Phone, Camberley 408. Resident Proprietress.

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BOGNOR.—Select HOUSE; overlooking Sea's; HOUSE PARTY, young people; family welcomed; holiday tuition available.—Eversley, Phone 524.

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BOURNEMOUTH, PRINCES.

KNYVETON-ROAD, EAST CLIFF.—Ideal position, close tennis, golf, sea, and attractions; all latest improvements, including hot and cold water bed rooms; excellent cuisine; separate tables; garage.—Apply Manageress. 'Phone 708.

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BOURNEMOUTH.—GUESTS RECEIVED; charming house, own grounds, overlooking Branksome Park; constant hot water; good food and service; from 3gns.—Write Box 761, Smith's, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; facing Sea; Spacious unfurnished flat; 3 bed, 2 sitting rooms; garage. Famous for cuisine.

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ONSLOW-SQUARE.—At a grestly reduced price; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms; charming medium-sized HOUSE, recently appointed; long lease. Rent £180 per annum.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6811-2.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well-planned and conveniently situated HOUSE, comprising 10 rooms, &c.; lease 26 years at nominal ground-rent. PRICE £1,450. Strongly recommended.—ROW and SON, 33a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

18 A QUIET CHELSEA SQUARE.

Exceptional opportunity to secure an up-to-date RESIDENCE.

£4,500 might be accepted for the Trust Lease of a perfect modernised Residence, with five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and usual offices; parquet floors throughout; central heating. lavatory basins in bed rooms; dinner lift, &c. Should be viewed at once.—Owner's Agents, OSBORN and BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

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£1,200 secures substantial LEASE of choice medium-sized HOUSE, overlooking ornamental gardens; seven bed, bath, three reception; good decorative order; space for garage.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

£375 PER ANNUM. — An extremely attractive HOUSE, adjoining the Park at Knightsbridge; entirely modernised and newly decorated; owner will accept sum less than cost; nine bed, three baths, four reception rooms.

WAY and WALLER,

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7 GNS. PER WEEK will be ACCEPTED for a well-FURNISHED HOUSE, adjoining CHESTER-SQUARE. To be LET for six or nine months with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—GARAGE with one ROOM OVER to be LET; 484 pay annum inclusive.—C. M. MALTBY, 99, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

LEASE for DISPOSAL.—PROPERTY consists of TWO separate LOCK-UP GARAGES with three rooms, kitchen, bath room over; Kensington district.—Write Box 1.1, The Times, E.C.4.

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FURNISHED FLATS

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CHESTERFIELD COURT.

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FEW FLATS ONLY REMAINING.

The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath room; à la carte catering from model kitchen. Rent, including service, valeting, light, &c., single £3 3s., double from £10 10s. weekly. Inspection invited. Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

AN ENTRANCE-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, first-class bath room; stand-by Meaker KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

A FURNISHED FLAT overlooking the Park at Knightsbridge, containing two reception rooms, two bed rooms, bath room, &c. Rent asked 8gns. Offers submitted. To be LET from September for three months.—Apply Meaker KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

ATTRACTIVELY APPOINTED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT. Every convenience. Two one-room Flatlets.—Apply 38, Doughty-street, W.C. 'Phone, Terminus 2501.

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BARKSTON-GARDENS.—A charming little Sunny FLAT; com bed, one reception, kitchen, and bath. In perfect order, and well furnished.—Sole Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5082 and 8275.

3 GNS. PER WEEK. Bed, sitting room, kitchen, bath; use of garden. Suit one desiring quietude.—Maida Vale 6761.

KENSINGTON.

Central Keating. New decorations.

THIS well-planned, bright THIRD-FLOOR FLAT in modern building; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen and offices. £360.

Lift and porters; fresh lease and no premium.—Agents, LAWRENCE, HIGGROVE and HALSWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

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UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, six rooms and bath room, shorter lease available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS

with real character and efficiency.

25, QUEEN'S-GATE, close Park. — Compact but sumptuous furnishing; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid catering and service.—Apply Manageress.

FIVE BED, TWO BATHS, TWO SITTING ROOMS. Suit two families. Unfurnished Flat in West-minster, close to St. James's Park. Light, airy, and tastefully appointed Flat to be LET without premium. Carpets, curtains, &c., optional.—H. WOOD and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

KENSINGTON GARDENS

ADJACENT.

£300 PER ANNUM.—Commodious MANSION FLAT to be LET; five bed, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; lavatory basins in bed rooms; electric fires; constant hot water. Rent £185 per annum. No premium.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; one reception, one double bed room, hall, bath room; electric lift; private 'phone.—67, Wimbledon-park-road, S.W.18. Welbeck 2156.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

GREEN PARK (directly overlooking).—Most beautiful position in London, facing South; two bed rooms, hall, bath room, and sitting room. Rent £475 inclusive. All offices complete. Immediately available. Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

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HAMPSTEAD.—Delightful and very light FLAT; square to front; two good reception rooms, fine bed, bath room, &c.; independent hot water. Rent £185 per annum. No premium.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, bath; near bus, Met. or Tube. Primrose 1441.—Owner, 7, Buckland-crescent, N.W.3.

HYDE PARK.—A charming Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; two bed, one sitting, bath, &c., all communicating;

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,

88, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

THE PRETTIEST OF SMALL PLACES AT ASCOT.

OAK PORCH ENTRANCE. LOUNGE HALL. BEAUTIFUL DRAWING ROOM 30ft. by 16ft. with Beamed Ceiling. DINING ROOM. SIX BED ROOMS, all with Wash Basins (hot and cold). BATH ROOM. GARAGE. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT. WATER and DRAINAGE. CENTRAL HEATING. LABOUR-SAVING. TASTEFULLY DECORATED. PERFECT ORDER. RATES ONLY £20 p.a.

EXQUISITELY QUAINT. IN A DELIGHTFUL OLD GARDEN POSSESSING AN ALLURING CHARM AND IDYLLIC CARE-FREE ATMOSPHERE. Crazy and old brick paths. Lawns. Orchard. Rose Garden. This truly Charming Little Property, only just offered, is one of the most appealing little places imaginable. OLD-FASHIONED, but with EVERY CONVENIENCE. BUILT OF BRICK, CREAM WASHED, TILED ROOF. CASEMENT WINDOWS.

LOVELY GARDENS, A BLAZE OF COLOUR.
TWO-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,250.
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ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

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Charming RESIDENCE of CHARACTER facing full South, standing 600ft. up. Excellent accommodation all upon Two Floors. Four reception, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, splendid offices. Servants' hall. Central heating. Electric light. Constant hot water. Modern drainage and every convenience. Entrance lodge. Three Cottages. Stabling. Garage.
LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND PARK.
60 ACRES.
A SACRIFICE AT £5,950.
MUST BE SOLD. OFFER INVITED.
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FIRST TIME OFFERED IN 200 YEARS.
OAKLEY HUNT.
NEAR ST. NEOTS.

AMAZING BARGAIN.
Most attractive SMALL ESTATE, charmingly situate in a pretty district, with excellent social and sporting amenities. Pretty old-fashioned RESIDENCE, lounge hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, picturesque paved courtyard, stabling for six, garage, farmery, three cottages.
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Finely timbered, great elms, yews, and beeches, two tennis lawns, old yew walk, herbaceous borders, ornamental pond, walled kitchen garden, orchard, paddock.
82 ACRES PASTURE.
(Can be readily let off if desired.)
HUNTING. FISHING. SHOOTING. GOLF.
FREEHOLD ONLY 4,000 GNS.
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12 MILES FROM THE COAST.
IN THE MIDST OF UNDULATING AND WELL-WOODED COUNTRY.

A SMALL ESTATE
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MOST PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE
of the long, low type (completely modernized and rooms of good height); three reception rooms, small study, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; adequate water supply and other conveniences; garage, stabling; cottage; delightful old-world gardens, a most appealing feature; orchards and home farm.
100 ACRES. £6,500 FREEHOLD.
The farm (of 80 acres) is let for £150 per annum, and the sale from the orchards produces over £50 a year.
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FREQUENT ELECTRIC TRAINS TO THE CITY AND WEST END.

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Accessible to Golf Links. Overlooking woods and open fields.
AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE.
Exceptionally well built (pre-War). With a bright and cheerful interior. Comfortable appointments and large, well-proportioned rooms. Long drive approach; lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven or eight bed rooms, bath room; recently redecorated in good taste; co.'s electric light, gas and water, main drainage. Large garage.
£3,500 FREEHOLD. 1½ ACRE.
THE PROPERTY WAS VALUED IN 1928 AT OVER £5,000.
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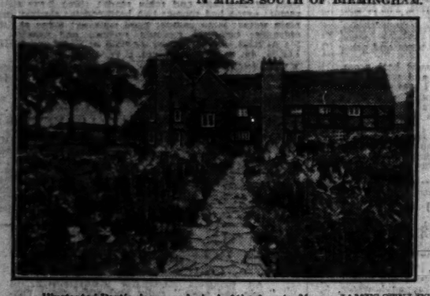
ONE OF THE GEMS OF WARWICKSHIRE.
A SMALL OLD-WORLD HOME, DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN PEACEFUL SURROUNDINGS.
NORTH ROOKERY, LOWSONFORD, HENLEY-IN-ARDEN,
14 MILES SOUTH OF BIRMINGHAM.



Two reception rooms, small morning room, five bed rooms, bath room, ample domestic offices, &c. Wired for electric light; central heating. Stabling, garages and outbuildings. Trout stream; pasture land.
32 ACRES (in all).
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, unless sold privately meanwhile, on September 18th, 1930.
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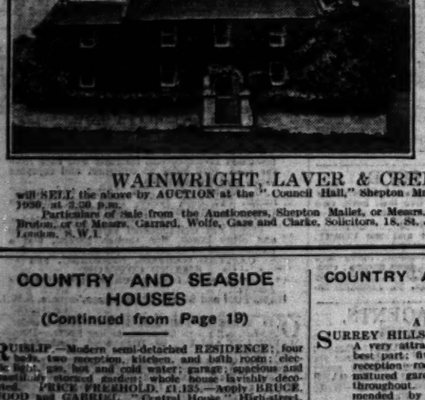
BETWEEN THE WYE AND SEVERN.
"GOGARTH," LLANDILOES.
A Charming Country Property in beautiful and peaceful surroundings; two reception, six bed, &c.; electric light, central heating; seven acres.
AT THE EXTREMELY LOW UPSET PRICE OF £900 TO ENSURE A SALE.
57 Acres of Woodlands and Rough Shooting over 630 Acres can be had in addition if required.
Fishing in Wye, Severn, and Dovey. Ideal for retiring business man requiring a home with Rough Shooting and Fishing available.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in September unless sold privately meanwhile.
Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 18, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

EAST COMPTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.



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of about 97 ACRES (9 acres orchard, 5 arable and remainder sound healthy pasturelands), with the attractive and convenient farmhouse, in perfect order, approached by drive, known as "East Compton Farm." One mile from the important Market Town of Shepton Mallet and five from the City of Wells.
Splendid Outbuildings and Two Workmen's houses.
Electric light, Co.'s water, Telephone.
POSSESSION on COMPLETION.

WAINWRIGHT, LAVER & CREES, LTD.
will SELL the above by AUCTION at the "Council Hall," Shepton Mallet, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 19)

RUISLIP.—Modern semi-detached RESIDENCE; four beds, two reception, kitchen, and bath room; electric light, gas, hot and cold water; garage; spacious and well stocked garden; short bus route; easily accessible. PRICE FREEHOLD, £1,135.—Apply BRUCE, WOOD and GABRIEL, Central House, High-street, Ruislip. 'Phone, Ruislip 501.

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SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.
SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

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BOARDMAN and OLIVER, Sudbury, Suffolk.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

A RARE BARGAIN.
SURREY HILLS (Coulsdon, five minutes station).—A very attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in best part; five bed rooms, bath room, two good reception rooms, kitchen, and scullery; large matured garden, and garage; in excellent order throughout. PRICE ONLY £1,300.—Recommended by EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone, Croydon 0337.

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DORSET.
HUNTING WITH NOTED PACKS.
"WYKE HOUSE," GILLINGHAM.—Attractive RESIDENCE, with pretty garden and paddock, 2½ acres; eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, excellent offices; stabling, garage. For SALE by private treaty, or by Auction on September 4th, next.—Particulars of Mr. ROBERT THAKE, Auctioneer, Salisbury.

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Build a home to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice. Our complete and inclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with prize-winning designs.
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Few miles from the Coast. Magnificent panoramic views.
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CHOICE PLEASURE GROUNDS,
beautifully timbered, and including tennis lawn, well-stocked kitchen garden, several fine specimen trees, together with undulating parkland.
IN ALL 10 ACRES.
For SALE privately, or by AUCTION in September.—Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and at West Byfleet.

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In lovely part of Bucks, 500ft. above sea level, within 24 miles of London, good train service.
Splendidly equipped HOUSE in perfect repair and conveniently situate for station and golf; hall and cloak room, three reception, billiard room, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent offices. Central heating, constant hot water, electric light, telephone, main drainage, co.'s water and gas. Garage for two cars.
Extremely attractive gardens, with fine en-tout-cas hard tennis court, in all nearly
TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,000.
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BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
HOLLERDAY HILL HOUSE, LYNTON, N. DEVON.
MAGNIFICENTLY SITUATED WELL-KNOWN BEAUTY SPOT.
Rising to a height of 800ft. above sea level, with profusely timbered grounds of about
66 ACRES,
INTERSECTED BY WOODLAND WALKS AND THE RENOWNED NORTH WALL
along Hollerday Hill, and containing the picturesque ruins of the Residence of the late Sir George Newnes, which could be re-modelled into a charming house amid wonderful scenery.
UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS ACROSS THE BRISTOL CHANNEL TO THE WELSH COAST, AND TO THE SOUTH OVER THE VALLEY OF ROCKS AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.
Cottage, Stabling, Garages available, also
SEVERAL VALUABLE WELL-WOODED FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
"The Cleeve," "Summit Castle and Bowling Green," "Rookery" and "Oakland Wood."
VACANT POSSESSION OF EACH LOT.
For SALE by AUCTION (unless sold privately) in lots, at THE TOWN HALL, LYNTON, on FRIDAY, 26th September, 1930.
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OVERLOOKING
LOVELY MENAI STRAITS
(N. Wales).
Magnificent scenery. Picked position.
REALLY CHARMING, EASILY MANAGED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
occupying a sheltered, sunny situation, overlooking the Menai Straits; excellent boating and golf. Hall, three reception, eight principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, capital offices, servants' rooms, *Electric light, abundant water supply, telephone, modern drainage.*
Stabling with rooms, garage for two; eight small cottages, outbuildings.
PERFECT GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
with rockeries, tennis lawn, productive walled kitchen garden, fruit trees, spinney, &c., in all about
SEVEN ACRES.
ONLY £4,000 OR OFFER.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NORFOLK BROADS.
EXCLUSIVE RIVER FRONTAGE AND OWN BOATHOUSE.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.
Excellent water. Modern drainage. Independent hot water.
TWO GARAGES.
BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS,
tennis and croquet lawns, in all about
THREE ACRES.
RENT UNFURNISHED,
£150.
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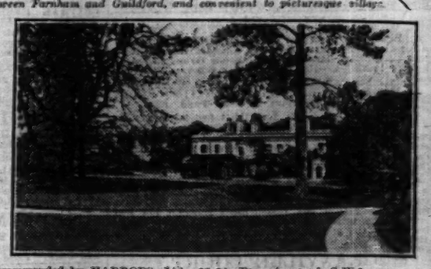
BY DIRECTION OF SIR HENRY BUCKINGHAM, M.P.
NEAR THE HOG'S BACK.
Beautiful neighbourhood between Farnham and Guildford, and convenient to picturesque village.
Fine old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with every modern convenience, and standing in park-like grounds.
Hall, three reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, dressing rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices.
Central heating, modern drainage, telephone, excellent water supply.
Garage for four cars; squash racquets court.
Pleasure gardens quite a feature, and shaded by many beautiful old trees, terraces, two tennis courts, sunken garden, two kitchen gardens, fruit trees, woodland, and meadowland, in all about
30 ACRES.
Within a mile of good Golf Course.



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3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

SUBURBAN Security.—Well-situated FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES Let on Lease having 13 years unexpired to leading multiple dyer at rental allowing future increase. PRICE £2,700.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

AN excellent LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT.—FOUR well-built HOUSES, PECKHAM, close to Rye-lane, producing £148 per annum inclusive; ground-rent £22; lease 51 years; splendid tenants. PRICE £950 or offer.—R., 24, Ridge-road, Letchworth.

LEE, 10mins. Station.—Excellent investment secured on 20 FLATS; recently repointed and painted. Producing £396. Rates and ground-rent £52 10s. Lease 44 years. PRICE £1,500. Freehold obtainable.—W. S., 144, Manwood-road, S.E.4.

WANTED
WANTED, WELL-TIMBERED FREEHOLD WOODLANDS, any area, any locality.—B. A. Brown, Canal Wharf, Leighton Buzzard.

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3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

THE RIVIERA OF SUSSEX.
THE BAY ESTATE, ALDWICK-ON-SEA, WEST BOGNOR.
FINEST SITES available on Sussex Coast, for nice-class DETACHED RESIDENCES only. The estate is uniquely situate IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING CRAIGWELL HOUSE, and has half a mile of sea frontage with foreshore rights and PRIVATE BATHING CHALETS. Houses from £1,500 FREEHOLD, ready for occupation.—Write for interesting illustrated brochure, Bognor Agents, or ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Bay Estate, Aldwick-on-Sea, and 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C. Museum 0431.

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines).
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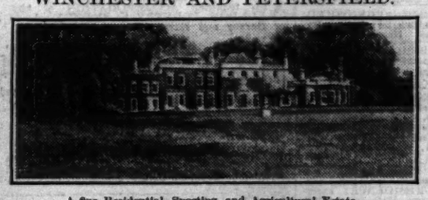
By direction of B. H. G. ARKWRIGHT, Esq., J.P.
BETWEEN
WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD.



A fine Residential, Sporting, and Agricultural Estate.
BROCKWOOD PARK, BRAMDEAN, HANTS.
Handsome GEORGIAN MANSION, equipped with every convenience, magnificently placed, 400 feet up. With extensive views. Approached by long drive with lodge, and containing beautiful suite of reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms, and modern domestic quarters.
Model Farm Buildings. Excellent Garages and Stabling.
14 Cottages. Agent's House. Grandly timbered grounds and park.
Rich pasture and arable land, well-grown Woodlands, in all about
630 ACRES.
SUITABLE FOR PEDIGREE STOCK RAISING.
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WILTSHIRE.
About five miles from TROWBRIDGE and BRADFORD-ON-AVON.

THE CHARMING TUDOR MANOR HOUSE,
"THE OLD MANOR,"
BROUGHTON GIFFORD, MELKSHAM.
A fascinating stone-built MANOR HOUSE, recently modernized and in first-rate order throughout, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath rooms, and usual offices.
Central heating. Electric light. Water laid on. Constant hot water. Modern sanitation. Garage, three-stall stable, cottages, buildings.
Really charming old-world garden, with paddocks, in all
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FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT VERY MODERATE FIGURE.
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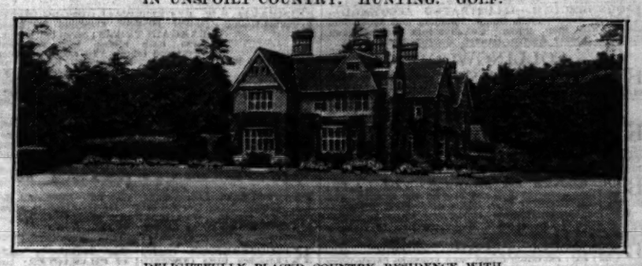
IN UNSPOILT COUNTRY. HUNTING. GOLF.



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Approached by a long drive, the Residence contains large lounge, four reception rooms, music domestic offices, 11-12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, day and night nurseries, and BEAUTIFUL WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS WITH MEADOWLAND, IN ALL ABOUT
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FOUR EXCELLENT COTTAGES AND STABLING.
Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

QUEEN ANNE DOWER HOUSE.
OXFORD TO READING.
High ground, good views. Golf and Boating.

12 ACRES OR LESS.
Three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; lovely gardens.
Walled fruit garden.
Two Garages, Cottage.
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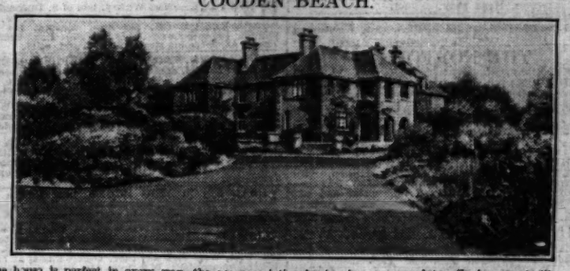
Inspected by Messrs.
NICHOLAS,
1, STATION-ROAD,
READING.

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY.

ALL THESE PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN INSPECTED.
NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT ON THE SOUTH COAST.
With miles of view of the Channel. Dungeness in the distance and only a short distance from
COODEN BEACH.



The house is perfect in every way, the accommodation having been arranged to afford every facility for easy working.
ACCOMMODATION: Four reception rooms, lounge, 14 bed rooms, four bath rooms; central heating. Company's electric light and water.
Excellent garages, stabling, and two cottages.
The gardens are really lovely, and include tennis lawn, rose garden and rock garden laid out by Wallace and Co. Woodland and open Heathland.
30 ACRES.
FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE.
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COMPLETE SECLUSION.
23 miles South-West of London and one mile of station and PRINCIPAL GOLF COURSES.
Three reception rooms.
Seven bed rooms.
Two bath rooms.
Company's electric light.
Gas and water.
Central heating.
Two garages. Gardens of about
ONE ACRE.
FOR SALE. PRICE
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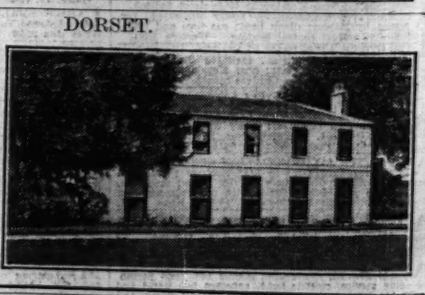
Telephone: Grosvenor 1671.

DORSET.
Four reception rooms.
Eight bed rooms.
Three bath rooms.
Electric light, telephone, good water supply; cottage, large garage, and outbuildings.
This very attractive small property occupies a lovely position in the centre of the county.
SEVEN ACRES.
£3,500.
Full particulars from the Agents, Messrs. GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. Tel., Grosvenor 1671.



HOUSES, &c., WANTED
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

WITH DIRECT TRAIN SERVICE INTO THE CITY. A MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED at once, with four reception rooms, nine-ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, billiard room; tennis court; double garage, and THREE-FOUR ACRES; all main services, and the train service, and a place where domestic servants will stay are essentials. Price about £5,000.—City, care of ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

DULWICH.—WANTED, HOUSE; four-six bed rooms; good garden; garage or space; lowest price.—Write Box H.38, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN just returned from the East Indies desires to BUY privately a comfortable and artistic RESIDENCE within about one hour's journey of London; not overlooked and not on Liverpool-street line or in the Thames Valley; about eight or nine bed rooms, three or four reception rooms, and enough ground to ensure seclusion.—Please write only, with complete description and views if possible, to Edwards, Riverhead, Sevenoaks.

OWNER having just sold her own house is now anxious to acquire a COUNTRY HOME, within 15 miles of Guildford preferred; must have company's water and electric light; three-four reception rooms, 12-14 bed rooms, two bath rooms; two cottages if possible; grounds up to 100 acres; not in an overbuilt district. Suitable properties will be inspected immediately.—Write, sending full particulars and photo, to Box K.1799, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES.
URGENTLY WANTED, a COUNTRY PROPERTY of from 5-50 ACRES with nice little House having four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; good garden, garage, and outbuildings. Price about £2,500-£3,000. Will inspect all likely properties immediately providing photographs are sent, which will be returned.—T. M. W., care of ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

REQUIRED, a comfortable and compact RESIDENCE within 30 miles of Town, containing six to eight bed rooms, three reception rooms; modern conveniences essential; large garage and cottage if possible; grounds up to about 10 ACRES.—Write, sending particulars and photo to Box K.1800, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, gentleman's HOUSE, not cottage, all modern conveniences, 30 miles London; six bed rooms; TWO ACRES; south preference lease three years with option purchase; maximum £2,000, or lease £100 per annum.—Please write, sending full particulars and photograph, Box 9370, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE in vicinity of BRENTWOOD, SHENFIELD, INGATESTONE, &c., MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE with grounds of at least AN ACRE; three reception, six-eight bed rooms; good garage; early possession; usual agents' commission.—Full details to H. S., care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WANTED lease five to seven years, UNFURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, 35-40 miles south or west from London; southern aspect, high ground, gravel or sandy soil; eight-or nine bed rooms (including four large), three or four reception rooms, two bath rooms; company's water, electricity.—Reply Beith, Birches, Gomshall, Surrey.

WANTED, in Croydon, Shirley, Sanderstead, or Purley districts, detached FREEHOLD HOUSE with all modern conveniences; two reception rooms, four or five bed rooms; small secluded garden, and garage. Price up to £1,600.—Particulars to A. B. S., care of EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone, Croydon 0337.

WANTED, FREEHOLD HOUSE (containing six or seven bed-rooms), with 4 to 8 acres of land, within a-four-mile rent; must be cheap.—X., 23, Bedford-road, London, N.2.

WANTED, October, FURNISHED HOUSE, Harrow to Rickmansworth district; two-three sitting, six-five bed rooms; one year or less.—Write Box 7436, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED to RENT on LEASE, OLD WORLD HOUSE or COTTAGE, with six bed, &c.; modern conveniences; garage and garden; early possession. Rent up to £150 inclusive. Within 25 to 30 miles of London.—Write particulars to Box H.20, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, within 30 minutes Piccadilly, a HOUSE to Rent on Lease; detached; four-five bed rooms, two reception; garage; good rooms essential.—Full particulars to Oale, 29, Brunswick-terrace, Hove.

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UNRIVALLED POSITION FOR HIGH-CLASS TRADE.
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LOW RENTS. NO PREMIUMS.

FACTORY PREMISES, ESSEX, on main road, in Town about one mile station, London 40 miles.—For SALE, with possession, FREEHOLD FACTORY PREMISES, floor space about 16,000 sq. ft.; residence, offices, show and store rooms; total area nearly 1 ACRE; two road entrances; could easily be divided into two or more blocks; good yardroom; machinery and plant optional; low price; would make excellent garage and works.—Apply BALLS and BALLS, Estate Agents, Braintree.

OLD-STREET, E.C.—Suit Trustees.—THREE FREEHOLD SHOWROOM and OFFICE BUILDINGS; double frontage. Let on repairing leases, £975 per annum. Very low rents. PRICE £13,750, or offer.—Write "Old," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

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SMALL SHOP and BASEMENT for DISPOSAL in excellent position. Good Lease at moderate rent.—Full particulars of Messrs. SUMMERSELL and WADSWORTH, 11, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 7783.

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BOSCOMBE OVERCLIFF DRIVE, BOURNEMOUTH.
ONE of the MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSES on the SOUTH COAST.
Erected under architect's own supervision regardless of cost. Constructed throughout after the Tudor Period.
ACCESS TO UNDERCLIFF DRIVE and SANDY BEACH.
An enviably situated FREEHOLD RESIDENCE of character known as
"TUDOR COTTAGE,"
BOSCOMBE OVERCLIFF DRIVE.
Six bed rooms, bath room, secondary bath room, a very fine galleried half-timbered lounge hall, two magnificent oak-panelled reception rooms, kitchen, and complete offices.
Garage for two cars and chauffeur's rooms over.
Very delightful matured garden, laid out with charming taste.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION on September 4th next (unless previously sold privately).
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SOMERSET.—SHOOTING over approximately 2,000 acres (122 acres covers).—WANTED, PARTNER for half-share of expenses only. Present holder willing share expenses of year equally. Game has been well preserved and stock kept up. Young pheasants reared annually. Half-share for rent, rates, wages, and cost of rearing (year 1930), £175.—Apply Brig.-General Lock, Wakehill, near Minster, Somerset.

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